



GEORGIUS DG. MAG. BRITANNIÆ
FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX.
FIDEI DEFENSOR

*Brun. & Lunen. Duc. S. R. I. Arch. Thesaur. & Elector. &c.
Inauguratus XX. Octobris 1727.*



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R. Chamberlayne Esq.
Magna Britannia Notitia:
OR, THE
Present State
OF
Great-Britain,
With divers
REMARKS
UPON
The Ancient STATE thereof.

By JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE, Esq;
Fellow of the *Royal Society*.

The Four and Twentieth Edition of the South Part call'd
England, and Third of the North Part call'd *Scotland*; with
Improvement, and more exact and larger Additions in the
List of the Officers. &c. than in any former Impression.

IN TWO PARTS.

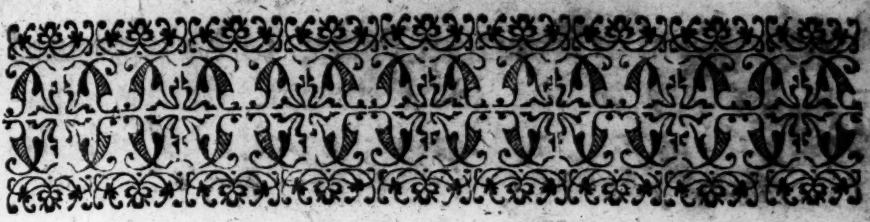
With His Majesty's Royal Privilege.

——— *Paribus se Legibus ambæ*
Invieta Gentes æterna in Fœdera mittent,
Tros, Rutilusve fuat; nullo discrimine habebo.

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Matthew Wotton, Benjamin Tooke, Daniel Mid-
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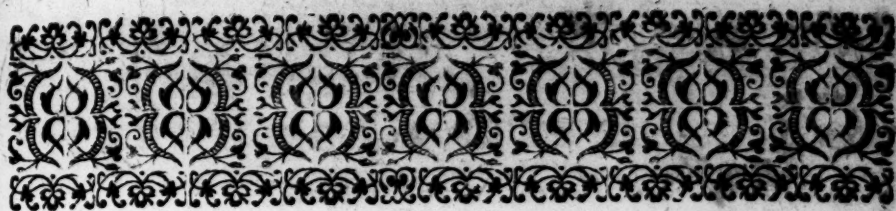


Anne R.

 NNE, by the Grace of God Queen
of *Great-Britain, France and Ireland,*
Defender of the Faith, &c. To all
to whom these Presents shall come,
Greeting. Whereas Our trusty and well be-
loved *John Chamberlayne*, Esq; has humbly re-
presented unto Us, that he hath been at great Ex-
pence and Labour in preparing for the Press a
Work in Two Volumes, Entitled [*Magnæ Bri-
tanniæ Notitia*, or the Present State of *Great-Bri-
tain*, with divers Remarks upon the Ancient State
thereof, in Three Parts : By *John Chamberlayne*,
Esq; Fellow of the *Royal Society*.] And that the
sole Right of the Copy of the said Book is vested
in the said *John Chamberlayne*, and therefore he
hath humbly besought Us to grant him our Royal
Privilege for the sole Printing and Publishing the
same for the Term of Fourteen Years : We being
graciously inclin'd to encourage the said Under-
taking, are pleased to condescend to his Request,
and accordingly do hereby give and grant unto him
the said *John Chamberlayne*, his Heirs, Executors,
Administrators, and Assigns, Our Royal License
and Privilege for the sole Printing and Publishing
the said Work, Entitled as aforesaid, for and du-

ring the Term of Fourteen Years, to be computed from the Day of the Date hereof, strictly charging, prohibiting, and forbidding all Our Subjects to Reprint, Translate, or Abridge the said Work, or any part of it ; or to import, buy, vend, utter, or distribute any Copies of the same, or any part thereof, Reprinted beyond the Seas, within the said Term, without the Consent and Approbation of the said *John Chamberlayne*, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, by Writing under his or their Hands and Seals first had and obtained, as they and every of them herein offending will answer the contrary at their Perils. Whereof the Master, Wardens, and Company of *Stationers* of Our City of *London*, the Commissioners and Officers of Our Customs, and all Other Our Officers and Ministers whom it may concern, are to take due Notice, that strict Obedience be given to Our Pleasure herein signified.

Given at Our Court at Windsor, the Seventeenth Day of August, 1707, In the Sixth Year of Our Reign.



TO THE
KING.

SIR,

THAT Excellent Princess
to whom the World
owes Your Majesty's
Birth, obtain'd Your Permission,
some Time ago, to lay this Book
at Your Feet; and Providence
has, since that Permission, made
You my Sovereign. This Offer-
ing, which was intended an Ex-
pression of Zeal, is now an Act

The Dedication.

of Allegiance. As the Quality of the Duty is exalted, so is also the Pleasure in performing it.

I have now a near Interest in the Virtues which I before admired at a Distance, and that Goodness which was a Pleasure in Expectation, is an Happiness in Possession.

Your Majesty's long Experience in the Arts of Peace and War, gives Your Subjects a confident Prospect of seeing their Country establish'd in the happy Enjoyment of Wealth and Honour. The Fatigues and Vicissitudes of a Military Life, and Observation of Mankind, under the respective Conditions of being victorious and conquer'd, has supply'd Your Majesty with a deep Sense of the Great and Glorious Charge of a Sovereign, of
the

The Dedication.

the High Station which is given to him who has it in his Power to correct the Proud, and exalt the Oppress'd.

The following Book will entertain Your Majesty with an Enumeration of all those Offices with which the Crown of *England* has it in its Power to distinguish such of its Subjects as are most capable to do Service to their Prince and their Country ; the judicious, or misinform'd Distribution of these, has been ever the Bane, or Happiness of our Sovereign : But we have delightful Hopes from Hence, in Your Majesty's Reign, since it is usual in Courts to form their Manners in Imitation of the Prince. Wherever Our King is made the Example, exact Justice, punctual Pay-

The Dedication.

Payments, gentleness to Inferiors, and good Will to all, must be the Measure and Rule of Life.

Your Majesty will observe the Wise Oeconomy in the Household of our Princes, where all Orders of Men, from the highest Peer to the humblest Yeoman, may meet Persons of their own Quality to receive and direct them in the Favour or Satisfaction they may promise to themselves from the Royal Presence. The ample Provisions for the Tables of great Officers, the several Denominations of Gentlemen, Grooms, Pages and Yeomen, are Testimonies of the Generous Institutions of our Princes, to communicate themselves to all Degrees of their Subjects, by the noble Means of Kindness and Hospitality.

The Dedication.

pitality. Your Majesty will find the Establishment of the Royal Household represented in this Treatise, only another Scheme, for carrying on the same Purpose which You have ever promoted elsewhere: And here are formed standing Rules and Directions for supporting those Ends, which in Your other Dominions You maintain'd by Your immediate Will and Pleasure.

The more Your Majesty looks into the Customs and Laws of *Great Britain*, the more will Your Majesty be pleas'd with the Mode of Your Power; for 'tis wholly turned to carry on and maintain what has been always Your Pursuit: And the Justice with which Your Majesty has exerted

The Dedication.

erted Your Will, where Your Power has been absolute, gives us the certain Knowledge that our Laws can not contradict, but always favour the Inclination of our King.

That Your Subjects may make it their constant Endeavour to deserve so Great a Blessing as the Accession of Your most *Excellent Majesty* to this Throne, is the constant Prayer of,

May it please Your Majesty,

Your Majesty's most Dutiful,

Most Obedient Subject

And Servant,

John Chamberlayne.



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An Advertisement to the Reader.

The Reader is desired to take Notice of, and to insert in their proper Places, the following Alterations and Additions which have happen'd since these Sheets were sent to the Press.

Page 483, Line 9, for *Thomas Tenison*, read *William Wake*. L. 18 & 20 dele. After l. ult. r. Dr. *Edmond Gibson*, Lord-Bishop of *Lincoln*, and Dr. *Benjamin Hoadley*, Lord-Bishop of *Bangor*. P. 486, l. 3, for *William Hayley*, r. *Thomas Sherlock*. P. 487, under *Bangor*, for *John Evans*, r. *Benjamin Hoadley*. P. 490, under Num. 2. for *Thomas* r. *William*. P. 491. l. 15. for *Thomas* r. *William*. L. 20, for *Pearce* r. *Penrice*. P. 493, under Num. 3. l. 5, for *Charles Earl of Carlisle*, r. *Robert Walpole*, Esq; and Chancellor and Under-Treasurer. L. 6, dele. L. 8, for *Edward Wortley Mountague*, r. *Thomas Newport*. L. 11, dele. L. 13, for *John Taylor*, r. *Horatio Walpole*. P. 494, l. 11, for *William Wetet*, r. Mr. *Man*. P. 496, l. 3, for *Bazil Earl of Denbigh*, r. Lord *William Poulet*. For *John Lord Delawar*, r. Sir *Richard Onslow*, Baronet. L. 16, for *Simon Boulte*, r. *John Dives*; for Sir *George*, r. Sir *Roger*; for *Charles Lowe* and *Thomas Fletcher*, r. *George Jer-*
man and *John Stockwell*. Under Lottery, 1711, for *William Thomas*, Esq; r. Sir *Andrew Chadwick*; for *Griffith Thomas* and *William Alix*, r. *Richard Gary* and *William Berry*. P. 497, Class, 1711, for G. *Fisher* and J. *Read*, r. *William Andrews* and *Henry Philips*; for *Charles Blunt* and *Samuel Ongley*, r. *John Dutton Colt* and *Robert Colt*. P. 498, after *Queen's Lottery*, r. Lottery, 1714, Paymaster, *George Murray*, Esq; Comptroler, *Henry Barton*, Esq; P. 499, l. 3 & 4, dele. L. 5, for 30 r. 80. L. 6, for 40 r. 130. L. 12, dele. L. 21, dele. P. 500, l. 24, for *Henry Baker*, r. Mr. *Saxby*. P. 501, l. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 & 15 dele, and r. *Thomas Gibson*, *Jonathan Green*, and *John Allen*, Trustees for the Earl of *Scarborough's* two Sons, *Richard* and *William Lumley*. P. 505, l. 41, for Sir *Henry Parker*, r. *Mark Anthony*. P. 506, l. 1, for *Robert Haslen*, r. *John Sanden*. L. 19, for *Charles*, r. Sir *Henry*. L. 21, for *Arnold Aram*, r. *Richard Cosley*. L. 23, for *John Dowle*, r. *Gabriel Harris*. L. 26, for *John Goddard*, r. *Nathaniel Stephens*. L. 27, for *William Taylor*, r. *Peirce Griffith*. L. 33, for *Francis Webber*, r. *John Allen*. L. 34, for *Robert George*, r. *James Mellier*. L. 42, for *Walter Saltonstall*, r. *William Hall*. L. 43, for *Rosendale Lloyd*, r. *Richard Evans*. L. 45, for *Paul Boyer*, r. *Solomon Stevenson*. L. 47, for *James Povey*, r. *Erasmus Darwin*. P. 507, l. 3, for R. and E. *Anguish*, r. *Thomas Norgate*. L. 4, r. *Waltonstall*, Comptroler. P. 508, l. 4, for *Jeffery Hafford*, r. *Benjamin Fisher*. L. 20, for *George Shuckburgh*, r. *James Benn*.

An Advertisement to the Reader.

L. 41, for *Adam de Cardonel*, r. *Francis Medcal*. P. 509, l. 2, for *Thomas Cole*, r. *John Dale*. L. 9, for *Badwick*, r. *Badcock*. L. 12, for *Thomas Jenkenſon*, r. *Arthur Robinſon*. L. 15, for *William Pearſon*, r. *David Morris*. L. 24, for *Rawleigh Radford*, r. *Will. Pye*. L. 29, for *Nicolas Saunders*, r. *Richard Jennings*. L. 32, for *Charles Jones*, r. *Thomas Medcalf*. L. 41, for *Charles Jones*, r. *Thomas Jains*. P. 510, l. 2, for *William Corniſh*, r. *Nicolas Jefferys*. L. 4, for *John Sampſon*, r. *Jacob Reynardſon*. L. 6, for *Matthew Seys*, r. *William Gwyn*. L. 9, for *David Morris*, r. *William Goodacre*. L. 15, for *John Knackſton*, r. *Samuel Kettleby*. L. 18, for *Thomas Clark*, r. *Thomas Moor*. L. 36, for *Lionel Norman*, r. *George Moore*. L. 42, for *John Fotherby*, r. *Alfrid Lawſon*. P. 511, l. 2, for *William Jennings*, r. *James Chewe*. L. 8, for *Edmond Smith*, r. *Joſeph Sewell*. L. 11, for *William Lewis*, r. *Fetherſton Nicholſon*. L. 22, for *Samuel Swann*, r. *Nathaniel Cherwin*. P. 512, l. 2, for *Thomas Seymour*, r. *James Bowles*. L. 3, for *George Muſchamp*, r. *John Danſey*. L. 4, for *Blandene*, r. *Bladen*. L. 39, for *Robert Quarry*, r. *Maurice Birchfield*. P. 514, l. 5, for *Philip Ryley*, r. *Roger Gale*. L. 8, for *Whitlock Buſtrode*, r. *John Brougham*. L. 13, for *John Brougham*, r. *Edmond Naylor*. L. 26, for *William Taylor*, r. *Gervas Clark*. L. 17, for *Gervas Clark*, r. *George Preſton*. L. 18, for *John Bridges*, Eſq; r. *Lord Delaware* and *Edward Pauncefort*, Eſq; L. 22, for *Thomas White*, r. *Richard Hill*. L. 23, for *Edward Drakeford*, r. *Bat Bruere*. L. 28, dele *Thomas Sidney*. L. 30, for *Samuel Hughes*, r. *Mr. Jacobs*. P. 515, l. 7, r. *John Ogden*, Deputy. L. 8, dele l. 10, for *B. Bruere*, r. *Mr. Gill*. P. 516, l. 7, 8, dele, and r. *Henry Buck*. P. 517, l. 1, for *George Preſton*, r. *John Dale*. L. 4, for *Morgan Jones*, r. *John Brackenbury*. P. 518, l. 6, for *John Danvers*, r. *Arthur Ingram*. P. 521, Num. 8, l. 5, for *Roger Gale*, r. *Richard Houl-ditch*. P. 523, for *William Walbancke*, r. *Sir Harcourt Maſters*, Knight. P. 526, l. 13, for *Thomas*, r. *William*. L. 20 dele, and read him among the Earls. P. 527, l. 6, for *Chancellor*, &c. r. One of the Tellers of the Exchequer. L. 9, for *Sir Thomas Parker*, Knight, r. *Thomas Lord Parker*. Column 2, l. 4, for *Paymaſter-General*, &c. r. *Fiſt Lord of the Treafury*. L. 12, for *Sir Chriſtoper Muſgrave*, Bar. r. *Robert Hales*, Eſq; P. 528, l. Antepenult, for the Earl of *Forſar*, r. *Lord Polwarth*. P. 529, l. 19, after *Charles Whitworth*, Eſq; r. *Earl Dumbarton*, Envoy Extraordinary to the Czar of *Muſcovy*; and *William Leather Eſq*; Reſident in the *Auſtrian Low-Countries*. P. 531, l. 2, 3, 4, 8 & 9, dele, and read before the Conſuls thus: Governours of his Maſteſty's Dominions in the *Mediterranean*; *John Duke of Argyle*, Governor, *Colonel Richard Kane*, Lieutenant-Governor of *Port-Mahon*, and the *Iſland of Minorca*. Earl of *Portmore*, Governor, *Ralph Congreve*, Eſq; Lieut. Governor of the Town of *Gibraltar*. L. 9, for *Elifeus Burges*, Eſq; r. — Shut. Eſq; P. 532, dele Earl of *Nottingham*, and read him among the Earls.

An Advertisement to the Reader.

arls. L. 27, dele Master of the Horse after the D. of Somerset.
 534, dele Teller of the Exchequer after Ld. Denbigh. L. 26,
 dele Vice-Treasurer of Ireland. L. 27, dele C. Justice in Eyre,
 &c. P. 535, dele the E. of Torrington. L. 4, dele E. of Derwent-
 water. L. 37, dele Chancellor of the Dutchy, &c. P. 536, l. 15,
 dele Teller of the Exchequer. In the second Column, l. 11, dele
 d. Widrington. P. 537, after Ld. Cobham, r. Thomas Lord Parker.
 548, under the Scotch Peers, for Charles Hay, Marq. of Tweedale,
 Thomas E. of Hadington. P. 551, l. 15, for William Wake, Ld. Bp.
 of Lincoln, r. W. Nicholson, Ld. Bp. of Carlisle. P. 552, l. 1, r. Dr.
 Booth, Dean of Bristol. L. 7, r. Dr. Sherlock, Dean of Chichester;
 d Column dele Dr. Gibson. L. 7, r. Dr. Hare, Dean of Worcester.
 8; Dr. Stanhope, Dean of Canterbury. L. 9. Dr. Moss, Dean of
 Ely. L. 13, Dr. Kennet. Dean of Peterborough. L. 17, Dr. Black-
 burn, Dean of Exeter, and Dr. Wickart Dean of Winchester. P. 555,
 17, for Sir John Walter, r. Will. Fielding, Esq; P. 561, Column 2d,
 33, for Jerem. Chaplain, r. Tho. Brand. Gentlem. Usher of the
 Green-Rod; and l. 27, after Sir E. Lawrence, r. Gasper Frederick
 Menning, Esq; Gentlem. Extraordinary, and Deputy Privy-Purse.
 P. 562, 2d Column, dele the Words, and Backstairs. For Baxon,
 Sexton; and after Mr. Sell, r. Mr. Harris. P. 563, Column 2,
 15, for Ld Guernsey, r. James Brudenel, Esq; P. 595, Col. 2.
 20, for E. of Abingdon, r. E. of Tankerville. P. 570, Num. 25,
 4, r. Francis Negus. P. 575, l. 8, for Major, r. Lieutenant. L.
 59, for Gen. Cholmondeley, r. Ld Newborough. P. 581, for William
 Courtney, r. Ld Cartaret. P. 584, l. 12, dele John Fawler, Esq; P.
 589, for Sir Thomas Parker, r. Thomas Ld Parker. L. 12, for Rob.
 Celyard, r. Mr. Rice Foulke; dele Mr. Brown, Mr. Harcourt, and
 Mr. Horton, and r. John Mathews, and Hen. Masterman, Jun. P. 592,
 for C. Appleby, r. Thomas Woodford. Dele John Barlow. For Edward
 Duppa, r. Charles Allanson. For William Bridges, r. Mr. Ingham.
 For Henry Cross, r. John Roberts. For Peter Cottingham, r. Will.
 Oaker. For — Hetherington, r. Hump. Hetherington, Esq; Dele
 Edw. Duppa, as first Gentlm. of the Chamber. For Mr. Hurst, r.
 Mr. Sydenham. For Mr. Bland, r. Mr. Langley. For Mr. Serjeant,
 r. Mr. Gilpin. Among the Six Clerks, dele John Shuffield, John
 Highlond, Nath. Bernadiston, and Sir John Meers, and r. John Bridges,
 Will. Smith, Will. Heysham, and Tho. Collins. Dele Ld Chief Baron
 Dod. P. 599, Num. 39, for Heneage Earl of Alesford, r. Rich. E.
 of Scarborough. P. 600, l. 11, ditto, r. ditto. P. 603, Column 2,
 after Beck Justus, r. Byng George, 1715. P. 612, Column 2, after
 Smith J. r. Sloan Hans, 1716. P. 618, l. ult. r. Mr. — Humphreys,
 Secretary. P. 640. l. ult. r. Mr. Philipps, Secretary; M. Hawks-
 more, Mr. James, Surveyors; Mr. Edwards, Solicitor, Mr. Skeate,
 Agent. P. 653, for Dr William Daves, r. Dr. John Bateman, Pre-
 sident. P. 654, after Hans Sloan, r. Bar. P. 656, l. 29, for Lord
 Chief Justice Parker, r. Thomas Lord Parker.

A LIST of the Names of the Governor, Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the Governor and Company of Merchants of Great-Britain, Trading to the South-Seas, and other Parts of America, and for Encouraging the Fishery; Chosen the 1st and 3d of February, 1714.

His Royal Highness, GEORGE Prince of Wales,
Governor.

Sir James Bateman, Knight and Alderman, Sub-Governor.
Samuel Shephard, Esq; Deputy-Governor.

HIS Grace, John Duke of Argyle. William Astell, Esq; John Blunt, Esq; Sir Lambert Blackwell. George Caswall, Esq; Sir William Chapman. Robert Chester, Esq; William Hamond, Esq; Henry Durley, Esq; Peter Delaport, Esq; Sir Francis Eyles, Bar. John Fellows, Esq; John Gore, Esq; Edward Gibbon, Esq; Richard Hounditch, Esq;	Francis Haws, Esq; Daniel Hayes, Esq; Richard Horsey, Esq; Sir Theodore Janssen, Bar. Jacob Jacobsen, Esq; Charles Joy, Esq; Sir Harcourt Master. George Pitt, Esq; Ambrose Page, Esq; Thomas Reynolds, Esq; Capt. Hugh Raymond. Mr. Samuel Read, Jun. Jacob Sawbridge, Esq; Sir Fisher Tench, Bar. The Hon. Horatio Townsend, Esq;
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Mr. Robert Knight, First Treasurer.

Mr. Cleeve, Second Treasurer.

Mr. John Vry, First Secretary.

Mr. Daniel Westcome, Second Secretary.

*A Bill of Homage-Fees due to the King's Servants from all
Towns Corporate through which his Majesty shall pass.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To the Gentlemen-Ushers of the Privy-Chamber, _____	05	00	00
To the Gentlemen-Ushers, Daily-Waiters, _____	05	00	00
To the Serjeants at Arms, _____	03	06	08
To the Gentlemen-Ushers, Quarter-Waiters, _____	01	00	00
To the Knight-Harbinger, _____	03	06	08
To the Knight-Marshal, _____	01	00	00
To the Yeomen-Ushers, _____	01	00	00
To the Grooms of the Chamber, _____	01	00	00
To the Serjeants and Office of the Trumpets, _____	03	16	00
To the Wardrobe, _____	01	16	08
To the Yeomen of the Mouth, _____	02	00	00
To the Pages of the Presence, _____	00	10	00
To the Surveyor of the Ways, _____	01	10	00
To the Yeoman of the Field, _____	00	10	00
To the Sewers of the Chamber, _____	01	00	00
To the Closet-Keeper, _____	00	10	00
To the Surveyor of the Dresser, _____	00	10	00
To the King's Footmen, _____	02	00	00
To the Coachmen, _____	00	10	00
To the Porters at the Gate, _____	01	00	00
To the Yeomen Harbingers, _____	01	00	00
Total, _____	37	06	00

FEES

	Duke.	Marquiss.	Earl.	Viscount.	Baron.
To the Drums,	03 06 08	02 13 04	02 00 00	01 10 00	01 00 00
To the Ewry,	02 10 00	02 00 00	01 10 00	01 05 00	01 00 00
To the Pantry,	02 00 00	01 10 00	01 00 00	01 00 00	01 00 00
To the Master Cook,	03 06 08	02 13 04	02 00 00	01 10 00	01 00 00
To the Buttery,	02 00 00	01 10 00	01 00 00	01 00 00	01 00 00
To the Cellar,	02 00 00	01 10 00	01 00 00	01 00 00	01 00 00
To the Porters at the Gate,	06 00 00	05 00 00	04 00 00	03 06 08	02 00 00
To the Knight-Harbingers,	03 06 08	03 06 08	03 06 08	03 06 08	03 06 08
To the Robes,	15 00 00	13 06 08	10 00 00	08 00 00	06 00 00
To the Gentlemen of the Buttery and Cellar,	06 00 00	05 06 08	04 00 00	03 04 00	02 08 00
To the Pages of the Bed-Chamber,	16 00 00	13 06 08	10 00 00	08 00 00	06 00 00
To the Wardrobe,	16 00 00	13 06 08	10 00 00	08 00 00	06 00 00
To the Serjeant-Porter,	10 00 00	08 00 00	06 00 00	03 00 00	02 00 00
To the Gentlemen and Yeomen-Harbingers,	20 06 08	17 15 07	13 06 08	10 13 04	08 00 00
To the Cook of the Privy-Kitchen,			02 00 00	01 10 00	01 04 00
To the Grooms of the Chamber,	08 00 00	06 00 00	04 00 00	03 06 08	02 00 00
Sum Total of each, as per Column,	350 3	4272 10 7	202 3	4159 7	4150 5 4

Examined by *David Davis*, Collector.

FEEES

FEEES due to the King's Servants, upon Creation of several Degrees of Honour of Noblemen.

	<i>A Duke.</i>	<i>Marquis.</i>	<i>Earl.</i>	<i>Viscount.</i>	<i>Baron.</i>
F E E S due to the King's Servants, upon Creation of several Degrees of Honour of Noblemen.					
To the Earl Marshal, for the Homage of any of the above-said Degrees, at his first Creation, _____	00	00	00	00	00
To the Garter, Principal King at Arms, _____	26	13	04	20	00
To the Garter, for Supporters for any of the said Degrees at the first Creation, _____	00	00	00	00	00
To the King's Herald and Purfivants of Arms, _____	26	13	00	20	00
To the Gentlemen-Ullers of the Privy-Chamber, _____	20	00	00	15	00
To the Gentlemen-Ullers Daily-Waiters, _____	22	00	00	15	00
To the Gentleman-Ullers, Affiant, _____	05	00	00	03	15
To the Gentlemen-Ullers, Quarter-Waiters, _____	20	00	00	13	06
To the Corporals of the Guards, _____	20	00	00	15	00
To the Serjeants at Arms, _____	20	00	00	13	06
To the Sewers of the Chamber, _____	07	00	00	06	00
To the Musicians, Four Companies, _____	07	00	00	06	00
To the Serjeant-Trumpeter, _____	15	00	00	12	00
To the Yeomen-Ullers, _____	06	00	00	05	00
To the Groom-Porter, _____	03	00	00	02	10
To the Barber, _____	05	00	00	05	00
To the Grooms of the Privy-Chamber, _____	20	00	00	13	06
To the Footmen, _____	04	13	04	04	00
To the Pages of the Chamber, _____	03	06	08	02	13
To the Keepers of the Council-Chamber, _____	05	00	00	03	06

*FEE S due to the King's Servants, upon the Creation of
Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, as paid by
Royal Highness, George Prince of Wales.*

	Prince.	Earl.
T O the Earl-Marshal of England, ———	30 00 00	00 00
To the Garter, Principal King at } Arms, ————	53 06 08	13 06
To the Garter, for Supporters for any of } the said Degrees, at the first Creation, — }	00 00 00	00 00
To the King's Heralds and Pursivants of } Arms, ————	53 06 08	13 06
To the Gentlemen-Ushers of the Privy- } Chamber, ————	40 00 00	10 00
To the Gentlemen-Ushers Daily-Waiters, —	40 00 00	10 00
To the Gentleman-Usher, Assistant, ———	10 00 00	02 10
To the Gentlemen-Ushers, Quarter-Waiters, —	40 00 00	10 00
To the Corporals of the Guards, ————	40 00 00	10 00
To the Serjeants at Arms, ————	40 00 00	10 00
To the Sewers of the Chamber, ————	14 00 00	05 00
To the Musicians, Four Companies, ———	14 00 00	05 00
To the Serjeant-Trumpeter, ————	30 00 00	10 00
To the Yeomen-Ushers, ————	12 00 00	04 00
To the Groom-Porter, ————	06 00 00	02 00
To the Barber, ————	10 00 00	04 00
To the Grooms of the Privy-Chamber, ———	40 00 00	10 00
To the Footmen, ————	09 06 08	03 06
To the Pages of the Chamber, ————	06 13 04	20 00
To the Keepers of the Council-Chamber, —	10 00 00	02 10
To the Drums, ————	06 13 04	02 00
To the Ewry, ————	05 00 00	01 10
To the Pantry, ————	04 00 00	01 00
To the Master Cook, ————	06 13 04	02 00
To the Buttery, ————	04 00 00	01 00
To the Cellar, ————	04 00 00	01 00
To the Porters at the Gate, ————	12 00 00	04 00
To the Knight-Harbinger, ————	06 13 04	03 06
To the Robes, ————	30 00 00	10 00
To the Gentlemen of the Buttery and } Cellar, ————	12 00 00	04 00
To the Pages of the Bed-Chamber, ———	32 00 00	10 00
To the Wardrobe, ————	32 00 00	10 00
To the Serjeant-Porter, ————	20 00 00	06 00
To the Gentlemen and Yeomen Harbingers, —	40 13 04	13 06
To the Cook of the Privy-Kitchen, ———	00 00 00	02 00
To the Grooms of the Chamber, ————	16 00 00	04 00
	730 6 8	202 3

Total paid by the Pr. of Wales, as above, — 932 10 00

Examin'd by David Davis, Collector.

N. B. It's hoped the Reader will be pleas'd to excuse the Errors that have been (tho' unavoidably) committed, by reason that the Establishments have been so very long in settling, which hath occasion'd this Work to be much retarded ; particularly that of the Prince and Princesses Households, which is not yet settled, nor 'tis fear'd will not be compleat till the Parliament rises ; so that we must refer the Reader to the next Impression of this Book, as to that particular.

A De-

The first of these is the fact that the
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A Description OF Great-Britain ; And, First, of the SOUTHERN Part of it, call'd ENGLAND.

CHAP. I.

*Of the Name, Climate, Dimensions, and Divisions
of ENGLAND.*

ame.] **T**HE whole Island of *Great-Britain* was call'd anciently *Albion* ; which Appellation is still retain'd in *Scotland*, by the Descendants of the ancient *Celts*, who still call *Scotland Alban*, and the *Scots Albanach*. Afterwards, as appears in the Time of *Lucretius* and *Ju- Caesar*, this Island was call'd *BRITANNIA*, from *Brith*, which in the old *British* Tongue, signifies *Painted*, (for the same Reason that the Extra-Provincial *Britains* were afterwards call'd *Isles*, from their retaining the ancient Custom of painting their Faces) but about 800 Years after the Incarnation of *Christ* (by a special Edict of King *Egbert*, who was descended from the *Angles*, a People of the *Lower Saxony*, in whose Possession the Western Part of this Country, then was;) the South Part was call'd *Angle* or *Engleland*, or as, we now pronounce it, *England*.

Climate.] It is situated between the Degrees 17 and 22 Longitude, as are *Brittany* and *Normandy* in *France*, and between 50 and 56 of Northern Latitude, as are *Flanders*, *Zealand*, *Holland*, *Lower Saxony*, and *Denmark*: Advantageously for Traffick to all Parts of the World.

The longest Day in the most Northern Part is 17 Hours, 15 Minutes, and the shortest Day in the most Southern Parts, is almost 8 Hours long.

Dimensions.] It is in Shape Triangular, the longest side from *Berwick* North, to the Land's-End South-West, 380 Miles; from *Berwick* to *Sandwich*, S. S. E. about 280 Miles; from *Sandwich* E. to the Land's-End W. by S. 279 Miles. And the Perpendicular from *Berwick* to *Portsmouth* N. and S. 380 Miles: Contains, by Computation 39038500 Acres, 117598 Houses, is almost ten times as big as the *United Netherlands*; five times as big as the *Spanish Netherlands*; less than all *Italy* by almost one half, and, in comparison with *France*, is as 30 to 82. The Yearly Rent of all the Lands in *England* and *Wales*, is computed at 7500000 Pounds, besides the Rent of Houses.

Division.] The whole Provincial Britain, which took in *England*, and the Low-Lands of *Scotland* as far as *Graham's-Dike*, was in the Time of the Romans, divided into *Britannia-Prima*; *Britannia Secunda*, and *Maxima Caesariensis*. The first of these contained the South Part of *England*; the second all that Western Part now call'd *Wales*; and the third, the Northern Part beyond *Trent*; and, by a later Division, into *Britannia Prima*, *Britannia Secunda*, *Flavia Caesariensis*, *Maxima Caesariensis*, and *Valentia*.

As to its Political Division, *England* (including *Wales*) is first divided into 52 Counties, and they are sub-divided into Rape, Lathes, Wapentakes, and Hundreds, and they again into Tything.

According to its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, it is divided first into 2 Provinces, or Archbishopricks, *Canterbury* and *York*; the Two Provinces into 26 Dioceses, which are again divided into 60 Archdeaconries, and those into Rural Deaneries, and those again into Parishes: Of which there are in both Provinces 990 hereof 3845 are Churches Improprate, i. e. in Lay-Hands, where Lay-men receive the Tythes; or Appropriate, i. e. annex'd to Colleges, or Church-Dignities.

C H A P. II.

Of the Bishopricks of England.

THE Archbishoprick of *CANTERBURY* is a Province containing almost all the South Part of *England*, from the River *Trent* and *Humber*; its Diocese is only Part of *Kent*, and

Book I. of GREAT BRITAIN.

3

rs peculiar Churches amidst other Dioceses, valued in the
ook of Tenths at 2682 *l.* 12 *s.* 2 *d.* Chief Seats belonging to this
e, are *Lambeth-House*, and *Croydon-Palace*, both in *Surrey*. The
chbishop's Palace in *Canterbury* has lain in Ruins ever since
e Civil Wars.

The Archbishoprick of *YORK* is a Province containing the
rth Part of *England* from *Humber*, *Dee*, and *Trent*; its Diocese
ntains most of *Yorkshire* and *Nottinghamshire*: Valued in the
ok of Tenths at 1610 *l.* per *Annum*. Chief Seat *Bishops-Thorp* in
Yorkshire.

Bishopricks in the Province of CANTERBURY.

Bishoprick of *LONDON* contains *Essex*, *Middlesex*, and
rt of *Hartfordshire*, and hath not been alter'd since its first In-
tution. Value 1000 *l.* Seats, *London-House* in *Aldersgatestreet*
London, and *Fulham-House* in *Middlesex*.

WINCHESTER a large Diocese, containing *Surrey* and
Wiltshire, the *Isles of Wight*, *Jersey*, *Garnsey*, and *Aldernay*.
Value 3193 *l.* 4 *s.* 7 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. Seats, *Farnham-Castle* in *Surrey*, *Wolve-*
Hause in *Winchester*, *Chelsea-House* in *Middlesex*.

In the Year 733, *Dorchester* was again made a Bishop's See, and
Diocese taken out of *Lichfield*.

LICHFIELD and *COVENTRY* contains all *Staffordshire*
and *Derbyshire*, and Part of *Warwickshire* and *Shropshire*. Value
5 *l.* 5 *s.* 5 *d.* Seats, *Lichfield-Close*, and *Eccleshal-Castle* in *Staf-*
shire.

LINCOLN, contains *Lincolnshire*, *Leicestershire*, *Huntington-*
shire, *Bedfordshire*, *Buckinghamshire*, and Part of *Hartfordshire*, be-
g the largest Bishoprick of *England*. Value 666 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*
ts, *Buckden* in *Huntingdonshire*, and *Lincoln-Palace* in *Lincoln*;
n'd by the Civil Wars.

ELY, contains only *Cambridgeshire*. Valued 2134 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$.
ts, *Ely-House* in *Holborn*, *London*; *Ely-Palace* in *Ely*; *Wisbich-Ca-*
in *Wisbich*, *Cambridgeshire*.

SALISBURY, contains *Wiltshire*, and *Barkshire*. Value 1421 *l.*
0 *d.* Seat, *Salisbury-Palace* in *Wiltshire*.

EXETER, contains *Cornwal* and *Devonshire*. Value 500 *l.*
t, *Exeter-Palace* in *Exeter*.

BATH and *WELLS*, contains only *Somersetshire*. Value 533 *l.*
3 *d.* Seats, *Wells-Palace*, and *Barnwel* in *Somersetshire*.

CHICHESTER, contains only *Suffex*. Value 677 *l.* 5 *s.*
Seat, *Chichester-Palace* in *Suffex*.

NORWICH, contains *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and a small Part of
Cambridgeshire. Value 834 *l.* 11 *s.* 7 *d.* Seats, *Norwich-Palace*,
Ludham-Hall, in *Norfolk*.

WORCESTER, contains *Worcestershire*, and Part of *War-*
shire. Value 1032 *l.* 19 *s.* 2 *d.* Seats, *Worcester-Palace*, and
Worcester-Castle in *Worcestershire*.

HEREFORD, contains *Herefordshire*, and Part of *Shropshire*. Value 768 l. 11 s. 0 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. Seats, *Hereford-Palace* in *Hereford*, and *Whitburn* in the same County.

ROCHESTER, contains Part of *Kent* only. Value 358 l. 4 s. 9 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. Séat, *Bromley-House* in *Kent*.

OXFORD, contains *Oxfordshire*. Value 381 l. 11 s. 0 d. Séat, *Cuddesdon* in *Oxfordshire*.

PETERBOROUGH, contains *Northamptonshire* and *Rutlandshire*. Value 414 l. 14 s. 8 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. Seats, *Peterborough-Castle*, and *Castor* in *Northamptonshire*.

GLOUCESTER, contains *Gloucestershire*. Value 315 l. 1 d. Séat, *Gloucester-Palace* in *Gloucester*.

BRISTOL, contains the City of *Bristol*, part of *Glocestershire* and County of *Dorset*. Value 383 l. 8 s. 4 d. Séat, *Bristol-Palace*.

LANDAFF, contains *Glamorganshire*, *Monmouthshire*, *Breconshire*, and *Radnorshire*. Value 154 l. 14 s. 2 d. Seats, *Merthyr* in *Monmouthshire*, and *Landaff-Palace* in *Glamorganshire*.

St. DAVIDS, contains *Pembrokeshire*, *Cardiganshire*, and *Caermarthenshire*. Value 463 l. 13 s. 4 d. Séat, *Abergwilly* in *Caermarthen*.

St. ASAPH, contains the greatest Part of *Flint*, *Denbigh* and *Montgomeryshires*, and some Part of *Shropshire*. Value 187 l. 11 s. 8 d. Séat, *St. Asaph* in *Flintshire*.

BANGOR, contains the Counties of *Anglesey*, *Caernarvon*, *Merioneth*, and Part of *Denbigh* and *Montgomeryshires*. Value 131 l. 16 s. 3 d. Séat, *Bangor-Palace* in *Caernarvon*.

Bishopricks in the Province of YORK.

DURHAM, contains *Durham* and *Northumberland*. Value 1821 l. 1 s. 3 d. Seats, *Durham-Palace*, and *Aukland Castle* in *Durham*.

CARLILE, contains two Parts in three of *Cumberland* and about the like Share of *Westmorland*; the Remainder of both these Counties being under the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Chester*, excepting only two Parishes in that of *Cumberland* which are in the Diocese of *Durham*. Value 531 l. 4 s. 9 d. Séat, *Rose-Castle* in *Cumberland*.

CHESTER, contains *Cheshire*, *Lancashire*, *Richmondshire* (which is Part of *Yorkshire*) with Part of *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*. Value 420 l. 1 s. 8 d. Seats, *Chester-Palace* in *Chester*.

MAN, The Isle was appointed to be a Bishoprick by Pope Gregory IV.

C H A P. III.

Description of the several Counties of England.

Bedfordshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, 73 Miles in Circumference; contains about 250000 Acres, and about 12170 Houses: The Air is temperate; the Soil, especially in the *North-East* Part, fruitful; its principal Rivers are *Ouse* and *Ivel*: The whole Country well stor'd with Corn and Cattle; its chief Commodities are Butter, Cheese, and Poultry. Towards *Olney* and *Newport-Pagnel* (the Inhabitants) especially the Women) employ themselves in weaving Bonelace: Towards *Dunstable* and *Luton* they weave Straw-Hats, and other Things of that sort, which Manufactures employ several thousands of People. It has in it 116 Parishes, and 10 Market-Towns. *Bedford*, the Shire Town 38 Miles from *London*, is the largest; *Dunstable* for Larks, *Wobourn* for Fuller's-Earth: It has many Noble Seats, as *Wrest-House*, the Duke of *Kent's*; *Amptkil Park*, Lord *Ashburnham's*; *Amptkil*, Lord *Arundell's*; *Wobourne Abbey*, the Duke of *Bedford's*; *Budelstine*, Lord *Thurston's*; *Hawnes*, Lord *Carteret's*; *Chicksand*, *St. John Osborne's*.

Berkshire,

Is in *Salisbury* Diocese, 120 Miles in circumference; contains about 527000 Acres, and 16906 Houses. The Air is sweet, the Soil plentiful. The whole Country is well stor'd with Corn, Cattle, Fish, Fowl, Wool, and Wood, especially Oak and Beech. Chief Rivers are *Thames*, *Isis*, and *Kennet*. It contains 140 Parishes, and 12 Market-Towns: The chief in note is *Reading*, 32 Miles from *London*, for Cloth and Malt, particularly for a most noble Manufacture of Canvas or Sail-Cloth, wherein 7 or 800 People are constantly employ'd by *Owen Buckingham Esq*; and such Quantities of that Commodity made, that the Royal Navy of *England*, and several Merchants, are now wholly supplied with as good, or better, Sail-Cloth made at Home, than what they us'd formerly to import from *France* at great Expence. *Reading*, a large Town, hath a Free-School well endow'd; *Hunton* for Trouts and Craw-Fish; *Newbury* for Broad-Cloth; *Farnham*, a Market; *Windsor* is famous for its Castle, which is one of the Queen's Palaces, and the College of the *Knights of the Garter*; situated strongly and pleasantly; of late curiously adorn'd by *King Charles II*, with the Excellency of Modern Painting and Sculpture: It has a fine Park and Forest belonging to it: It has several fine Seats, as *Hamstead-Marshall* and *Aile-down*, Lord *Arundell's*; *Cronborne*, late Earl of *Ramelagh's*; *Hurly*, *Sir Henry Johnstone's*; *Swallowfield*, Earl of *Clarendon*; *Beerwood*, *Richard Nevills Esq*;

*Brunsei, Sir John Cope's Jun. Coley, Tanfield Vachells Esq; Simning
Sir William Rich's; Wythame, Earl of Abingdon's.*

Buckinghamshire,

In *Lincoln Diocese*, in Circumference 138 Miles; contains about 441000 Acres, and 18390 Houses: The Air good; the Soil rich: Its principal Rivers *Tame, Ouse, and Coln*: Its chief Commodities are Wood, Corn, Sheep, and Oxen. *Buckinghamshire Bread and Beef* is a Proverb for their Goodness. It hath 185 Parishes and 15 Towns; the most noted are, *Buckingham*, the Shire-Town, 44 Miles from *London*; *Aylesbury*, in the middle of a rich Vale; *High Wickham* for good Building; *Newport-pagnel* for Bone-Lace, *Eaton*, a Village adjoining to *Windsor*, hath a College nobly endow'd, hath a Provost, the Reverend Dr. H. Godolphin and Seven Fellows, besides Choristers, &c. and a Free-School now one of the most flourishing in *England*, where are Seventy Queen's Scholars taught and maintain'd gratis, and sent yearly to King's College in *Cambridge*, as Places become void: Founded by Hen. VI. Its chief Seats are, *Bulstrode*, the Earl of *Portland's*; *Over-Winchington* and *Woborn*, Earl of *Wharton's*; *Asbridge*, Earl of *Bridgewater's*; *Clevedon*, Earl of *Orkney's*; *Denham Court*, Sir *William Bowyer's*; *Wooten Underwood*, — *Greenfield's* Esq; *Drahan*, Sir *Roger Hill's*.

Cambridgeshire,

In the Diocese of *Ely*, 130 Miles in Circumference; contains about 570000 Acres, and 17347 Houses: The Air and Soil of divers sorts; its principal Rivers *Ouse, Cam, and Grant*: its Commodities, Corn most excellent, Cattle, Fish, Fowl, and Saffron; its Manufactures, Paper and Baskets: The Northern Part is call'd the Isle of *Ely*; The whole contains 163 Parishes and Eight Market-Towns; the most noted are *Cambridge*, the Shire-Town, 44 Miles from *London*, for its noble University, near which is kept *Sturbridge Fair*, one of the most noted Fairs in *England*; *Ely*, Bishop's Seat, for its Minster; *Newmarket*, resorted to by the Court for Hunting, Racing, &c. *Royston* for Malt: Its chief Seats are, *Chippenham*, the Earl of *Orford's*; *Wimpey*, late Duke of *Newcastle's*; *Maddingley*, Sir *John Cotton's*; *Hatley St. George*, Sir *Robert Cotton's*; *Dalham-Hall*, Dr. *Patrick's*.

Cheshire.

In the Diocese of *Chester*, 112 Miles in Circumference, contains about 720000 Acres, and 24054 Houses, is a County Palatine; the Air is wholsom, the Soil good, the Men called the chief of Men, are famous for Strength, the Women for Beauty. The Gentry are here very numerous and eminent for Ancient Loyalty, and Hospitality; its Rivers *Dee* and *Weever*; its Commodities, Corn, Cattle, Cheese, Fish, Fowl, Metals, Salt, and Millstones; contains 68 Parishes and 13 Towns; the chief is the City of *Chester*, 140 Miles from *London*, peculiar for its Galleries or Rows, upon which the whole City is built.

Nantwich

Northwich, Middlewich and Northwich for Salt-pits, Macclesfield, Burton, and Congleton for Gloves. Chief Seats are, Cholmondeley Hall, the Earl of Cholmondeley's; Downham-massey, Earl of Arrington's; Rock Savage, Earl Rivers's; Carey Hall, Crewsley's; Eaton Hall, Sir Richard Grosvenor's.

Cornwall,

In the Diocese of Exeter, in Circumference 150 Miles; contains about 960000 Acres, and 25374 Houses. The Air is clear and sharp, the Vallies rich in Corn and Pasture, and the Hills in Mines of Copper and Tin, not without Gold and Silver. The Men are strong and boisterous, great Wrestlers, and healthy. This Country is enrich'd likewise by the great number of Fish, especially Pilchards, which are taken on these coasts: Its other Commodities are French and bearded Wheat, and other Corn; Fowl in great abundance, Woodcocks especially; the fine blue Salt, which the French call *Ardois*; transparent Pibbles, like Diamonds; and formerly Ambergreese in considerable quantities. Here's plenty of *Rosa Solis* and Sage, Hyssop and Rosemary, growing wild on the Sea-Cliffs; as also Samphire and Mingo, or Sea-Holly. It hath many safe and commodious Ports and Havens, as *Falmouth* vastly spacious, &c. The chief Rivers are Tamer, Camell, and Fale. It contains 161 Parishes, and 27 Towns; the chief is *Launston* or *Launceston*, 170 Miles from London. Its Seats of most note are *Clifton*, *Stow*, *Stanbury*, *Ilstow*, and *Lanow*, all the late Earl of Bath's; *Truro* and *Lanhiaston*, Earl of Radnor's; *Boconock*, the late Lord Mohun's; *Trerise*, Lord Arundel's; with divers Seats of Gentry, amongst which *Mont Edgcomb* is a noble and pleasant one, belonging to Richard Edgcomb, Esq;

Cumberland.

In the Dioceses of Chester and Carlisle, in Circumference 168 Miles contains about 1040000 Acres, and 14825 Houses. The Air is sharp, the Soil fruitful, the Hills for Feeding, and the Valleys for Corn. It has divers Rivers; the chief is *Eden*. In this County have been found many Roman Antiquities. Here is Fowl and Fish in great plenty; in the Muscles are found Pearls; there are great Mines of Copper, about *Newland* and *Keswick*: Black Lead is found at *Keswick* likewise; the only Place, some say, for it in Europe. It contains 90 Parishes, and 15 Towns. The City *Carlisle*, a Bishop's See, has a fine Cathedral Church, Castle, and Trade; 235 Miles from London, *Penrith* is noted for Tanners, *Whitehaven* for Coals and Salt. This having been Frontier Country to Scotland, the Houses of the Nobility and Gentry are built for the most part Castle-wise: the most noted are *Greystock-Castle*, and *Drumbugh-Castle*, Duke of Norfolk's; *Blackermouth-Castle*, Duke of Somerset's; *Naworth*, Earl of Carlisle's; *Wark-Oswald*, and *D'Acre-Castle*, Earl of Sussex's.

Derbyshire,

In the Diocese of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, 130 Miles in Circumference; contains about 680000 Acres, and 21155 Houses. The Air and Soil good, especially the South and East parts; the North and West are hilly; its Rivers *Trent* and *Derwent*. This County is stored with Corn, Cattle and Wood, Here are Mines of Alabaster, Marble, Crystal, Millstone and Whetstone: It has Pit-coal, Iron and Lead, the best in *England*, in great plenty; in some places is Antimony. Here are 106 Parishes, and 9 Towns; the Shire-Town is *Derby*, well built, large, populous and rich; 97 Miles from *London*. Its chief Seats *Chatsworth* and *Hardwick*, the Duke of *Devonshire's*; *Stawley*, the Lord *James Cavendish's*; *Bredby*, Earl of *Chesterfield's*; *Bolsover Castle* and *Haddon*, the Duke of *Rutland's*; *Sutton*, Earl of *Scardale's*; *Melber*, *Tho. Coke*, Esq; *Longford*, Sir *Edward Cook's*. Among the Wonders of this Shire, *Buxton-Well* has two Springs, one of hot, and the other of cold Water: The *Peak* is notorious for its three strange Caves of prodigious Shapes and Dimensions, called *The Devil's Arse*, *Elden-hole*, and *Pool's-hole*.

Devonshire,

In the Diocese of *Exeter*, 200 Miles in Circumference; contains about 1920000 Acres, and 56310 Houses. The Air sharp and healthful, the Soil Hilly, Woody, and Fruitful, as it is manur'd with Earth fetch'd from the Sea-side: Its Rivers, *Taмер*, *Turridge*, *Ex*, *Taw*, and *Dart*: The Men are strong and active; its Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wool, Sea-fish and Fowl, Kersies, Serges and Bone-lace; besides the production of its Mines, Lead and Tin, and some quantities of Silver and Lead-stone, formerly on *Dartmore* Rocks. It has divers excellent Harbours for the Navy-Royal, as *Dartmouth*, *Plymouth*, and others. It contains 394 Parishes, and 32 Towns: The chief Town is *Exeter*, a very large well-built City, 138 Miles from *London*, a Bishop's See; hath a noble Cathedral Church, and strong Castle: It hath a good Trade, for Serges especially, in which they deal for 10000 *l.* a Week. Its chief Seats are *Biddisford*, the late Earl of *Bath's*.

Dorsetshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Bristol*, 150 Miles in Circumference; contains about 772000 Acres, and 21944 Houses; a pleasant County, the Air healthy, the Soil rich, both in Pasturage and Corn-fields; the Rivers *Stowre*, famed for Tenches, *Frome*, &c. Its Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wood, Fish, Fowl, Hemp, and Free-stone, with some Marble. In the Isle of *Purbeck* is Marble and Tobacco-pipe-Clay, worth at *London* 30 *s.* a Tun: It hath 248 Parishes, and 19 Towns; the Shire-Town is *Dorchester*, noted for Trade, 85 Miles from *London*; *Shaftsbury*, for its fine Prospect and Market; *Sherbourn*, for the curious Workmanship of its Church: *Bridport* for Hemp and Cables; *Paul* is well

all built, and rich : The chief Seats are *Winburn St. Giles*,
Earl of Shaftsbury's ; *Sherbourn*, *Lord Digby's* ; *Critchell*,
Nathanael Nappers. *Portland* is an Isle near this County,
 eminent for its Quarries of durable Free-stone.

Durham,

In the Diocese of *Durham*, 107 Miles in Circumference ; con-
 tains about 610000 Acres, and 15984 Houses ; is a County Pa-
 line ; the Royalty whereof belonging to the Bishop, therefore
 is called *The Bishoprick of Durham* : The Air is sharp, the Soil
 fertile, the South Rich, the West Rocky and Moorish : 'Tis
 very rich in Coal-pits ; hath some Lead and Iron Mines, not
 without Silver in the West Parts. Rivers, *Tine*, *Ware*, *Derwent*,
 &c. : Hath 118 Parishes, and 5 Towns. The City of *Durham*
 200 Miles from *London* : The Bishop's See, whose Palace is a
 Castle : *Bishop-Aukland* is noted likewise for its Castle and
 good Air, belonging likewise to the Bishop. *Darlington* for
 three Pits near it of a wonderful depth, called *Hell-Kettles* : the
 chief Seat *Lumley Castle*, *Earl of Scarborough's*.

Essex,

In *London* Diocese 146 Miles in Circumference ; contains a-
 bout 1240000 Acres, and 34819 Houses : Its Air is temperate,
 but towards the Sea and *Thames*, moist and aguish : The Soil
 in some Places is so rich, that after three Years bearing Saf-
 son, it will bear good Barley for almost 20 Years together with-
 out dunging. Its Rivers are *Thames*, *Stower*, *Coln*, *Chelmer*, *Lea*,
Uck, *Roding*. At *Stratford by Bow* is a Bridge, the first of
 stone in *England*. This County has abundance of Corn, Cattle,
 Wood, Saffron, Fowl, and Fish : 'Tis noted likewise for Cloths,
 Stuffs, and Hops : Here are 415 Parishes, and 21 Towns : the
 most noted are *Colchester*, which has a great Trade for White
 Stuffs and Oysters : *Chelmsford* is the Assize Town ; *Harmich* is
 noted for its Harbour, nearest of any to *Holland* ; *Walden* for
 Iron. Here, over-against *Gravesend* in *Kent*, stands *Tilbury*-
 Fort, a strong Block-house upon the *Thames*. Its chief Seats are
Wentworth, *Sir Richard Child's* ; *New-Hall*, *Duke of Montagues* ; *Leighs*,
Earl of Manchester's ; *Copt-Field*, *Sir Thomas Webster's*.

Gloucestershire,

In *Gloucester* Diocese, 138 Miles in Circumference, contains
 about 800000 Acres, 26764 Houses : The Air sweet, the Soil
 fertile. Its Rivers, *Severn*, *Wye*, *Stroud*, *Ips*, *Avon*. Its chief
 Commodities are Corn, Wool, Iron and Steel, Timber, Bacon,
 Hides, and Salmon : Its Manufacture, Cloathing, for which
 the Sheep of *Cotswold* have so fine a Wool, that the *Spanish Strain*
 (as said) came from a Present of *Edward I.* made of these
 Sheep to *Alphonso* King of *Spain* : Here are 280 Parishes, and 26
 Towns ; the City of *Gloucester*, 81 Miles from *London*, is a Bishop's
 See, and hath a fine Cathedral Church. In this County
 likewise stands part of *Bristol*, one of the biggest and
 best.

best-traded Cities of *England*, which is a County of it self, and contains above 5000 Houses. *Stroud* is noted for fair Building and dying of Scarlet; and *Tewksbury* for Woollen Manufactory and Mustard Balls. Near *Bristol* is a place call'd *St. Vincent Rock*, where are plenty of hard transparent Stones, resembling Diamonds, which some take to be *Fluores*, or Spars. At the bottom thereof is a hot medicinal Well. Its noblest Seats are *Badmington*, the Duke of *Beaufort's*; *Durhams*, *William Blackmore's Esq*; *Berkley Castle*, Lord *Berkley's*; *Fairfords* — *Baker's Esq*; *Stoke*, — *Barkley's Esq*;

County of Hampshire,

In the Diocese of *Winchester*, 100 Miles in circuit, contains about 1312500 Acres, and 26851 Houses; the Air temperate, the Soil rich. Here is plenty of Corn, Cattle, Wool, Wood, Iron, Honey, and Bacon. Its Rivers *Stowre*, *Avon*, *Itching*, &c. Its chief Manufactures are Kerseys and Stuffs. Here are 250 Parishes, and 16 Towns; the Shire Town (though it be a County of it self) is *Southampton*, a good Port, 60 Miles from *London*. *Winchester* is a considerable City, 54 Miles from *London*, the Assize Town; it has a fine Cathedral Church, a noble College and Free-School, which hath a Warden, 10 Fellows, two Schoolmasters, and 70 Scholars, richly endowed; likewise here is a magnificent Palace begun by King *Charles II.* which he did not finish. *Portsmouth* is a fortify'd Town and Harbour. *Weymouth* a brave Harbour. The chief Seats are *Hackwood* and *Abingdon*, the Duke of *Bolton's*; *Brodland*, Sir *John Barbe's*; *Southwick*, *Richard Norton's, Esq*; *Down Husband*, *Wallop Grange, Esq*; — *Henley*, *Esq*; *Stratford Sea*, — *Pitts, Esq*; *Hermid*, *Thomas Gervois, Esq*;

South of this County, and belonging to it, lies the Isle of *Wight*, 60 Miles in Circumference; its Militia the best disciplin'd in *England*; plentiful in Corn, Cattle, Fish, Hares, Conies, and Wild-fowl. Its Wool is next in Fineness to that of *Cotswold*. It has 36 Parishes, and 3 Towns; 1, *Newport*, large and populous; *Cowes* and *Carisbrook* are two places near it, fortified each with a Castle; so is 2. *Sanham*, and 3. *Yarmouth*. *Spithead*, between *Portsmouth* and the Isle of *Wight*, is a Road where the Navy-Royal frequently Rendezvous; and so also is *St. Hellens*, about two Leagues beyond the other; nearer the Island. The chief Seat *Appledoor-coom*, Sir *Robert Worsley's, Bart.*

Hartfordshire,

Is in the Dioceses of *London* and *Lincoln*, 130 Miles in Circumference; contains about 451000 Acres, and 16569 Houses. The Air is sweet and healthful, the Soil for the most part chally but fruitful in Corn, Grass, and Wood. Its Rivers *Coln*, &c. Its chief Commodities are Wheat, Barley, and Malt. It has 120 Parishes, and 18 Towns, most of them very good. The Shire Town is *Hartford*, 20 Miles from *London*: *Barnet* is noted for medicinal Waters; *Berkhamstead* for its ancient Castle, chief place

of Residence formerly of the Dukes of Cornwall; *Hitchin* its School; *Ware* for a Canal, which furnishes *London* with *W-River* Water. Its chief Seats are *Hatfield*, the Earl of *bury's*; *Cashibury*, the Earl of *Essex's*; *Coley Green*, Lord *Cowper's*; *re Park*, Dutches of *Monmouth's*; *Tring*, *William Gore's*, Esq; *away*, the Duke of *Marlborough's*; *Garrumberry*, *William Grim-*'s, Esq;

Herefordshire,

in the Diocese of *Hereford*, 102 Miles in Circumference; contains about 660000 Acres, and 15000 Houses. The Air is good, Soil exceeding fruitful: Its Rivers are *Wye*, *Arrow*, *Lug*, &c. This County exceeds in four things, Wheat, Wood, Coal, and Water, in which last Salmon's are plentiful. This County is famous for Cider, especially Red-Streak. It hath 176 Parishes, and 8 Towns; the most noted is the City of *Hereford*; *Shire Town*, a Bishop's See, 105 Miles from *London*: Here is the Bishop's Palace, a Cathedral Church, College, and Hospital: *Leominster* noted for Bread, and the best Wool in *England*: *Kyneton* for Narrow Cloths. At *Marcley-Hill* was that terrible Earthquake 1571.

Huntingdonshire,

is in *Lincoln* Diocese, 67 Miles in Circumference; contains about 240000 Acres, and 8217 Houses. The Air is diverse, for the most part moist. It is generally of a fertile Soil; in former times very woody. Its chief River *Ouse*, and divers lesser. Its chief Commodities are Corn and Cattle. It contains 79 Parishes, and 6 Towns: The Shire and Assize Town is *Huntingdon*, 50 Miles from *London*, having a good Free-School: *St. Ives* and *Neots*, eminent for Markets and Fairs, and for their neighboring medicinal Waters: *Godmanchester* for brave Husbandmen. Its chief Seats *Hinchinbrook*, the Earl of *Sandwich's*; *Abolton*, Earl of *Manchester's*.

Kent,

Has in it the Dioceses of *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter*, 162 Miles in Circumference; the pleasantest County in *England*, the People of it first civiliz'd of any, and boast they never were Bondmen, i. e. never held their Land in Villenage; contains about 8000 Acres, and 39242 Houses. It was formerly a Kingdom of itself. It is accommodated with two great Rivers, *Thames* and *Medway*, besides the *Stowre*, *Darent*, and other lesser ones. Its chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Fruit, especially *Pippins* and *Cherries* the most celebrated in the World; *Woad* and *Madder* for Dyers, *Hops*, *Wood*, *Flax*, *Saintfoyn*, *Sam*, &c; near *Deal* Fowl and Fish. The *Medway*, which in one place runs under ground, yields Precedence to no River, except the *Thames*, for choicest Salmon; and *Fordwich* Trouts, near *Canterbury*, are incredibly large. The Manufacture for Cloth has been much greater than now, when 1000 l. a Year was

was thought no invidious Estate for a Clothier or a Yeoman of this Country; and here are some Yeomen have the great Estates. The Isles of *Thanet* and *Sheppy* are well stor'd with Sheep and Corn. It contains 408 Parishes, and 30 Towns. The City of *Canterbury* is the Archbishop's See, and a County of itself, 54 Miles from *London*: Its Cathedral Church is one of the finest in *England*, formerly noted for its rich Windows (destroy'd in the Civil Wars) and Tomb of *Thomas Becket*. Here is a Dean and 12 Prebendaries, a Free-School of Royal Foundation, and several Hospitals: This City is partly inhabited by *Walloons*. *Rockester* is a City and Bishop's See, 27 Miles from *London*, noted for its Cathedral Church and stately Stone Bridge, the second for Magnificence in *England*; built by Sir *Robert Knolls* in the Reign of *Henry IV*. At *Chatham* is a Station for the Navy-Royal, and one of the best Docks in the Kingdom. *Maidstone* is the Assize Town, noted for Thread and Hops. *Dover* for its Castle and Peer; *Faversham* for its Trade by Hops to *London*; *Tunbridge* for its Medicinal Waters; *Wye* its Free-School; *Sevenoke* its Free-School, and Hospital. *Dover*, *Hitchin*, *Rumney*, and *Sandwich*, are four of the Cinque-Ports; the fifth *Hastings*; and two their Appendages, *Winchelsea* and *Rye*, are in *Sussex*. These Towns have all great and distinct Privileges: their Burgesses are called Barons of the Cinque-Ports: In the Procession of a Coronation they support the Canopies over the King and Queen, and afterwards have on that Day a Table at the King's Right hand, and have the Canopy for their Fee. Chief Seats are *Greenwich*, a Palace-Royal, of which more when we come to the account of Hospitals; *Knowl*, the Earl of *Dorset's*; *Eastwell*, the Earl of *Winchelsea's*; *Waldershare*, Sir *Robert Furnace's*; *Chilham-Castle*, — *Digg*, Esq; *Hothfield*, the Earl of *Thames's*; *Penshurst*, the Earl of *Leicesters*; *Squirrel's*, the Earl of *Jersey's*; *Chencring*, the Earl of *Sussex's*; *Fair Lawn*, Lord *Barnard's*; *Surrendine*, Sir *Chomley Deering's*; late Sir *Joseph Williamson's*. The Privileges of *Gavel-kind* belonging to this Country, are threefold: 1. The Heirs Male share all the Lands alike. 2. The Heir is at 15 at full Age to sell or alienate. 3. Tho' the Father were convicted of Treason, yet the Son enjoys his Inheritance: Hence that Proverb, *The Father to the Bough, and the Son to the Plough*. These three Privileges, granted and confirmed to them by *William the Conqueror*, are denominated *Gavel-kind*.

Lancashire,

Is in the Diocese of *Chester*, 170 Miles in Circumference; contains about 1150000 Acres, and 40202 Houses; a County Palatine. The Air is serene and sharp; the Soil diverse; the moorish part is not very fruitful; but this County is stored with all sorts of Provision; the Rivers, *Mersey*, *Ribble*, *Lon*, *Irk*, and *Irwell*. The Inhabitants are healthful, the Men are strong, the Women

omen beautiful. The chief Commodities are Oats, Cattle, especially, those of this County and *Somersetshire* are the relief in *England*; Fowl, Fish, Pit-coals (which serve not only for Fuel, but to make curious Utensils little inferior to Iron) and Flax. The chief Manufactures are Woollen Cloths, Cottons, and Ticken. Here are 36 Parishes, and 26 Towns. The Shire Town is *Lancaster*, 187 Miles from *London*. *Liverpool* is a Sea-port Town, and of late very much frequented. *Lancaster* is a Town of very great Trade for Woollen and Cotton Manufactures. Chief Seats are, *Knowlsby*, the Earl of *Derby's*; *Haigh*, Sir *Roger Bradshaigh's* Barronet.

Leicestershire,

Is in *Lincoln* Diocese, 96 Miles in Circumference; contains about 560000 Acres, and 18702 Houses. The Air is mild and healthy, the Country Champaign, the Soil diverse, very rich Pastures; it abounds likewise with Pease and Beans, to a proverb, *Leicestershire Bean-belly*; Wood, Pit-coal, and Wool of Sheep the largest in *England*. Its Rivers *Stowre*, *Reek*, and *Wisp*. It has 192 Parishes, and 12 Towns, *Leicester* the chief Town, 80 Miles from *London*. *Asby-de-la-Zouch* is noted for its fine Tower. Its chief Seats are, *Stanton-herald*, the Lord *Stanton's*; *Broadgate*, the Earl of *Stamford's*; *Dunnington-Park*, the Earl of *Huntington's*.

Lincolnshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, 180 Miles in Circumference; contains about 1740000 Acres, and 40590 Houses; divided into three Parts, *Holland*, *Lindsey*, and *Kesteven*. The Air on the South and East parts is thick and foggy, and the Soil fenny and barren: The West and Northern parts are pleasant and fertile. The Rivers *Weland*, *Trent*, *Humber*, *Nen*, *Wytham*. The chief Commodities are, Fat Cattle, Wool, Horses, Fish and Fowl in great plenty. It contains 630 Parishes, and 35 Towns; *Lincoln* is the Shire-Town, the Bishop's See, a County of it self, 104 Miles from *London*. *Wainsfleet* is noted for its School; *Grimsby* for its Port and Harbour, and *Tower* the finest in *England*; *Grantham* for its Steeple. The chief Seats are, *Grimston*, the Marquis of *Lindsey's*; *Nelson*, Sir *William Ellis's*; *Belton*, Lady *Brownlow's*; *Doddington*, Sir *Tho. Hussy's*, Barronet.

Isle of Man,

Lying Westward of *Lancashire* and *Cumberland*, about 29 Miles long, and 9 Broad, is a Principality held by the Earl of *Derby*, of the Crown of *England*. The Proprietor was anciently call'd King; but of late, Lord of *Man*. 'Tis a distinct Bishoprick. The Bishop, who is not reckon'd among the 26 of *England*, is nominated by the Lord of the Isle, confirmed by the Queen, and consecrated by the Archbishop of *York*: But not holding his Temporalities immediately of the Queen, is no Lord of Parliament. The Air is cold, the Soil indifferent fruitful.

Here

Here is plenty of Oats, Cattle, Fish, and Fowl. It has 17 Parishes, 2 Castles, and 5 Towns. Its Government is peculiar.

Middlesex,

Is in the Diocese of London, 81 Miles in Circumference; contains about 247000 Acres, and above 100000 Houses, including London and Westminster. It has a sweet and wholesome Air, and fertile Soil, much improved by Compost brought from London. Its Rivers Thames and Coln; its Commodities Cattle, Corn, and Fruit; has 73 Parishes and 4 Towns, besides London and Westminster, of which see more hereafter. Its chief Seats are Hampton Court, a most magnificent Structure, part of which his late Majesty pull'd down, and re-edify'd with greater Magnificence and State; Kensington, late the Seat of the Earl of Nottingham, bought by King William, greatly enlarged for his Residence in the Winter, and no less improved by her present Majesty since her happy Accession to the Crown; Stou-House, the Duke of Somerset's; Dawley, Lord Ossulston's; Brompton-Park, Geo. London's and Henry Wise's Esq; Chelsea, late Earl of Ranelagh's; Buckingham-House, the Duke of Buckingham's; Montague House, the Duke of Montague's; Whitton, Lady Faulkland's; Chiswick, Sir Stephen Fox's; Chelsea-House, the Duke of Beaufort's; Vill Carey Parsons Green, Earl of Peterborough's; Holland-House, Earl of Warwick's; Chiswick and Burlington-House, Earl of Burlington's; Bellafise, Lord Wootton's; Sutton-Court, Lady Falconbridge's; Oistly-Park, Dr. Barbones; Hanwell, — Chambers Esq; Twickenham-Park. Tho. Vernon's Esq; Hide-Park, Henry Portman's Esq;

Essex,

Is in the Diocese of Landaff, 80 Miles in Circumference, contains about 340000 Acres, and 6490 Houses. The Air is healthful and temperate, the Soil hilly and woody, yet very fertile. Its Rivers Monnow, Wye, Usk, Rumney. Its Chief Commodities, Cattle and Corn. It has 127 Parishes, and 7 Towns. Monmouth, the Shire-Town, is 100 Miles from London, a fair, large, and well-built Town. Its Chief Seats, Troy-House, the Duke of Beaufort's.

Nottinghamshire,

Is in Norwich Diocese, 140 Miles in Circumference; contains about 1148000 Acres, and 47180 Houses. The Air is sharp, the Soil diverse, part clayish, and part sandy: The Spring and Harvest are here not very forward. Its Rivers Ouse, Waveney, Trent, and Foss. The People are industrious. The Commodities are Corn, Wool, Conies, Honey, Saffron, of which the best is about Walsingham; and on the Sea-coasts are abundance of Herrings. Jet and Amber are sometimes found on the Shore. Its chief Manufactures are Woollen and Worsted Stuffs and Stockings. It has 660 Parishes, and 31 Towns; Norwich the Shire Town, 90 Miles from London, a Bishop's See, contains about 7000 Houses, and 30000 Souls; is eminent for Norwich Stuffs.

made there, of which they vend yearly to the value of 10000 *l*. There is a Cathedral Church, and the Bishop's Palace. There is an Hospital for 100 poor Men and Women; Cloysters, and a fine Market-Cross. *Tarmouth* is a beautiful Town, and hath an excellent Harbour; *Lynn* is a fair town, and wealthy. Chief Seats are, *Raynham*, Lord *Townsend's*; *Drayton Constable*, Sir *Jacob Ashley's* Baronet.

Northamptonshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Peterborough*, 120 Miles in Circumference; contains about 550000 Acres, and 24808 Houses. The Air is healthful, the Soil is rich in Tillage and Pasturage, and claims the Honour of having more Noblemens Seats in it than any County in *England*: The Gentry likewise are numerous. Its Rivers *Nen*, *Weland*, and *Ouse*. Its chief Commodities Corn, Cattle, Wood, and Salt-Petre. It has 326 Parishes, and 11 Towns; the Shire-Town *Northampton*, 55 Miles from *London*, having suffered much by Fire, is rebuilt with great Splendour. *Peterborough* is a Bishop's See; *Oundle*, *Higham-Ferrars*, *Wellington*, and *Brackley*, have Free-Schools, The chief Seats are *Winton*, Duke of *Montague's*; *Burleigh*, Earl of *Exeter's*; *Castleby*, Earl of *Northampton's*; *Althorp*, Earl of *Sunderland's*; *Easton*, Lord *Lenster's*; *Drayton*, Sir *John Ferman's*; *Easton Maudit*, Lord *Angville's*; *Kirkby*, Lord *Hatton's*; *Dean*, Earl of *Cardigan's*; *Holby*, late Earl of *Feverham's*; *Rockingham*, Lord *Rockingham's*.

Northumberland,

Is in the Diocese of *Durham*, 143 Miles in Circumference; contains about 1370000 Acres, and 22741 Houses; of a sharp and piercing Air; the Soil is rough, hilly, and hard to be tamed; but 'tis daily improved. Its Rivers are *Tweed* and *Ure*. Its chief Commodities are Lead, Sea-coal, Fish, and Powl. 'Tis divided into 46 Parishes, which are large, having many of them Chapels of Ease; 11 Towns; the chief is *Newcastle upon Tyne*, 212 Miles from *London*: It furnishes most of the Sea-port Towns of *England* with Coal, especially *London* with about 600000 Chaldrons a year. The Southern part of the County round a Market Town called *Hexham*, is from hence named *Hexhamshire*.

Berwick is a great strong Town and Island on the *Scotch* side of the River *Tweed*. Near and belonging to this County are divers Islands; the three most noted are *Cocket*, *Farn*, and *Holy-Island*.

Nottinghamshire,

Is in *York* Diocese, 110 Miles in Circumference; contains about 560000 Acres, and 17554 Houses; has a wholesome Air, and different sort of Soil: The South-East part is fertile, the Western woody. Its Rivers, *Trent*, *Idle*, &c. The chief Commodities here, are Corn, Malt, Liquorice, Pitcoal, Wood, Fish, and Fowl. It hath 168 Parishes and 9 Towns; the Shire Town is *Nottingham*, 96 Miles from *London*, a large well-

well-built Town, hath a fine Market-place. *Mansfield* is noted for Malt, *Workshop* for Liquorice; *Newark* upon Trent is a considerable Trade; Noble Families are here very numerous; their chief Seats are *Wallaton-Hall*, Sir *Tho. Willoughby Bart.* *Thorby* and *Holme Pierre-Point*, Marquis of *Dorchester*; *Kelham*, Lord *Lexington's*; *Newstead-Abby*, Lord *Byron's*; *Rugby* — *Savil's Esq*; *Houghton*, late Duke of *Newcastle's*.

Oxfordshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Oxford*, 130 Miles in Circumference, contains about 534000 Acres, and 19007 Houses. The Air is sweet and healthful; the Soil is fertile in Corn and Fruit, and rich in Pastures. Its Rivers, *Thames*, and those two, *Tame* and *Ifis*, from whence the other has its Name, besides *Charmwell*, *Windrush*, and *Evenload*. Its chief Commodities, Corn, Malt, Cattle, Fruit, Wood. It has 280 Parishes, and 15 Towns: the chief is the City of *Oxford*, 47 Miles from *London*, one of the two noblest Universities in the World; of which see more hereafter: *Woodstock* is noted for its Park, walled in, said to be the oldest in *England*: *Tame* for its Free-School: *Henly* for Malt: *Witney* for Blankets, Free-School, and Library: *Reading* a rich and fine Town of *Banbury* for Cheese: *Burford* for Saddlery. Its principal Seats are *Woodstock*, once a Palace Royal, now the Duke of *Marlborough's*, upon whom, and upon his Heirs, it ever, 'tis settled by Act of Parliament. And accordingly a stately Fabrick is now erecting (near the Old Palace) called *Blenheim-Castle*, in Memory of that most signal Victory gained over the *French*, Aug. 2. 1704. at *Blenheim* near *Hochstat* in the *Upper Palatinate* on the Banks of the *Danube*: *Cornbury*, Earl of *Clarendon's*; *Hethorp*, Duke of *Shrewsbury's*; *Northbrook*, Sir *Bert Dashwood's*; *Rycott*, Earl of *Abingdon's*.

Rutlandshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Peterborough*, 40 Miles in Circumference, contains about 110000 Acres, and 3263 Houses; has a healthy Air, and fertile Soil; and the most Parks for its proportion of Land, of any Shire in *England*. Its Rivers are *Weland* and *Wol*; its chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wool, and Wood. It hath 48 Parishes, and 2 Towns: *Oakham* the Assize Town, 10 Miles from *London*, in whose Precinct there is this Custom, that if any Nobleman enter it, he forfeits a Shoe from his Horse, unless he redeems it with Money: the other Town is *Uppingham*; both have Free-Schools and Hospitals. Its chief Seats are *Burleigh-Hill*, the Earl of *Nottingham's*; *Exton* Earl of *Gainsborough's*;

Shropshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Hereford* and of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, 134 Miles in Circumference; contains about 890000 Acres, and 23284 Houses. The Air is wholesome, the Soil fruitful, though hilly and mountainous towards the South and West.

arts; the Inhabitants healthy: Old *Parr*, of this County, lived 2 Years, and died *Anno 1634*. The Rivers *Severn*, *Clun*, *Rea*, *den*, *Teme*, *Tern*. Its Commodities are Wheat, Barley, Cattle, Wood, Iron, Pit-coal. It has 170 Parishes, and 15 Towns. The Fire-Town is *Shrewsbury*, 124 Miles from *London*; a large, neat, populous Town. *Ludlow* is likewise well built. This being a Frontier County to *Wales*, had the most Castles of any in England; which are now the Houses of Nobility and Gentry: the Chief are *Cond Creswell's Esq*; *Wallcot* — *Charles Wallcot's Esq*.

Somerlesethire,

Is in the Diocese of *Bath* and *Wells*, 204 Miles in Circumference; contains about 1075000 Acres, and 44686 Houses: Has diverse Sorts of Air and Soil; but for the most part this County is very rich in Soil and Pasturage. Its Rivers, *Severn*, *Don*, *Frome*, *Parret*, *Torr*, and *Tone*. Its chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Lead, Woad for Dyers, and *Bristol* Stones. *Menap Hills* were found rich heretofore in Lead, now in *Lapis Laminaris*. The Oxen in this County vie with *Lancashire* for the fairest in *England*. Its chief Manufactures are Cloth and Serges. At *Chedder* are the best and largest Cheeses of *England*, made by the joint Stock of the whole Parish. It has 15 Parishes, and 30 Towns; the chief *Bristol*; part of which lands in this County, and part in *Glostershire*: *Bath*, a City eminent for its hot Baths, sovereign in Palsies, Gouts, Rheumatisms, Weakness of Nerves, and all scrophulous Distempers; 94 Miles from *London*. *Wells*, a City noted for its Cathedral Church; the Streets well built and populous. These two Cities jointly give a Title to the Bishoprick. *Taunton* for Cloths; in making of which, 8500 Persons are here weekly employed: *Glastenbury*, for its ancient Abbey; *Ilchester*, likewise for Antiquity; *Bruton*, for its fine Church, Free-School, and Hospital. Chief Seats are *Hinton St. George*, *Earl Cowley's*; *Ham-House*, *Lord Stowell's*; *Ford-Abbey*, — *Gwyn's Esq*; *Richard Portman*, *Henry Portman's Esq*;

Staffordshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, 141 Miles in Circumference; contains about 810000 Acres, and 23747 Houses. The Air is sharp and healthful, the Soil diverse. Its Rivers *Strent*, *Churnet*, *Dove*, *Blithe*, *Line*, *Tean*, *Sow*, *Pink*, *Manifold*. Its chief natural Commodities are Copper, Lead, Iron, Alabaster, about *Castle-Hay*; and Pit-coal, of which they make curious polished Utensils. Its most considerable Manufacture is Nails and Utensils of Iron. It has 150 Parishes, and 18 Towns; the most eminent are *Stafford*, the Shire and Assize Town, well built; has a Free-School; 106 Miles from *London*: The City of *Lichfield*, 94 Miles from *London*, jointly with *Coventry*, give a Title to the Bishoprick; it hath a fine Cathedral Church: and *Burton* a famous Bridge. The chief Seats are *Charley-Castle*, *Lord Ferrari's*; *Drayton*; *Lord Paget's*.

Is in the Diocese of *Normich*, 140 Miles in Circumference; contains about 995000 Acres, and 34422 Houses. Its Air exceeding good, except towards the Sea; its Soil various; its Rivers *Stomre*, *Breton*, *Doben*, *Blithe*, *Orwell*, &c. Its chief Commodities are Butter exceeding good, and Cheese in great Plenty; its Manufacture, Woollen and Linnen-cloth. It hath 575 Parishes, and 30 Towns; the chief *Ipswich*, 55 Miles from *London*, large and cleanly, hath a Free-School and Library; *St. Edmonsbury* noted for its Free-School, and the majestic Ruins of its magnificent Abbey; *Bectles*, a fair Town on the *Warveney*, and *Buddesdale*, Free-Schools of good Foundation; *Hadleigh*, *Lavenham*, and *Milden-Hall*, have fine Churches. This County hath above 40 Parks. Its chief Seats are *Exston-Hall*, Duke of *Grafton's*; *Brome-Hall*, and *Culford-Hall*, Lord *Cornwallis's*; *Brightwell*, Sir *Penetiah Barnardiston's*, Baronet.

Surrey,

Is in the Diocese of *Winchester*, 112 Miles in Circumference; contains about 592000 Acres, and 34218 Houses. The Air is sweet; the Soil not very fertile towards the Middle, but rich in the Skirts. Its Rivers *Thames*, *Mole*, (which runs under Ground a Mile) *Wandle-Way*. Its Commodities Corn, Box, Walnuts, and near *Reigate* Fuller's-Earth; it is worth 4d. per Bushel at the Pit. It has 140 Parishes, and 9 Towns: The chiefest are the Borough of *Southwark*, containing above 10000 Houses; *Guildford* or *Guldeford*, 25 Miles from *London*. *Kingston* has a fine Bridge. At *Croydon* is the Archbishop's Summer Palace, a Free-School and Hospital founded by Archbishop *Whitgift*; near it are *Banstead-Downs*, frequented for Hunting and Racing. Chief Seats are *New-Park*, the Earl of *Rochester's*; *Old Richmond-Park*, Duke of *Ormond's*; *Wimbledon*, Duke of *Leeds's*; *Waybridge*, Lord *Portmores's*; *Tooting*, Sir *James Bateman's*; *Albury*, Earl of *Guernsey's*; *Oatlands*, Lord *Torrington's*; *Cue*, Lady *Capell's*; *Sheen*, Sir *John Buckworth's*; *Row-Hampton*, Mr. *Jeffrey's*; *Cashington*, Sir *William Scawen's*; *East-Clandon*, Sir *Richard Onslow's*; *Fetcham*, *Arthur More's Esq*; *Essex-Place*, *Tho. Cotton's Esq*; *Lambeth-House*, the Archbishop of *Canterbury's*; *Beddington-Carew's Esq*. At *Epsom* are celebrated Medicinal Waters; so likewise at *Dulwich*, where is a College and Hospital for a Master, 4 Fellows, 12 poor Men and Women, and as many poor Boys; a Chaplain, Schoolmaster, and Usher. At *Nonsuch* is a Vale of Earth fit to make Crucibles.

Suffex,

Is in the Diocese of *Chichester*, 158 Miles in Circumference; contains about 1140000 Acres, and 21537 Houses. The South Downs, which lie parallel to the Sea, are dry, bear good Grass, and pleasant; the low Lands or Wild of *Suffex* bear Oats incredibly; the Soil rich and deep; the Forests barren, and towards the East full of Iron Oar. Its Manufactures are

Iron of all Sorts, for which there are many great Forges in the Eastern Wild towards *Kent*. It has divers Rivers; but the most considerable is *Arun*. Its Commodities Corn, Cattle, Malt, Wool, Wood, Iron, Chalk, Glass, Fish, and Fowl; among which the delicate *Wheat-ear* Bird is said to be peculiar to this County. A *Sussex* Carp, an *Arundel* Mullet, a *Chichester* Lobster, an *Amerley* Trout, are famous. Its chief Manufactures are great Guns and Glass. Here are 312 Parishes, and 16 Towns; the Chief is *Chichester*, a Bishop's See, 50 Miles from London, hath a fine Cathedral Church. *Lewis* is a large Town, where the Assizes are generally held. Chief Seats are *Petworth*, Duke of *Somerset's*; *Stanstead*, Earl of *Scarborough's*; *Candry*, Lord *Montague's*; *Up-Park*, Lord *Ossulston's*; *Folkington*, Sir *William Thomas's*, Baronet.

Warwickshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Worcester*, and of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, 35 Miles in Circumference; contains about 670000 Acres, and 21973 Houses. The Air is excellent, the Soil rich. Its principal River is *Avon*: Commodities, Corn, Malt, Wool, Wood, Iron, Coal, and Cheese. The Medicinal Water of *Newenham* is purgative with Salt, and astringent with Sugar. It hath 158 Parishes, and 17 Towns; the chief is the fair and large City of *Coventry*, a County of it self, 74 Miles from London; *Warwick* the Shire and Assize-Town, 68 Miles from London; hath a Free-School for Youth, and some Hospitals for poor Men, Women, and Children. Within two Miles of this Town is a salt and fresh Spring within an Ell of one another. *Birmingham* is noted for curious Manufactures in Steel, Pollethworth its School. Chief Seats are *Ragly*, *Popham Conway's* Esq; *Warwick-Castle*, Lord *Brooks's*; *Compton in the Hole*, Earl of *Northampton's*; *Comb-Abbey*, Lord *Craven's*; *Tamworth*, *Andrew Archer's* Esq; *Newenham-Paddox*, Earl of *Denbigh's*.

Westmorland,

Is in the Diocese of *Chester* and *Carlisle*, 120 Miles in Circumference; contains about 510000 Acres, and 6501 Houses. The Air is sharp, the Soil not very good, mountainous and moory. The South Parts are best. Rivers, *Eden*, *Can*, *Eamon*, *Lon*. Its chief Commodities and Manufacture is Cloth. Here's 26 Parishes and 8 Towns; the chief are *Kendal*, 202 Miles from London; a rich populous Town, has a Free-School well endow'd, and drives a great Trade in Woollen-Cloth, Cottons, Druggs, Serges, Hats and Stockings. *Kirby-Lansdal* is a large Town, has a fair Church, Stone Bridge, and a good Trade for Cloth. *Appleby* has a Free-School and Hospital. Chief Seats are *Pendragon-Castle*, Earl of *Thanet's*; *Lewther*, Lord *Lansdale's*.

Wiltshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Salisbury*, 140 Miles in Circumference; contains about 876000 Acres, and 27093 Houses. A pleasant

and healthful Air and Soil. The Men are warlike and hardy. Its Rivers, *Ist, Kennet, Avon, Willy,* and *Nadder*. Its chief Commodities are Sheep, Wool, Wood, and choice Rabbits of *Auburn Chase*. Near *Market Lavington* is Knot-Grass, ordinarily 15, sometimes 20 Foot long: Its long Knots will fat Swine. The Woollen Manufacture of this County is very great; it has 304 Parishes, and 23 Towns, besides the City of *Salisbury*, 70 Miles from *London*, which has one of the finest Cathedral Churches in the World, Founded by *Richard Poor Bishop of Sarum* in the Year 1216. It has as many Doors as Months, Windows as Days, and Pillars as Hours in the Year: Its Steeple is the highest Spire of *England*: Most of the Streets of this City have Rivulets running all along through them. Near it is the fam'd Wonder of *Stonehenge*; the strange Caves between *Luckington* and *Badmington*, are supposed to have been the Tombs of some great Warriors. *Henden* and *Chippenham* have great Markets. Its chief Seats are *Wilton*, Earl of *Pembroke's*; *Longleat*, the Lord *Weymouth's*; *Barresford* *Duncombs Esq;* *Maiden Bradley*, Sir *Edward Saymour's*.

Worcestershire,

Is in *Worcester* Diocese, 130 Miles in Circumference; contains about 540000 Acres, and 20634 Houses. The Air sweet, the Soil rich for Tillage and Pasturage, especially the Vale of *Evesham*. Its Rivers, *Sewern, Avon, Team, &c.* Its Commodities, Lampreys, Cheese, Cyder, Perry, Cherries, Salt. Here are 152 Parishes, and 11 Towns; the chief is the City of *Worcester*, 86 Miles from *London*, a Bishop's See; has a fine Cathedral Church, and great Cloth Trade. *Stowerbridge* is noted for its Free-School and Library, and *Kidderminster* for Stuffs. The chief Seat is *Westwood*, Sir *John Packington's*, Baronet.

Yorkshire,

Is in *York* Diocese, 310 Miles in Circuit; contains about 3770000 Acres, and 106151 Houses. The Air diverse, the Soil generally rich. 'Tis divided into three Divisions anciently called *Trithings*, (i. e. third parts) now corruptly *Ridings*, East, North, and West, which is the largest. Its Rivers, *Humber* (the Conflux of the following, *Aire, Caldor, Dun, Derwent, Nidd, Ouse, Swale, Rouse, Warf*) and *Tees*. Its Commodities, Corn, Cattle, fine Horses, Allom, Jett, Lime, Fish, Herrings near *Scarborough*; Iron about *Sheffield*; Goats at *Sureby*, Its Manufactures, Cloth, Stockings, Knives, and Spurs. In the North Riding is a Tract of Land called *Richmondshire*, whose Hills afford Lead, Copper, and Pit-Coal. Its chief Town *Richmond*. Here is in all 563 Parish-Churches, with many Chapels of Ease, and 49 Towns. The Shire-Town *York*, 150 Miles from *London*, is reputed to be the second City of *England*, large and beautiful; hath in the Middle of it a noble Stone-bridge over the River *Ouse*, consisting principally of one huge Arch: 'Tis

enclosed with a strong Wall; contains 32 Churches and Chapels, whereof 28 are still in use. Has a Magnificent Cathedral Church, and is an Archbishop's See. This City is govern'd by a Mayor, who has the Title of Lord, which no other Mayor has but he of London. Hull, otherwise called *Kingston upon Hull*, is one of the strongest Fortresses of England, *Sheffield* is noted for Smiths Trade; *Rotheram* for three Schools; first for Languages, second for Musick, third for Writing: *Knarborough* for Medicinal Waters; *Doncaster* for knit Waistcoats, Gloves, and Stockings; *Leeds* for Clothiers; *Sherborn* for its Free-School; *Pontefract*, *Knarborough*, and *Ripley*, for Liquorice; *Rippon* for Clothiers and Spurmakers. *Borough-bridge* has near it four huge Pyramidal-Stones, (call'd by the Vulgar, *The Devil's Arrows*) a Monument of Antiquity. Here are many excellent Harbours, as *Scarborough*, famous likewise for its Medicinal Spaw-Waters, *Burlington*, &c. Chief Seats are *Londesburgh*, the Earl of *Burlington's*; *Temple-Newham*, Lord *Ingram's*; *Newby*, *Edward Blacket's* Bart. *Constable Burton*, Sir *Mar. Wyvell's* Bart. *Great Ribston*, Sir *Hinry Goodricke's* Bart. *Swilington*, *William Lowther Esq*; *Spratborough*, Sir *Godfrey Copley's* Bart. *Acklam*, Sir *William Hustler's*; *Angleby Manner*, Sir *William Foulas's* Bart. *Kirkleatham*, *Charles Turner Esq*; *Whixley*, *Christopher Tanner Esq*;

WALES is generally divided into Twelve Counties.

Anglesey,

IS in the Diocese of *Bangor*, 80 Miles in Circumference; contains about 200000 Acres and 1840 Houses: An Island encompassed by the *Irish Sea* on all sides but the *South-East*, where it is parted from *Carnarvan* by the River *Menai*. This Island was anciently called *Insula Opaca*, from the great quantity of Wood with which it was overgrown; but it is now so bare, specially in the Northern and Western Parts, that very few Trees can be seen fit either for Timber or Shelter. Its principal Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Fish, and Fowl. It has 4 Parishes, and two Towns; the chief *Beaumaris*, 184 Miles from London, well built, and a good Harbour for Ships. Chief Seat, Lord *Bulkeley's*, near *Beaumaris*.

Brecknockshire,

IS in *Landaff* Diocese, 106 Miles in Circumference; contains about 620000 Acres, and 5934 Houses. Its Mountains are barren, but its Valleys very fruitful. Its principal Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Fish, and some Otter Furr. It hath 1 Parishes, and 4 Towns; the chief *Brecknock*, 124 Miles from London; at the meeting of the Rivers *Hodney* and *Usk*. 'Tis a well-built Town, where the Assizes are kept, and hath a good Trade

Trade for Clothing. Its chief Seats are *Crickhowel-Castle* and *Tretwre-Castle*, Duke of Beaufort's.

Cardiganshire,

Is in the Diocese of *St. David's*, 94 Miles in Circumference; contains about 520000 Acres, and 3163 Houses. A plentiful Country. It hath 77 Parishes, and 4 Towns. The Shire and Assize Town *Cardigan*, is pleasantly seated on the River *Tyeuys*, over which it has a fair Stone Bridge. 'Tis a large populous Town, wall'd about and fortified with a Castle; hath a fair Church, and is 148 Miles from *London*.

Caermarthenshire,

Is in the Diocese of *St. Davids*, 102 Miles in Circumference; contains about 700000 Acres, and 5352 Houses; not so mountainous as other Counties in *Wales*; abounds with Corn, Grass, Cattle, Salmon, Wood, Pit-coal, and the best Lead. Here are 87 Parishes and 8 Towns. The Shire and Assize Town is *Caermarthen*, upon the River *Towy*, with a large Bridge. Here is a Mayor, 2 Sheriffs, and Aldermen, all in Scarlet Gowns, with other Ensigns of State; 178 Miles from *London*. Its chief Seats are *Golden Grove*, and *Emlyn*, late Earl of Carbury's.

Carnarvanshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Bangor*, 110 Miles in Circumference; contains about 370000 Acres, and 2765 Houses; is very strong by Nature, with spiry Hills, the highest in all *Wales*; plentiful in Cattle, Fowl, Fish, and Wood. It has 68 Parishes, and 6 Towns, all Havens. *Carnarvan* is the County Town 180 Miles from *London*.

Denbighshire,

Is mostly in the Diocese of *St. Asaph*; but the Vale of *Clwyd* is all or most of it in *Bangor* Diocese, and *Denbigh* it self is in that of *St. Asaph*; and here it may not be improper to observe that the reason why the Jurisdictions of the Bishops of *St. Asaph* and *Bangor* are so intermixt, is supposed to be, because the former was Bishop in the Dominions of the Princes of *North-Wales*, and the latter in those of the Princes of *Powys Land*. This County is 116 Miles in Circumference; and contains about 410000 Acres, and 6398 Houses. The East part is naturally fruitful, and the West improved with the Ashes of burnt Turf. The Inhabitants are chearful and long-liv'd. Here is plenty of Rye or Amel-Corn, Goats and Sheep, and good quantity of Lead-Oar in many parts of this County. It hath 57 Parishes, and 4 Towns, one of which is *Denbigh*, which hath a most impregnable Castle. This is a Town of good Trade for Tanners and Glovers. *Wrexham*, the biggest Town in *North-Wales*, has a neat Church and lofty Steeple. The chief Seat is *Chirk-Castle*, Sir Richard Middleton's.

Flintshire,

Is mostly in the Diocese of *St. Asaph*, and the rest in *Chesh*. 'Tis 82 Miles in Circumference; contains about 160000 Acres.

and 3150 Houses. Its Valleys are very fruitful, and its Inhabitants long-liv'd. The chief Commodities are Cattle, Butter, Cheese, Pit-coal, Lead, Mil-stones, and Honey, with which they make good store of Metheglin. It has 28 Parishes, and 3 Towns. *Flint*, the Shire Town, is so small, that it hath not a Market. St. *Asaph* is an ancient Episcopal See, upon the River *Elwy*, 159 Miles from *London*. *Caerwys* is the chief Market Town in the County, every Village being well furnished of its self. Chief Seats, *Mostyn*, Sir Roger *Mostyn's*, near which are the famous Coal-pits of that Place, which go a great way to supply *Dublin* with Coal; and *Llanerck*, Mr. *Davies's*.

Glamorganshire,

Is in *Llandaff* Diocese, 112 Miles in Circumference; contains about 540000 Acres, and 9641 Houses. The North part is mountainous, the South a fruitful Valley, called *The Garden of Wales*. Its chief Commodities are Corn and Cattle. Here are 118 Parishes, and 9 Towns. *Llandaff*, 226 Miles from *London*, the Bishop's See, is a City, but so small it hath not a Market. The chief Seats are, *Swansey-Castle*, Duke of *Beaufort's*; *Cardiff-Castle*, and *Caerphilly-Castle*, Earl of *Pembroke's*; *Coyty-Castle*, Earl of *Meisfer's*. At *Newton* is a Well which swells up when the Sea ebbs, and sinks as the Flood encreases.

Merionethshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Bangor*, 108 Miles in Circumference; contains about 500000 Acres, and 2590 Houses; extremely mountainous, and the Mountains steepy. The Inhabitants are very comely. It abounds with Sheep, Fish, Fowl, and wrought Cottons. It has 37 Parishes, and 3 Towns; the chief *Harlech*, 168 Miles from *London*, of note heretofore for its stately Castle.

Montgomeryshire,

Is in three Dioceses; *New-Town*, *Pool*, *Llanvillin*, and *Machynlleth*, are in St. *Asaph*; *Llanidlos* in *Bangor*; but the Town of *Montgomery* is in *Hereford*. 'Tis 94 Miles in Circumference; contains about 560000 Acres, and 7660 Houses; delightful with many Hills and fruitful Valleys; breeds very good Horses and plenty of Goats. It hath 47 Parishes, and 6 Towns. *Montgomery*, the Shire Town, 120 Miles from *London*, is pleasantly seated, and has a strong Castle. Its chief Seats are *Powis-Castle*, and *Buttington-Hall*, Marquiss of *Powis's*; *Llymore-Lodge*, and *Llyffin*, Lord *Hertbert's* of *Cherbury*; and *Lloydierd*, *Richard Vaughan's* Esq;

Pembrokeeshire,

Is in the Diocese of St. *David's*, 93 Miles in Circumference; contains about 420000 Acres, and 4329 Houses. The East part is very pleasant, and the whole County plentiful in all necessaries for Life. Part of it is inhabited by *Flemings*, placed here by Hen. I. Their Country is called *Little England* beyond *Wales*. Here is plenty of Fish, Fowl, Pit-coal, and Marl. It has 45 Parishes,

rishes, and 9 Towns; *Pembroke* the Shire-Town 195 Miles from *London*, is well inhabited by Gentlemen and Tradesmen, fortified with a Wall and strong Castle; *St. David's* the Episcopal See. In this Shire is also contained the Town and County of *Haverford-West*: And *Milford-Harven*, the largest and most capacious Harbour in the Kingdom.

Radnorshire,

Is in the Diocese of *Hereford*, 90 Miles in Circumference, contains about 310000 Acres, and 3158 Houses: Hath great varieties of Air and Soil, stored with Woods, Rivers, and Meers. Its chief Commodities are Cheese and Horses. It hath 52 Parishes and 4 Towns. *Radnor* the Shire Town, 119 Miles from *London*, hath a Castle. *Presteigne* is a large well-built Town, where the Assizes are held, 116 Miles from *London*.

There are in all, in *England* and *Wales* together, 25 Cities, 750 great Towns called Market-Towns, 9913 Parishes, some of 40 or 50 Miles circuit, 61 Forests, and about 300 Parks.

It appears from the Observations and Calculations of the late *Gregory King*, Esq; publisht by *Dr. Davenant*, that the Rents of the Lands by the Produce of the late Taxes, seem to be near 10 Millions *per Annum*: And that the Houses (not let with the Lands) amount to 2 Millions *per Annum*: And all other Hereditaments to about 2 Millions more; in all 14 Millions: So that the People and Territories of the Queen of *England* alone, may be valued for Wealth and Strength at above one half of those of *France*. And since the whole Annual Expence of the Queen of *England's* Subjects is about 50 Millions, it will require but an 8th part thereof to maintain 100000 Foot, 30000 Horses, 40000 Seamen, and to defray all other Charges of the Government Ordinary and Extraordinary.

England without *Wales*, is divided into 6 Circuits, allotted to the 12 Judges to hold Assizes twice a year. It is also divided by the Queen's Justices in Eyre of the Forests, and by the Kings of Arms, into *North* and *South*; that is, all Counties upon the North and South side of *Trent*.

CHAP. IV.

Of its Air, Soil, and Commodities.

Air.] THE Air is far more mild and temperate (if not more healthy) than any part of the Continent under the same Climate.

By reason of the warm Vapours of the Sea on every side, and the very frequent Winds from the huge Western Ocean, the cold in Winter is oftentimes less sharp than in some parts

arts of France and Italy, which yet are seated far more sou-
rly.

And by reason of the continual Blasts of Wind from Sea,
e very often interposing of Clouds betwixt the Sun and
rth, and the frequent Showers of Rain, the Heat in Summer
less scorching than in some parts of the Continent that lie
uch more Northward, where neither Rain nor Clouds appear
some Months, and not much Wind felt.

In Winter the Nights are mostly serene and bright, and the
osts do only meliorate the cultivated Soil, and the Snow keeps
arm the tender Plants.

[Soil.] It is blessed with a very fertile wholsom Soil, wa-
ed abundantly with Springs and Streams, and in divers parts
th great Navigable Rivers; and many more Rivers might
ily be made Navigable; and several of late years have been
de so. It hath few barren Mountains and craggy Rocks,
t generally pleasant Hills rising with easie Ascents, and fruit-
Vallies, apt for Corn, Grass, or Wood.

[Commodities.] As it is divided by the Sea from the rest of
World, so it may without the Assistance of any other
t of the World, more easily subsist than any of its neigh-
aring Countries.

First, For wholsom substantial Food, (as well as Delicates)
re is plenty of Fowl, Fish, and Flesh of all sorts.

England likewise abounds with Wheat, Barley, Rye, Pulse,
ns, and Oats, with excellent Butter and Cheese, Honey,
ffron, and many other choice Commodities for Food, Me-
tine and Pleasure.

The Fields are sufficiently full of every thing the Earth
oduces for the use of Life.

For Drinks, we abound with Beer, Ale, Cider, Perry, Me-
glin and Mede, Brandy, made either of Mault, or Ap-
s, &c.

Here is great plenty of excellent Fruit of all sorts; but in
chards and Gardens you have Apples, Pears, Plums, Cher-
s, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, Strawberries, &c. vari-
of all sorts, and in almost as great perfection as any of
said Fruits, especially Pears, are found in the Kingdom
France.

The Kitchen-Garden affords us as great plenty of all sorts
Herbs and Roots, and they come to as great Maturity, as
of the same Species in our neighbouring Nations.

It is endless to reckon up the varietie's of the Flower-Gar-
s. From all Quarters and Climates curious Plants have
n brought, especially of late years, into England: And in
Physick-Gardens at Oxford and at Chelsea, we may at once
Specimens of every known sort of the whole vegetable
gdom.

The

The Woods are not only stock'd with large and durable Timber-Trees and Pollards, but every where with medicinal Herbs which grow plentifully likewise in every Forest, Lawn, Shaft and Hedge; and what of Physical Drugs the Woods and Fields want, the Goodwife's Garden for the most part supplies.

Now of all these things there is such a constant continuance, by reason of the Clemency of the Climate, that scarce the least Famine, which frequenteth other Countries, hath been felt in *England* these 400 Years.

Then for Raiment, *England* produceth generally not only fine Wool, which makes our Cloth more lasting than other Country Cloth; and better condition'd against Wind and Weather, but also such great abundance of Wool, that not only all from the highest to the lowest, are clothed therewith, but much hath been heretofore transported beyond the Seas, in Honour of the *English Wool*, that then brought such plenty of Gold into the Territories of *Philip the Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*, (where the Staple for *English Wool* was in those days kept) he instituted that famous Military Order of the *Golden Fleece*, after the *English Garter*, the noblest Order of Knighthood in *Europe*.

The Wool of *Leominster*, *Cotswold*, and the *Isle of Wight*; truly manufactured by the *English Clothiers*, doth for Softness and Fineness vie with the choicest Silks; and although Spanish Wool bears a Name amongst us, as a thing far fetter'd and bought, yet the Clothiers and Merchants, know that the greater part of that Wool which when manufactured they call Spanish Cloth, doth grow in *England*; and so absolutely necessary *English Wool* to the making of good Cloth, that the *French* make no Work of their own Wool, without about one part three of ours is mixt with it; so that the Fable of the *Golden Fleece* hath its Moral in *England*, our Fleeces producing so many Riches to us.

The yearly Produce of Wool in *England*, is calculated by the above-mentioned Dr. *Davenant* and Mr. *King* at 2 Millions Sterling; and when manufactured, at 8 Millions; whereof 3 quarters for Home-consumption, and a 4th part for exportation.

This Abundance and Cheapness of Wool in *England* proceed not only from the Goodness of the Soil, but also from a Freedom from Wolves, and from excessive Heats and Colds, which in other Countries create a charge of constant guarding the Sheep, and housing them by Night, and sometimes by Day also. And for advancing the Manufactures of Cloth, that necessary Earth, call'd *Fullers Earth*, is no where else produced with that abundance and excellency as in *England*.

It wants not Linnen for all uses, at least not Ground to grow the Flax and Hemp, although there hath been much Linnen exported, with much Paper, and fine Paper made of Linnen, the shame, and damage of the Nation. But there are lately many Paper-Mills erected, and tolerably fine Paper made in several places of *England*: And the Paper-Makers are incorporated by a Royal Patent into a Society. The same Encouragement is also the incorporated Linnen Manufacture; whereof we are capable of making so much as not to send abroad for any, if the Wisdom of the Government had not thought fit to reserve the Encouragement of that Manufacture for *Ireland*, a Country much more proper for it, and to promote the Woollen Manufacture here at Home.

Beside, there is in *England* great Plenty of excellent Leather, for all sorts of Uses; insomuch that the poorest People in the Northern and South-Eastern Parts of *England* wear good Shoes of Leather; whereas in our neighbouring Countries, the Poor generally wear either Shoes of Wood, or none at all; whilst the poorest of our Labourers have not only Shoes, but good strong Leather Boots too, to preserve 'em from Cold when they walk in Ditches or other wet Places.

For Building, it wants not Timber, nor Iron, Stone nor Lime, nor *Ardoise* or blue Slate, Brick nor Tiles, Marble nor Plaster, Mortar or Lime, Lead nor Glass.

For Firing, either Wood, Sea-coal, or Pit-coal, is almost everywhere to be had at reasonable Rates; and also Turf. In many Places of *England*, a Horse-load of good Sea-coal is sold for Two-pence, and a great Waggon-load of Oaken Timber for a Crown.

For Shipping, no where better Oak, no where such Kneebush, (as they call it) for which four Forests are eminent and convenient likewise for Portage, viz. *New-Forest* in Hampshire, near the Sea, *Shirewood* on the *Trent*, *Dean* on the *Severn*, *Windsor-Forest* on the *Thames*. We have likewise great store of Iron to make serviceable and durable Guns, Bombs, Carriages, and for all other Uses. For War, for Coach and Waggon, Travelling Pads, Hunting and Racing, no where greater plenty of Horses, also for Plough and Pack-Carriage; insomuch as Mules and Asses so generally made use of in *France*, *Italy* and *Spain*, are utterly despised in *England*.

There are Dogs of all sorts, sizes and uses, as Mastiffs, Greyhounds, Spaniels for Land and Water, Hounds for Stag, Buck, Hare and Otter: Terrier, Tumbler, Lurchers, Setting-dogs, Curs, Turn-Spits, little Lap-dogs, &c. The Bear and Bull-dog Mastiffs, seem to be the boldest and strongest Creatures of their size in the World; one of 'em will encounter bravely a Lion, Bear, Bull, or any Creature they are set upon, and overcome to the last Breath of Life. Our Game-Cocks likewise

likewise are so stout and hardy, that if two of 'em are w
match'd, they both become dying Conquerors by slaying
another: but it is well known both of *English* Cocks and
that (as if Courage were more natural to the Climate
to the Creature) if they are carried into another Country,
ter some considerable time they degenerate.

Moreover, *England* produceth besides a mighty Quantity
Tin, Lead and Iron, some Brass and Copperas, Copper, and
pis Calaminaris to make Brass: Much Allum, Salt, Hops, Lin
rice, Wax, Tallow, Coney-Furs, Salt-Petre, Madder, and W
for Dying; all sorts of Glass, Flax, Hemp, &c. and di
other beneficial Commodities. It wants not Mines of Sil
yielding more in their small quantities of Oar, and theref
richer than those of *Potosi* in the *West-Indies*, whence the K
of *Spain* hath most of his Silver, those yielding usually
one Ounce and half of Silver in one hundred Ounces of O
whereas these in *Wales*, *Cornwall*, *Lancashire* and the Bishopric
of *Durham*, yield ordinarily six or eight Ounces per Cent. but m
of these lying deep, are hard to come unto, and Workmen do
which is otherwise in *Potosi*.

It wants not *Hot Baths*, as in *Somersetshire*, *Derbyshire*; and
bounds in *Medicinal Springs*, working either by Stool or Urin
as at *Tunbridge*, *Ebham*, *Scarborough*, *Astrop*, *Acton*, *Barnet*, *Nor*
Hall, *Dullidge*, *Islington*, *Sellenge*, *Cobham*, *Shooters-hill*, *Richm*
and *Hamsted*.

Vineyards have been heretofore common in most of the So
thern and middle parts of *England*; and *Silks* might be here p
duced, as it was once designed by King *James* the First; bu
great part of the Natives, prone to Navigation, supplying
land at a very cheap rate with all sorts of Wines, Silks, and
other Foreign Commodities, it hath been found far better H
bandry to employ *English* Ground rather for producing W
Corn and Cattle, for which it is most proper.

Though some Countries excel *England* in some things, yet g
nerally there is no one Country, whose Air is better strou
with Birds and Fowls; Seas, Rivers and Ponds with Fish
Fields with all sorts of Corn; the Pastures with Cattle; t
Forests, Parks, Warrens and Woods, with wild Beasts; (o
for Recreation and Food; the Mines with Metals, Coals, A
baster, Marble, Freestone, and other Minerals; the Count
Farms with Hens, Capons, &c. Where are fewer raveno
and hurtful Beasts, fewer venomous Serpents, and noisom
Flies and Vermine, fewer Droughts, Inundations or Deart
fewer unwholsome Serenes, pestilential Airs, tempestuous H
ricanes, subterraneous Fires, burning Mountains, or destru
Earthquakes. In a word, where is there greater Abundanc
of all things necessary for Man's Life, and more especial
for all kind of Food? Insomuch that it hath been judg

there is yearly as much Flesh and Beer consum'd in
and by over-plentiful Tables, as would serve three times
Number of People. Add to all this ; That being encom-
ed with the Sea, and well furnish'd with Ships, and abun-
e of commodious and excellent Havens and Ports, it ex-
for Safety and Security all the neighbouring Countries,
ot all the Countries in the World.

CHAP. V.

is Inhabitants, their Number, Language, Character.

abitants.] **T**HE first Inhabitants in England were *Brit-
tains*, descended from the *Gauls*, whose
guage was once almost the same ; subdued after by the Ro-
, who by reason of their Troubles nearer home, were con-
d to abandon this Country about 400 Years after Christ ;
reupon the *Extra-provincial Britains*, then call'd *Picts* (from
ning the Custom of painting their Bodies, once in common
e Inhabitants of the whole Island,) invading the *Britains*,
call'd to their Aid the *Saxons*, who chasing away the *Picts*,
made themselves Masters of the *Britains* : But these not a-
o endure the heavy Yoke of the *Saxons*, after many Bat-
and Attempts to recover their lost Liberties and Country,
ed or were driven, some of them into *Bretaigne* in *France*,
most of them into the two utmost *Western* barren and moun-
ous Parts of this Country, called afterwards by the *Saxons*
land, as the *Germans* still call *Italy Welsland*, because in-
ed by the *Cisalpine Gauls* ; and the *French* call our Country
Britains, *Le Pais de Galles*.

he *Saxons* solely possessed of all the best Parts of this Isle,
for a long time infested, and for some time almost subdued
he *Danes*, and afterwards wholly by the *Normans*, who drove
out the *Saxons*, but mixed with them ; so that the *English*
at this Day is a Mixture chiefly of *Norman* and *Saxon*, not
out a Tincture of *Danish*, *Romish*, and *British* Blood.

umber of Inhabitants.] To give the Reader an exact
unt of the Number of People in *England*, will be very
ult, but a near Conjecture may be thus made.

land contains, according to the Calculation of Mr. Hough-
in his Account of the Acres and Houses, with the pro-
onal Tax of each County of *England* and *Wales*, printed
1693. 1175951 Houses. Now allowing to each House,
with another, 6 Persons, there will be found in all 7055706
, and amongst them 1000000 of Fighting-men. All the
in *France* are computed at 13500000, or at the most
15000000,

15000000, of which 270000 are Church-men, besides Nun
the Clergy of *England* are not 15000.

Their Language.] The *English* Tongue is a Mixture, chief
of the Old *Saxon* (a Dialect of the *Teutonic*) and the Old
Roman, (which was part *French*, part *Danish*) with a large Mix
of the *British*, *Roman*, and *Danish* Languages.

The Names of Shires, Cities, Towns and Villages, Pla
and Men in *England*, are generally *Saxon*; and so are mo
Nouns Appellative, and a great Part of the Verbs.

In *French*, or rather *Norman*, are still written the Comm
Laws, and learnt by young Students thereof; all Repor
Pleadings, all Moorts and Law Exercises, are wholly *French*
some old Statutes are still in that Tongue: In Parliament
Assent or Dissent to Bills, made by the King, Lords or Com
mons, is in *French*: Almost all our Terms in Hunting, Haw
ing, Cookery, Dicing, Dancing, Singing, Heraldry, &c. a
still *French*.

Character.] The Natives of *England*, by reason of the te
perate Climate, mild Air, Plenty of wholsom Food; and t
Use of Beer rather than Wine, are commonly tall and big
Stature, if compared with Southern Nations. They are
especially the Women, whose Beauties are lasting, Shapes
Mein agreeable, Air sweet and charming. Both Sexes are
well proportioned in Body, and graceful in Carriage: Gra
well-spoken, prudent, modest, free, sincere, pleasant, inge
ous: The Men are strong, couragious, warlike, resolute, c
terprizing, constant, not knowing how to fly in Battel: L
beral to Prodigality, open-hearted, hard to be provoked
yet when exasperated, stomachful till Satisfaction be give
and then easie to be reconciled: Sumptuous and splend
great Lovers of Hospitality, magnanimous and benefic
learned, sagacious, grateful: They are thought to be want
in Industry, (excepting Mechanics, wherein they are, of
Nations, the greatest Improvers) Caution, Suspicion, Cra
Obsequiousness; and which is most of all to be deplored, C
tent: But these Wants are supplied by many eminent Qual
cations, as Dexterity, Sagacity, Eloquence, Fidelity, Frie
ship, Publick-spiritedness.

The Daringness of the Soldier, the Profoundness of
Scholar, the Magnificence of the Gentry, the Robustness
the Labourer, are not surpassed, if equalled by any People
the World.

The Women are tender, chaste, constant, prudent, lo
industrious, passionately loving to their Relations. They
not without Vanity, Pretensions to Satyr, Raillery, and
like; which Vices they have borrow'd from their Neighb
the *French*: But no Women out-do 'em in Modesty, Patien
Charity, Providential Care, Temperance, Wit, Good H
mo

ar, Cleanliness: and that which crowns all the rest, in the
erity and Zeal of Religious Devotion.

ood Nature is a Qualification peculiar to the *English*, so pe-
ar, that as a noble Writer observes, there is no Word for
any other Language.

he Inhabitants are generally of a warm and elevated Geni-
of brisk and solid Parts, apprehensive and subtle; success-
in finding out new Discoveries; but most of all in impro-
of old, especially Mechanics; there being few Curiosi-
of Art brought over from beyond Sea but are here im-
ved to a greater Height.

ere are the best Clocks, Watches, Locks, Barometers,
armometers, *Air-pumps*, &c. in the World. The late Queen
a Clock made by Mr. *Watson*, late of *Coventry*, worth a
ousand Pound, in which are all the Motions of the Celestial
ies. Locks are here made of Iron and Brass, of fifty
nd a Lock. Watches so curious, that one Part of the Move-
t of a Repeating Watch comes to ten Pound, which makes
n ordinarily fifty or sixty Pound a Watch; and yet these
e profitable Merchandize when we send them into foreign
tries, so valuable, and so inimitable is the Work. Curious
scopes, Microscopes, Perspectives, Mirrors, Spheres,
es, Charts, Maps, and all sorts of Mathematical Instru-
ts, Dials, Ballances, Sea-Compasses, &c. The late great
rovements in making Glafs; of polishing the Insides of great
Guns; of weighing up Ships that are sunk to the Bottom
he Sea; in Fishing, as they call it, for Money, lost it may
oo Years ago: And many other noble Inventions and Im-
vements; as weaving Silk-Stockings, Mills of Copper, Gun-
der, Polishing Glafs, &c. *Mortlack* Tapestry, Earthen-Ware
llham, Speaking-Trumpets, making of Lustring, Engines
aising of Glafs, spinning of Glafs, cutting of Tobacco,
ting Stuffs, Linnen, Paper; making Damask, Linnen, wa-
g Silks; the Way of separating Gold from Silver; Boul-
Mills, Lanthorns of divers sorts, Cane-Chairs, making
n-ware, &c. All these Instances shew how excellently the
ish Nation is turned for all manner of Mechanical Arts.

he Common People will endure long and hard Labour, in-
uch that after 12 Hours hard Work, they will go in the E-
ing to Foot-ball, Stool-ball, Cricket, Prison-base, Wrest-
Cudgel-playing, or some such like vehement Exercise for
Recreation.

hey are as long-liv'd generally as the People of any Nation
e World. A Man is not here accounted old till 70, nor
old till 80; 'tis no very extraordinary thing to come to
and here are several who get their Livelihood by Handi-
work at 100 and upwards. Nor many Years ago, 8 old
danced a Morice-Dance, all living in one Mannor in the
West

West of *England*, whose Ages put together made 800 Years and in the Year 1635 died old *Parr*, aged 152, who lived 10 Reigns: And in the Year 1671 died *Henry Jenkins* of *Shire*, aged 168 Years: But such long Livers were born healthy Parents, and lived temperate Lives; whereas on other side, by reason of Intemperance, there is no Part of World wherein People are more subject to die suddenly.

CHAP. VI.

Of Religion.

Christianity was very early planted in *England*; but when, by whom, is very uncertain: probably in the latter end the first, or the beginning of the second Century. In *Tertullian's* Time, even that Part of *Britain* which did not own the *man* Yoke, submitted to the Name of Christ. Three *British* Bishops, of *Caerleon* (as 'tis supposed) of *London*, and of *York* subscribed the Canons of the Council of *Arles* A. C. 314. Under them were (as is said) 25 other Bishops; which Number of Bishops (considering that the Province then reach'd as far as *Graham's-Dike*), was much the same as there are now.

The *British* Church, upon the Invasion of the *Saxons*, was, with its People, driven into *Wales*, where it continued. When *Augustin*, the Monk converted *Ethelbert* King of *Kent*, and his People to Christianity (A. C. 596.) by Orders of his Master Pope *Gregory* the Great, he laboured to bring the *British* Bishops to acknowledge the Pope's Authority, and him as their Archbishop. This when they refused to do, the *Saxons*, by his Instigation, fell upon 1200 Monks and Priests of the *British* Nation, and kill'd them.

The *Saxons*, and after them the *Normans*, owned 5 Popes Authority: and after King *John* had basely subjected his Crown to the Pope, the better thereby to free himself from his too powerful Barons; *England* was, till the Reformation, one of the few Countries that any where submitted to the *Roman* Yoke. Our Parliaments, indeed, did many times exert themselves vigorously; but still the Papal Yoke lay heavy upon the Shoulders of the whole Nation: But in *Henry* the VIII's Time, when *Luther's* Preaching had alarmed the greatest Part of the Kingdoms of the North, and inspired them with almost an universal Consent to set their Consciences free at once from *Romish* Tyranny; *England* joined in with the general Trend. *Hen. VIII.* himself being enraged at Pope *Clement* VII's Usage of him in the Matter of his Divorce from *Queen Catherine* of *Austria*, abolish'd the Pope's Supremacy, and set

on all the Monasteries and other Religious Houses in England, and divided their Lands amongst the Nobility and Gentry of the Kingdom: but in other Articles of Religion he continued a Papist: So that the Reformation went on but slowly in his Time. Under his Son *Edw. VI.* it gain'd more ground; and the Superstitions of Popery were almost entirely abolish'd. *Queen Mary*, who reign'd but 5 Years, brought Popery in again: but the bloody Executions of above 300 Protestants in her Time, who were burnt for their Faith, did alienate the People's Affection from her, that *Queen Elizabeth*, who succeeded her, found it no difficult Matter to set the Reformation again upon that Foot on which it still continues.

Bishops were then Consecrated by other Bishops whose Succession was unquestionable from the first Planters of Christianity among us, and placed in every See where there had been Bishops formerly. Articles of Religion, directly opposite to Popery in every thing in which Popery contradicts the Gospel of Jesus Christ, were appointed, which still are required to be Subscribed and Assented to by every Man that takes any ecclesiastical Perferment in our Church: And a Liturgy was ordered to be observed in performing Divine Service in the English Tongue: Afterwards, in *K. James's* Time, a Book of Canons was also set forth, by which the Discipline of the Church of England was settled. And from all these any Man may frame a very just Idea of our Church.

And tho' there be several other Persuasions in this Nation, that differ from the Church of England, as established by Law, and that were liable to some Inconveniences because of their Persuasions, till of late, such as *Presbyterians*, *Independants*, and *Baptists*: Nevertheless since this happy Revolution, all her Majesty's Protestant Subjects, dissenting from the Church of England, are by an Act in the first of *King William* and *Queen Mary*, exempted from the Penalties of certain Laws therein mentioned. So that a free Toleration is granted to dissenting Protestants, and no Man is to be molested upon account of his Religion, that takes the Oath of Allegiance to her present Majesty, and subscribes the Declaration enacted in an Act of 30 *Car. II.* entituled, *An Act to prevent Persons from Sitting in either House of Parliament when tendred to do so.*

There is also a Toleration granted to the *Quakers*, who scruple the taking of an Oath; and the Declaration every such Person shall make and subscribe, is as follows.

A. B. Do sincerely promise and solemnly declare before God and the World, that I will be True and Faithful to *Queen ANNE*: And I solemnly profess and declare, that I

do from my Heart abhor, detest, and renounce as Impious and Heretical, that damnable Doctrine and Position, that Princes Excommunicated or Depriued by the Pope, may any Authority from the See of Rome, may be Deposed, Murthered by their Subiects, or any other whatsoeuer. And I do declare that no Foreign Prince, Person, Estate, State, or Potentate, hath or ought to have any Jurisdiction, Superiourity, Pre-eminence, or Authority ecclesiastical or Spiritual, within this Realm.

And they must subscribe a Profession of their Christian belief in these Words.

I A. B. Profess Faith in God the Father, and in Christ his Eternal Son, the true God, and in the Holy Spirit, one God blessed for evermore: And do acknowledge the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament given by Divine Inspiration.

In *Oliver Cromwell's* Time the *Jews* were in some measure tolerated in *London*, and they are since continued by the permission of our Princes, and suffered to hire a private House wherein to hold their Meetings; they were not at first considerable either for Number, making not above 80 or 100 Families; or for their Wealth or Abilities, being for the most part poor and ignorant, to what they are in other Countries: yet of late they are increas'd, and have built themselves a sumptuous Synagogue near *Dukes Place*, within the City of *London*.

C H A P. VII.

Of Trade.

NExt to the Purity of our Religion, we are the most considerable of any Nation in the World, for the Value and Extensiveness of our Trade. Trade is either *Inland* or *Maritime*.

By our *Inland* Trade, we appear in time of Peace to possess great Stocks of Money, well divided into many Purses.

But that which makes us most considerable in the Eye of the World, is, the wonderful Greatness of our *Maritime* Trade upon the Three Articles of *Exportation*, *Transportation* or *Carriage*, and *Importation*, no Kingdom or State in the World can any ways match us. *France* pretends to little more than the first of these; *Spain*, *Italy*, and the two *Northern* Crowns, the first and third; *Holland* only vies with us in the second.

First then for *Exportation*, our Country produces many of the most substantial and necessary Commodities in the World, as *Wheat, Corn, Cattle, Cloth, Iron, Lead, Tin, Copper, Leather, Coal, Pit-coal, Allom, Saffron.* &c.

Our *Corn* sometimes preserves other Countries from starving; it has lately done *Holland, Flanders, and Portugal.* Our *Horses* are the most serviceable in the World, and highly valued for their Hardiness, Beauty, Strength, Courage, Goings, by all Nations. With *Beef, Mutton, Pork, Poultry, Bisket,* we supply not only our own Fleets, but all Foreigners that come to us. Our *Iron* we export manufactur'd in Great Guns, Carriages, Bombs, &c. Our *Cloth* is sent to all parts of the World, to *Baltick, the Mediterranean, the East and West-Indies,* &c.

The Manufactures of *Wool* in Broad-Cloth, long and short; Northern Dozens, Rashes, Kerfies, Bays, Serges, Flannel Periwannos, Says, Stuffs, Frize, Pennistons, Stockings, Caps, &c. exported, may be computed to amount to 2000000 *l.* per Annum. *Lead, Tin, and Coals,* to the Value of 500000 *l.* per Annum.

Prodigious and almost incredible is the Value likewise of our Goods from hence Exported; viz. *Hops, Flax, Hemp, Hats, Ale, Beer, Red-Herrings, Pilchards, Salmon, Oysters, Saffron, Spice, Watches, Ribbands, Toys,* &c.

The Vestments, Hats, Shooes, Household-stuff, carried from us yearly to *America,* are computed at 200000 *l.* I mention *Wool* and *Fullers-Earth,* because they are prohibited.

England produces yearly 5000000 Chaldrons of *Sea-Coal,* 1000000 Pounds of *Tin,* 800 Fodders of *Lead,* 800 Furnaces of *Iron,* 800 Tuns of *Allom;* of all which great Quantities are exported to foreign Parts.

Secondly, Our *Transportation* or *Re-exportation:* For the *Wool,* *Hides, Tallow, Beef, Herrings, Pilchards, and Salmon,* which we transport from *Ireland,* being the concerns of our Merchants, and paying Duties to her Majesty, have been valued at 300000 *l.* per An.

We transport from our Plantations in *America,* besides what we consume our selves, of *Sugar, Indico, Tobacco, Cocoa, &c.* besides the *Fish, Pipe-Staves, Masts, Bever, &c.* *New-England* and the Northern Parts of *America,* to the Value of 100000 *l.* per Annum.

It would be tedious to enumerate the Value of our *Transportations* from *Denmark* and *Sweden, Spain, Portugal, the Streights, Guinea, &c.* The most considerable of all is that from the *Indies,* from the first beginning of that Trade till now. In the Infancy, viz. Anno. 1613. of *Pepper* only, besides what we consumed at home, we transported in one Year to other Countries, after it had paid Duty here, to the Value of 200000 *l.* and of late Years, our *Exportation,* of what we bring from thence,

thence, after we have sufficiently supplied our selves, is computed at 500000 *l. per Annum*, in Pepper, Salt-petre, Callicoes, Silks, Druggs, Diamonds, Pearls, &c.

The third Article of Trade is *Importation*, the bringing hither such Goods from beyond Sea which we consume among our selves. The Ingenious Mr. Samuel Fortrey, in his excellent Discourse of Trade, hath made appear; that we yearly imported from *France*, almost 1600000 Pounds worth of Goods more than the Value of what we exported thither, *viz.* of Silk, Satins, Taffeta's, Stuffs, Armoysins, Paduasoyes, Tabbies; Cloths of Gold and Silver, Velvers, Ribbands, Gallowns, Laces, Silk Buttons, to the Value of 600000 *l. per Annum*. Linnen 400000 *l. per Ann.* Wines 600000 *l. per Ann.* Serges and Calons 150000 *l. per Ann.* Hats 120000 *l. per Ann.* Hatbands, Feathers, Fans, Girdles, Hoods, Masks, Looking-glasses, Watches, Pictures, Medals, Cabinets, Cases, Bracelets, Tablets, and other Toys, 150000 *l. per Ann.* Paper 100000 *l. per Ann.* Household-stuff, as Beds, Mattresses, Coverlets, Hangings, Fringes, &c. 100000 *l. per Ann.* Brandy, Sider, Vinegar, Verjuice, &c. 100000 *l. per Ann.* Cattle-Soap, Honey, Almonds, Olives, Capers, Prunes, &c. 150000 *l. per Ann.* Pins, Needles, Box and Tortoise-shell-Combs, &c. 20000 *l. per Ann.* Perfum'd and trimm'd Gloves, 10000 *l. per Ann.* Fine Iron-mongers Ware, 40000 *l. per Ann.* All which, besides Salt, Cork, Rosin and other things to a great Value, amount to 2540000 *l. per Annum*.

Now tho' it is possible Mr. Fortrey might reckon the Overballance of the *French Trade* much greater than truly it was since at the very same time, the *French* estimated the Overballance on the *English* Side: Yet, doubtless, the Nation lost yearly by the *French Trade* a considerable Sum.

And at the same time, all the Commodities exported out of *England* into *France*, as Woollen Cloth, Serges, knit Stockings, Lead, Pewter, Allom, Coals, &c. did not amount to above 1000000 *l. per Ann.* So that the Nation was yearly impoverished by the *French Trade*, almost 600000 *l. per Annum*. Thus our Gold and Silver was exported to fetch from thence strong Drink, and Fripperies, to the Debauching and Emasculating our Bodies and Minds.

For the Toys and Trumperies of other Nations we likewise expend great Sums of Money, or lessen our Effects abroad by Bills of Exchange, and that (which is the greatest Shame of all to us) even for bare Freight; suffering the *Hollanders*, *Flemings* and *Hamburgers*, to be (in a manner) the common Carriers between us and all Parts of the World; a Grievance which Cromwell's Government, and afterwards the Act of Navigation, *Chap. 2.* restrain'd, by forbidding all Foreigners to import any thing hither, but each one the Product of his own Country.

In ancient Times the great Trade of this Nation consisted in unmanufactur'd Wool, which Foreigners coming from all Parts, bought of us; insomuch that the Customs of *English Wool* exported in *Edward the Third's* Reign, amounted at 50 s. a Pack to 250000 *l. per Ann.* an immense Sum of Money in those Days: And that excessive Custom upon unmanufactur'd Wool soon gave Encouragement to the making of Cloth here, more effectually than the Laws against Exportation of Wool are now bound to do: Yet most of this Wool being sent but just cross the Seas, to *Flanders, France or Holland*, the Exportation for the most part was in very small Vessels to what are now in use; and neither of the *Indies* being then discover'd to our Merchants, we had for almost two Centuries after but few Ships of any considerable Bigness. In the Year 1540, there were but four Ships in the *Thames* so big as to be computed each at 120 Tuns, besides the Navy-Royal. And towards the latter end of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, 'tis said, there was not in all *England* above three Merchants Ships of 300 Tuns and upwards each: But then they began here to build great Ships apace: For about the Middle of King *James the First's* Reign, viz. 1615, the *East-India* Company alone had 12 Ships of 400 Tun and upwards each; among which the *Dragon* of 1060 Tun was look'd upon as a great Ship; and so was the *Hector* of 800 Tun, which they bought of the *Turkey* Merchants. And how little our Maritime Trade in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time was, appears by the Customs in all *England* not amounting to above 10 or 40000 *l. per Ann.* And how much the Stock of Money in the Nation hath since King *James's* Time increased, may in part be computed by the Price of Lands, which were Anno 1620 at 12 Years Purchase, and now at 21 or 23.

Our Trade, notwithstanding the Troublesomeness of the late Times, and the two last Wars much the greatest, and the most expensive that ever this Nation undertook, is even at present vastly great. We have a great Trade to *Turkey, Italy, Spain, Portugal, the Baltick, the East and West-Indies.* Our Fish-Trade would be very considerable, if that of the *Hollanders* was not much more. The Red-Herrings at *Yarmouth*, Pilchards in the *West*, Cod-Fish in *Newfoundland* and *New-England*, are very advantageous Branches.

We trade with almost all the World, and have Stock enough (saith Sir *William Petty*) to drive all the Trade of the Commercial World; and have a vast Number of Shipping; they that compute the Cash, as Sir *William Petty* did, at 6000000 *l.* come doubtless very short of the whole. And when he computes the Shipping of *England* at 600000 Tun, I am perswaded he doth not exceed.

We daily get Artificers from the *French* for the Improvement of divers Manufactures. We are pretty secure of keeping the

Red-Herring Trade to our selves; not only because they swim on our Coast, but because they must be smoak'd with Wood which they cannot afford to do in *Holland*. And the Pilchard are almost peculiar to us, and are cured where they are taken in the remote Parts of *England*, where Provisions are cheaper than in *Holland*.

We have divers very considerable Societies of Merchants who have great Stocks, and deep Knowledge in the Mysteries of Trade; the *Merchants-Adventurers*, the *Turkey*, the *East-India*, the *Muscovy*, the *Eastland*, the *Greenland*, the *Spanish*, the *African*, the *Hudsons-Bay*, and the *South-Sea* Companies. Some of these trade in Joint-Stock, as the *East-India*, and *African* Companies; that Part of the *Turkey* call'd the *Morea* Company, the *Greenland*: The others act upon separate Stocks, but in a public Community as to the Defraying of publick Expences, keeping out Interlopers, and the like.

In a Word, *Great-Britain* may justly be counted the principal Nation for Trade in the whole World, and indeed the most proper for Trade, being an Island having innumerable many large, safe, and commodious Ports and Havens; excellent natural Products, considerable and staple Manufactures, and contributing to the Encrease of its Exportive Trade; and not only the Riches and Luxury of its Inhabitants, but its vast and strong Territories abroad, the great Encouragement it has from the State for the Sake of Customs and Duties paid, the Breeding of Seamen, and the Encrease of Shipping; the great Concourse of Foreign Merchants, by reason of Freedom of Religion; the Pleasure and Healthfulness of our Climate, the Ease and Security of our Government, and the Reputation of our Merchants for fair and generous Dealings: All no less conducing to the Encouragement of *Maritime* Trade.

And no less Advantages have we for *Inland* Trade. The Freedom of Cities and Burroughs is easily purchased. We have very few Holidays besides Sundays, in which the Poor do not work. *viz.* scarce 12 in a Year, except occasional Fairs and Thanksgivings. We have, in Favour of Dissenters, Relaxation of the *Penal Laws*. The Interest of Money, is but 6 per Cent, at the utmost, and upon some Securities less.

THE
Present State
— OF
Great-Britain.

PART I. BOOK. II.

Of the Government of that Part of
Great-Britain call'd *England*.

CHAP. I.

Of the Government of England in general.

OF Government there can be but *three Kinds* ; for either *One*, or *More*, or *All*, must have the Sovereign Power of a Nation. If *One*, then it is a *Monarchy* ; if *More*, then it is an Assembly of all the most choice *Persons*, a *Aristocracy* ; or of a few, an *Oligarchy* ; if *All*, (that is, the Assembly of the People) then it is a *Democracy*.

Of all Governments, the *Monarchical* is the most ancient, as appears by the Histories of those Countries which carry the Accounts of their Governments the highest ; such as the *Egyptians*, the *Affyrians*, and the *Chinese* : The *Jews* also were governed by God himself, from whence their Government has been very properly caled a *Theocracy*, till *Saul's* Time, and then it continued to be *Monarchical* till the Destruction of the first Temple.

Of *Monarchies*, some are *Despotic*, where the Subjects, like Slaves, are at the Arbitrary Power and Will of their Sovereign, as the *Turks* and the other *Asiatick* Nations; others *Political* or *Paternal*, where the Subjects, like Children under a Father, are governed by equal and just Laws, consented and sworn unto by the King; as is done by all Christian Princes at their Coronations.

Of *Monarchies*, some are *Hereditary*, where the Crown descends either only to Heirs-Male, as in *France* hath been long practised, or to the next Blood; as in *Spain*, *England*, &c. Others *Elective*, where, upon the Death of every Prince, without respect had to their Heirs or next of Blood, another by solemn Election is appointed to succeed, as in *Poland*, and till of late in *Denmark*, *Hungary*, and *Bohemia*.

Of *Hereditary Paternal Monarchies*, some are *Dependent*, and holden of earthly Potentates, and are obliged to do Homage for the same; as the Kingdom of *Man*, that held in *Capite* of the Crown of *England*, and the Kingdom of *Naples*, holden of the Pope. Others *Independent*, holden only of God, acknowledging no Superiority upon Earth. Our Government is purely *Monarchical*.

The Kingdom of *England* is an *Hereditary Paternal Monarchy* governed by one Supreme *Independent* Head, according to the known Laws and Customs of the Kingdom.

It is a *Free Monarchy*, challenging above many other European Kingdoms, a Freedom from all Subjection to the *Emperor*, or Law of the Empire: (for that the *Roman Emperors* obtaining anciently the Dominion of this Land by force of Arms, and afterwards abandoning the same, the Right by the Law of Nations returned to their former Owners, *pro derelicto*, as *Civilians* speak.)

It is a *Monarchy* free from all manner of Subjection to the Bishop of *Rome*, and thereby from divers Inconveniences and Burdens, under which the neighbouring Kingdoms groan; as Appeals to *Rome* in sundry Ecclesiastical Suits, Provisions, Dispensations, Confirmations, Bulls, &c. on several Causes to be procured from thence; many Tributes and Taxes paid to that Bishop, &c.

It is a *Monarchy* free from all *Interregnum*, and with it from many Mischiefs whereunto Elective Kingdoms are subject.

The *English* is such a *Monarchy*, as that, by the necessary Concurrence of the Lords and Commons in the making and repealing all Statutes or Acts of Parliament, it hath the main Advantages of an *Aristocracy*, and of a *Democracy*, and yet free from the Disadvantages and Evils of either.

It is such a *Monarchy*, as by most admirable Temperament affords very much to the Industry, Liberty, and Happiness of the Subject, and reserves enough for the Majesty and Prerogative of the King that will own his People as Subjects, not as Slaves.

It is a *Monarchy* that hath been continued almost 1000 Years (and till of late) without any attempt of Change of the Government

nt: So that to this sort of Government the *English* seem to naturally inclin'd.

CHAP. II.

the King of England, and therein of his Name, Title, Person, Office, Supremacy, and Sovereignty, Power, and Prerogative, Dominions, Strength, Patrimony, Arms, and Respect.

ame.] THE King is so call'd, from the Saxon word *Cyning*, from *Can*, intimating Power; or *Ken*, Knowledge, wherewith every Sovereign should especially be invested.

The Title of the King or Queen of England, is, *By the Grace of God, of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, King or Queen, Defender of the Faith*.

Defender of the Faith, was anciently used by the Kings of England, as appears by several Charters granted to the University of Oxford; but in the Year 1521, more particularly affix'd by Bull from Pope Leo X. for a Book written by Henry VIII. *in*st Luther, in Defence of the Seven Sacraments, and since continued by Act of Parliament, for Defence of the Ancient, Catholic, and Apostolic Faith.

Christianissimus, was by the Lateran Council under Pope Julius II. conferr'd on the Kings of England in the 5th Year of Henry VIII. tho' before used by Henry VII. and since only by the French King.

The Title of *Grace* was first given to the King about the time of Henry IV; to Henry VI. *Excellent Grace*; to Edward IV. *High and Mighty Prince*; to Henry VII. sometimes *Grace*, and sometimes *Highness*; to Henry VIII. first *Highness*, then *Majesty*; and now *Sacred Majesty*.

The King of England, in his Public Instruments and Letters, calls himself *Nos, We*, in the Plural Number. Before King Henry's time, Kings used the Singular Number; which Custom is still seen in the end of Writs, *Teste meipso apud Westm.*

In speaking to the King, is used often (besides *Your Majesty*) the Appellation *Sir*, which we have receiv'd immediately from France, where the King is always spoken to by the Title *Sire*, which comes to them from the old Gothic or Francick word *Her*, which signify'd Lord. But *Syr*, or *Sir*, *Domine*, is now in England become the ordinary word to all the better-Rank, even from the King to the Gentleman. It was anciently in England given to Lords, afterwards to Knights, and to Clergy-men, prefix'd before their Christian-Names; now in the manner only to

Baronets,

Baronets, and Knights of the Bath, Knights Batchelors, and Bachelors of Arts, in both the Universities.

Person.] *Rex Anglia est Persona mixta cum Sacerdote*, say our Lawyers: He is, as it were, a Priest, as well as a King. He is Crown'd; an Honour (saith Guillim) which the Kings of Spain, Portugal, Navarr, and divers other Kings, have not; at which Coronation he is anointed with Oil, as the Priests were at first, and afterwards the Kings of Israel, to intimate that his Person is Sacred and Spiritual.

Of this Sacred Person of the King, of the *Life and Safety* thereof, the Laws and Customs of *England* are so tender, that they have made it *High-Treason* only to imagine or intend the Death of the King. And because by imagining, or conspiring the Death of the King's Councillors, or Great Officers of his Household, the Destruction of the King hath thereby sometimes ensued, and is usually aimed at, (saith *Stat. 3. Hen. 7.*) that also was made Felony in such as were upon the Check-Roll, (as being the King's Household-Servants) to be punished with Death; altho' in other Capital Cases, the Rule is, *Voluntas non reputabitur pro facto*, and an *English-man* may not in other Cases be punished with Death, unless the Act follow the Intent.

The Law of *England* hath so high Esteem of the King's Person, that to offend against those Persons, and those things that represent his Sacred Person, as, to kill some of the Crown-Officers, or to kill any of the King's Judges executing their Office, or to counterfeit the King's Seals, or his Monies, is made *High-Treason*; because by all these the King's Person is represented. And *High-Treason* is in the Eye of the Law so horrid, that besides loss of Life and Honour, Real and Personal Estate of the Criminal, his Heirs also are to lose the same for ever, and to be ranked among the Peasantry and Ignoble, till the King shall please, by Act of Parliament, to restore them.

And rather than *Treason* against the King's Person shall go unpunished, the Innocent in some Cases shall be punished: For an Ideot, or Lunatick, (who cannot be said to have any Will, and so cannot offend) during his Idiocy or Lunacy, shall kill the King, he shall be punished as a Traitor; and yet being *Non compos mentis*, the Law holds that he cannot commit Felony or Petit-Treason, nor other sorts of *High-Treason*.

Moreover, for the precious Regard of the Person of the King, by an ancient Record it is declared, That no *Physick* ought to be administred to Him without good Warrant, this Warrant to be signed by the Advice of his Council; no other Physicians but what are mention'd in the Warrant, are to administer to him; the Physicians to prepare all things with their own Hands, and not by the Hands of any Apothecary, and to have the Assistance only of such Chirurgeons as are prescribed in the Warrant.

He is *Pater Patriæ*, Father of his Country: And so precious the Person and Life of the King, that every Subject is obliged to be bound by his Allegiance, to defend his Person in his Natural as well as Politick Capacity, with his own Life and Limbs; therefore the Law saith, That the Life and Member of every Subject, is at the Service of the Sovereign.

[Office.] The Office of the King of England, in the Laws of King Edward the Confessor, is thus described, *Rex quia Vicarius Christi Regis est, ad hoc constituitur ut Regnum Terrorum & populum regat, & super omnia sanctam Ecclesiam ejus veneretur, Regat, & injuriis defendat* And according to the learned Fortescue's, *Pugnare bella populi sui, & eos rectissime judicare*, to fight Battels of his People, and to see Right and Justice done to them.

Or more particular, (as is promised at the Coronation) to serve the Rights and Privileges of the Church and Clergy, Royal Prerogatives belonging to the Crown, the Laws and Customs of the Realm, to do Justice, love Mercy, keep Peace and Unity, &c.

[Supremacy and Sovereignty.] Whatsoever things are proper to Supreme Magistrates, as Crowns, Septres, Purple Robe, Golden Sceptre, and Holy-Unction, have as long appertained to the King of England, as to any other Prince in Europe: He holdeth not his Kingdom in Vassalage, nor receiveth his Investiture or Installation from another: Allows no Superiority to any, but God only. Not to the Emperor; for *Omnem potestatem habet Rex Anglorum in Regno suo quam Imperator vendicat in Imperio*; and therefore the Crown of England hath been declared in Parliament, not long ago, to be an Imperial Crown.

He acknowledges only Precedence to the Emperor, *Eo quod Imperii auctoritate Imperium omnia Regna superare creditur*.

He owns no Superiority to the Bishop of Rome, whose long propagated Authority in England was, 1535, in a full Parliament declared null, and the King of England declared to be by ancient Right, *In all Causes, over all Persons, as well Ecclesiastical as Civil, Supreme Governor*.

The King hath the Supreme Right of Patronage through all England, call'd Patronage Paramount, over all the Ecclesiastical Offices of England; so that if the mean Patron present not in time, nor the Ordinary, nor Metropolitan, the Right of Presentation comes to the King, beyond whom it cannot go.

The King is *Summus totius Regni Anglicani Justiciarius*, Supreme Judge, or Lord Chief Justice of all England. He is the Fountain from whence all Justice is deriv'd. He alone hath the Sovereign Power in the Administration of Justice, and in the Execution of the Law; and whatsoever Power is by him committed to others, the *Dernier Resort* is still remaining in himself, so that he may sit in Court, and take Cognizance of Causes, (as anciently

anciently Kings sat in the Court now call'd the *Queen-Bench* Henry III. in his Court of *Exchequer* and Henry VII. King James I. sometimes in the *Star-Chamber*;) except in *Fines*, *Treasons*, &c. wherein the King being Plaintiff, and Party, he sits not personally in Judgment, but doth perform it by Delegates.

Power and Prerogative.] The King, for the better performance of this great and weighty Office, hath certain *Majestatis*, extraordinary Powers, *Preëminences*, and *Privileges* herent in the Crown, call'd anciently by Lawyers *Sacra Summum*, and *Flowers of the Crown*, but commonly *Royal Prerogative* whereof some the King holds by Law of Nations, others by *Common-Law*, (excellent above all Laws in upholding a Monarchy, and preserving the King's *Prerogative*) and some by *Statute-Law*.

The King only, and the King alone by his *Royal Prerogative* hath Power without Act of Parliament, to declare War, make Peace, send and receive Ambassadors, make Leagues and Treaties with any Foreign States, give Commissions for Levying Men and Arms by Sea and Land, or for Pressing Men, if need require, disposing of all Magazines, Ammunition, Castles, Fortresses, Ports, Harbours, Ships of War, and Publick Monies, appoint the Metal, Weight, and Value thereof, and formerly by his Proclamation to make any Foreign Coin to be Lawful Money of England.

By his *Royal Prerogative*, he may of his meer Will and Pleasure Convoke, Adjourn, Prorogue, Remove, and Dissolve Parliament: May to any Bill passed by both Houses of Parliament, refuse to give (without rendring any Reason) his *Royal Assent*, without which a Bill is as a Body without a Soul: May at his pleasure encrease the number of the Members of both Houses, by creating more Barons, and bestowing Privileges upon any other Towns, to send Burgesses to Parliament. Yet this Branch of *Prerogative* seems to be given up by our late Kings, and therefore it was thought necessary that the Legislative-Power should intervene, to make *Durham* to send its Representatives to Parliament, in the time of King Charles II. Hath alone the Choice and Nomination of Commanders, and other Officers at Land and Sea, the Choice and Nomination of all Magistrates, Counsellors and Officers of State; of all Bishops, and other high Dignities in the Church; the bestowing of all Honours, both of higher and lower Nobility in England; the Power of Determining Rewards and Punishments either by Pardoning the Offence, or remitting the Punishment.

By his Letters-Patent may erect new Universities, Burrows, Colleges, Hospitals, Schools, Fairs, Markets, Forests, Chases, Warrens, Beacons, &c.

The King, by his *Prerogative*, hath Power to enfranchise an Alien, and make him a *Denizon*, whereby he is enabled to purchase Houses and Lands, and to bear some Offices.

er to grant Letters of Marque or Reprisal, to grant Safe-
conducts, &c.

Debts due to the King, are in the first place to be satisfy'd, in
of Executorship, and Administratorship; and until the King's
be satisfy'd, he may protect the Debtor from the Arrest of
his Creditors.

May Distrain for the whole Debt upon one Tenant that hold-
not the whole Land; may require the Ancestor's Debt of the
Tenant, tho' not especially bound; is not obliged to demand his
Debt as others are; may sue in what Court he please, and
in what County he list.

No Proclamation can be made but by the King.

No Protection for a Defendant to be kept off from a Suit, but
for him, and that because he is actually in his Service.

He only can give Patents, in Case of Losses by Fire, or other-
wise, to receive the Charitable Benevolences of the People; with-
out which no Man may ask it publickly.

No Forest, Chace, or Park, could formerly be made, nor
Mile built, without the King's Authority:

The Sale of his Goods in an open Market, will not take away
the Property therein, if he hath been defrauded of them.

Where the King hath granted a Fair, with Toll to be paid,
his Goods there shall be exempted from all Toll.

No Occupancy shall be good against the King, nor shall Entry
before him prejudice him.

His Servants in Ordinary are priviledg'd from serving in
offices that require their Attendance, as Sheriff, Constable,
High-warden, &c.

All Receivers of Money for the King, or Accomptants to
him for any of his Revenues, their Persons, Lands, Goods, Heirs,
Executors, Administrators, are chargeable for the same at all times;
Nullum tempus occurrit Regi.

His Debtor hath a kind of Prerogative Remedy, by a Quo mi-
nor in the Exchequer, against all other Debtors, or against whom
they have any Cause of Personal Action, supposing that he is
thereby disabled to pay the King; and in this Suit the King's
Debtor being Plaintiff, hath some Privileges above others.

In doubtful Cases, Semper præsumitur pro Rege.

No Statute restraineth the King, except he be especially
named therein. The Quality of his Person, alters the Descent
of the Gavel-kind, the Rules of Joint-Tenancy: No Estoppel can bind
him, nor Judgment Final in a Writ of Right.

Judgments enter'd against the King's Title, are enter'd with
salvo Jure Domini Regis. That if at any time the King's Coun-
sell at Law can make out his Title better, that Judgment shall
not prejudice him, which is not permitted to the Subject.

In all Cases where the King is Party, his Officers with an Ar-
rest, by Force of a Process at Law, may enter, and (if Entrance
be

be deny'd) may break-open the House of any Man, altho' every Man's House is said to be his Castle, and hath a Privilege to protect him against all other Arrests.

A Benefice, or Spiritual Living, is not *full* against the King by *Institution* only without *Induction*, altho' it be so against the Subject.

None but the King can hold a good *Plea of False-Judgment* in the Courts of his Tenants.

The King of *England*, by his Prerogative, is *Summus Rex Custos*, and hath the Custody of the Persons and Estates of such as for want of Understanding, cannot govern themselves, to serve the King; so the Persons and Estates of *Ideots* and *Lunatics* are in the Custody of the King: That of *Ideots* to his own Use, and that of *Lunatics* to the Use of the next Heir.

The King, by his Prerogative, is *Ultimus Heres Regni*, and (as the great Ocean is of all Rivers) the Receptacle of all Estates when no Heir appears; for this cause, all Estates for want of Heirs, or by Forfeiture, Revert, or *Escheat* to the King. All *Treasure Trove*, (that is, Money, Gold, Silver, Plate or Bullion, found, and the Owners unknown) belongs to the King; so all *Waste Strays, Wrecks*, not granted away by him, or any former King; all *waste Ground* or *Lands* recovered from the Sea; all *Lands of Aliens* dying before *Naturalization* or *Denization*, and all things whereof the Property is not known. All Gold and Silver Mines in whose Ground soever they are found; *Royal Fishes*, as *Whales, Sturgeons, Dolphins, &c.* *Royal Fowl*, as *Swans* not mark'd, and swimming at liberty on the River, belong to the King.

In the Church, the King's Prerogative and Power is extraordinary great: He only hath the Patronage of all *Bishopricks*, none can be chosen but those whom he hath first nominated by his *Commodum* *d' Esclire*; none can be Consecrated Bishop, or take Possession of the Revenues of the *Bishoprick*, without the King's special Will or Assent. He is the *Guardian* or *Nursing-Father* of the Church, which our Kings of *England* did so reckon amongst their principal Cares, as in the three and twentieth Year of King *Edward the First*, it was alledged in a *Pleading*, and allowed. The King hath Power to call a *National* or *Provincial Synod*; and with the Advice and Consent thereof, to make *Canons, Orders, Ordinances, and Constitutions*; introduce into the Church what *Ceremonies* shall be thought fit; reform and correct all *Heresies, Schisms*, punish *Contempts, &c.* and therein and thereby to declare what *Doctrines* in the Church are fit to be published or professed; what *Translation* of the Bible to be allowed, &c.

The King hath a Power not only to *Unite, Consolidate, Separate, Enlarge* or *Contract* the Limits of any old *Bishoprick*, or other *Ecclesiastical Benefice*; but also by his *Letters-Patents* may erect new *Bishopricks*, as *Henry the Eighth* did six at one time; and the late King *Charles the Martyr* intended to do at *St. Albans*, for the Hon

of the first Martyr of England, and for contracting the too
 great Extent of the Bishoprick of Lincoln; may also erect new
 Bishopricks, Patriarchates, &c.

The King hath Power to dispense with the Rigour of Eccle-
 siastical Laws, excepting such as have received the Sanction of
 an Act of Parliament, as has been declared by the Bill of Rights;
 with any thing that is only *Prohibitum & malum per acci-*
dentem, & non malum in se: As for a Bastard to be a Priest, for a
 Priest to hold two Benefices, or to succeed his Father in a Benefice,
 to be Non-resident, &c. For a Bishop to hold an Ecclesiastical Be-
 nefice in Commendam or Trust.

Hath Power to dispense with some Acts of Parliament, Penal
 Statutes, by *non obstante*, where himself is only concerned; to
 moderate the Rigour of the Laws according to Equity and Con-
 science; to grant special Privileges and Charters to any Subject;
 to pardon a Man by Law condemned, except in Appeals of
 Murder; to interpret by his Judges Statutes, and in Cases
 not defin'd by Law, to determine and pass Sentence; yet in
 Cases Arduis, and in matters of great Importance the Judges
 have thought it safest to adjourn the same, *ad Prox. Parl. prop-*
osita Difficultatem, &c.

Some of the Prerogatives, especially those that relate to Ju-
 stice and Peace, are so essential to Royalty, that they are for-
 ever inherent in the Crown, and make the Crown; they are
 like the Sun-beams in the Sun, and as inseparable from it:
 and therefore it hath been held by some great Lawyers, That
 the Prerogative in point of Government, cannot be restrained, or
 altered by Act of Parliament, but it is unalterable as the Laws
 of the Medes and Persians: Wherefore the Lords and Commons
 in 13 Edw. 3. (Numb. 7.) declared, That they could not
 consent in Parliament to any thing that tended to the Disherison
 of the King and the Crown, whereunto they were sworn; no,
 nor that the King should desire it. And every King of England,
 as he is Debitor Justitiæ to his People, so he is in Conscience
 obliged to defend and maintain all the Rights of the Crown
 in possession; and when any King hath not religiously obser-
 ved his Duty in this Point, it hath proved of very dreadful
 consequence. As on the other side, it much concerns every
 Subject of England to be very careful of the Subjects just Liber-
 ties, according to the Golden Rule of the best of Kings,
 Charles the First, that *the King's Prerogative is to defend the*
Peoples Liberties, and the Peoples Liberties to strengthen the King's
Prerogative.

The Laws of England looking upon the King as God's Vicege-
 rant upon Earth, do attribute unto him divers Excellencies
 not belonging to other Men: so the Law will have no Imper-
 fection found in the King; as, no Injustice, no Error, no Negli-
 gence or Laches, no Infamy, no Stain or Corruption of Blood; for
 by

by taking of the Crown, all former, tho' just *Attainder*, (such *Attainder* made by Act of Parliament) is *ipso facto* purged. No *Nonage* or *Minority*; for his Grant of Lands, though held in his *Natural*, not *Politick Capacity*, cannot be avoided *Nonage*. Higher than this, the Law attributeth a Kind of *Immortality*, not to say *Immortality*, to the King, *Rex Anglia moritur*; his Death is by the Law termed the *Demise* of the King, because thereby the Kingdom is demised to another. He is said not to be subject to Death, because he is a *Corporation* of himself, that liveth for ever, all *Interregna* being in England unknown; the same Moment that one King dies, the next Heir is King fully and absolutely, without any *Coronation*, Ceremony, or act to be done, *ex post facto*.

Moreover the Law seemeth to attribute to the King a certain *Ubiquity*; that the King is in a manner every where, in all Courts of Justice; and therefore cannot be *Nonsuited*, (as Lawyers speak.)

And yet there are some things that the King of England cannot do. *Rex Anglia nihil injuste potest*, and the King cannot *divest* himself, or his Successors, of any Part of his legal Power, *Prerogative* and *Authority*, inherent and annex'd to the Crown.

There are also divers things which the King cannot do, *Salvo Jure, Salvo Juramento, & Salva Conscientia sua*; because by an Oath at his Coronation, and indeed, without any Oath by the Law of Nature, Nations, and of Christianity, he holds himself bound (as do all other Christian Kings) to protect and defend his People, to do Justice, and to shew Mercy, to preserve Peace and Quietness among them; to allow them their just Rights and Liberties; to consent to the *Repealing* of bad Laws, and to the *Enacting* of good. Two things especially the King of England cannot do without the Consent of both Houses of Parliament, to make *New Laws*, and raise *New Taxes*, there being something *Odium* in both of them, the one seeming to diminish the Subject's Liberty, and the other to infringe his Property: Therefore, on all Occasion of Disaffection towards the King (the Breath of his Nostrils, and the Light of our Eyes, as he is stiled in Holy Scriptures) might be avoided, it was wisely contrived by our Ancestors, that for both these, should *Petitions* and *Supplications* first made by the Subject.

If the King of England be in any Foreign Nation, he may take any of his offending Domesticks by the Laws of England, *in Fleta*; as in the Case of Engelram of Nogent in France, and Manning, whom K. Ch. II. caus'd to be try'd, and executed the Duke of Newburgh's Territories in Germany.

These, and divers other *Prerogatives*, rightfully belong, and are enjoy'd by the King of England.

Dominions.] The ancient *Dominions* of the Kings of England, were first *England*, and all the Seas round about *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and all the *Isles* adjacent, even to the Shores of all the Neighbouring Nations; and our Law saith, *The Sea* of the *Leigeance* of the King, as well as the Land; and as a Mark thereof all Ships of Foreigners have anciently demanded Leave to Fish, and pass in these Seas, and do at this Day offer their *Top-sails* to all the King's Ships of War; and therefore Children born upon those Seas (as it sometime hath happened) are accounted *natural* born Subjects to the King of England, even before the late Act of Parliament for Naturalizing Foreign Protestants, and needed not any *Naturalization*, others born out of her *Dominions*.

To England, Henry the First annexed *Normandy*, and Henry the second *Ireland*, being stiled only Lord of *Ireland*, till the third and thirtieth of Henry the Eighth, although they had all *Kingly Jurisdiction* before.

Henry the Second also annexed the Dukedom of *Guyenne* and *Ajou*, the Counties of *Poitou*, *Tourain*, and *Myne*; Edward the first all *Wales*, and Edward the Third the *Right*, tho' not the *Possession*, of all *France*, but Henry V. added both, and his Son Henry VI. was Crown'd and Recogniz'd by all the States of the Realm at *Paris*.

King James I. being King of *Scotland* before, upon his Accession to the Crown of *England*, the whole Island was united under one Head, and since that time sundry considerable Plantations in *America*, have been peopled by the Subjects of the Crown of *England*.

The Dominions of the King of *England* at this Day in Possession, are *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and all the Seas adjacent. Moreover, the Islands of *Jersey*, *Garnsey*, *Aldernay*, and *Sark*, which are Parcel of the Dutchy of *Normandy*, besides those profitable Plantations of *New-England*, *New-York*, *East* and *West Jersey*, *Pennsylvania*, *Maryland*, *Virginia*, *Barbadoes*, *Jamaica*, *Flora*, *North* and *South Carolina*, *Bermudos*, with several other Isles and Places those Quarters, and some in the *East-Indies*, and upon the Coast of *Africa*; also upon the North Parts of *America*, by Right of first Discovery; to *Estotiland*, *Terra Corterialis*, *New-land*, and to *Guiana* in the South, the King of *England* hath a *Legal Right*, tho' not *Possession* of the whole.

Strength.] The mighty Power of the King of *England*, before the Conjunction of *Scotland*, and total Subjection of *Ireland*, which were usually at Enmity with him, was notoriously known to the World, and sufficiently felt by our Neighbour-Nations. What his Strength has been since, was never fully try'd in the four late Reigns; but since the happy Revolution, that the Parliaments of all the Three Kingdoms agreed to vie which should most really comply with their

Sovereign's Desires and Designs, all *Europe* begins to be sensible how great the Power of this Monarchy is. And let our Sovereign be consider'd abstractly as King only of *England*, which is like a huge Fortrefs, or garrison'd Town, fenced not only with strong Works, and a wide and deep Ditch the Sea, but guarded also with excellent Out-works, the strongest and best built Ships of War in the World; it is so abundantly furnish'd with Men and Horses, with Victuls and Ammunition, with Cloaths and Money, that if all the Potentates of *Europe* should conspire (which God forbid) they could hardly distress it, provided it be at Unity in it self.

This for the *Defensive* Strength of the King of *England*; now for his *Offensive*. How formidable must he be to the World when they shall understand that a King of *England* is well able when-ever he is willing, to raise of *English Foot* two hundred thousand, and of *English Horse* fifty thousand (for so many, during the late Rebellion, 1643, were computed to be in Arms on both Sides) yet (which is admirable) scarce any misfortune in any City, Town, or Village. And when they shall consider the Valiant and Martial Spirit of the *English*, their natural Agility of Body, their Patience, Hardiness and Steadfastness is such, and their Fear of Death so little, that no Neighbour-Nation, upon equal Number and Terms, scarce ever durst able Battle with them, either at Sea or Land. When they shall consider, that for Transporting of any Army the King of *England* hath at Command two hundred excellent Ships of War, and can hire two hundred stout *English Merchant Ships*, little inferior to Ships of War; than he can soon make Man the same with the best Sea-Soldiers in the whole World. And that for maintaining such a mighty Fleet, sufficient Money for a competent Time, may be rais'd only by Land-Tax; and for a long time, by a moderate Excise, and that upon such Commodities only as naturally occasion Excess or Luxury, Wantonness, Idleness, Pride, or Corruption of Manners.

When they consider that the Shipping of *England* was computed lately by the most ingenious Sir *William Petty* at six hundred thousand Tun, all which, with forty thousand stout and skilful Mariners, are wholly at the King's Service when he shall think fit, for the Safety of his Crown and Dominions, require, or if need be, impress 'em.

In a Word, when they shall consider, that by the most commodious and advantageous Situation of *England*, the King thereof (if he be not wanting to himself, or his Subjects wanting to him) must be Master of the Sea; and that as on Land, who ever is Master of the Field is also said to be Master of every Town when it shall please him; so he that is Master of the Sea, may be said, in some sort, to be Master of every Country, at least bordering upon the Sea; for he is at Liberty to

in or end a War, where, when, and upon what Terms he pleaseth, and to extend his Conquests even to the *Antipodes*.

Patrimony.] King *William* the Conqueror getting by Right of Conquest, (as some affirm) all the Lands of his Opposers except Lands belonging to the Church, to Monasteries, and Religious Houses) into his own Hands in *Demefn*, as Lawyers speak, soon bestowed amongst his Followers a Part thereof, reserving some Retribution of Rents, or Services, or both, to him and his Heirs, Kings of *England*; which Reservation is now as it was before the Conquest, called the Tenure of Lands, the rest he reserved to himself in *Demefn*, called *Corona Regis Dominica*, *Demains*, and *Sacra Patrimonia*, *Pradium Domini Regis*, *Directum Dominum*, *cujus nullus est Author nisi Deus*: All other Lands in *England* being held new of some Superior, depend mediately, or immediately on the Crown; so that the King is Lord Paramount, Supreme Landlord of all the Lands of *England*; and all landed Men are mediately or immediately his Tenants by some Tenure or other; but the Lands possessed by the Crown, being held of none, can *escheat* to none; being *Sacred* cannot become *Prophane*, are, or should be permanent and unalienable. And yet they have been (by Time, the Gift and Bounty of our Kings, and some Necessities for the Preservation of the Weal Publick) much alienated. However there is yet left, many *Parks*, *Castles* or *Palaces*, and *Forests* still belonging to the King, to receive and divert him, when he shall please in his Royal Progresses to visit those Parts: A Grandeur not to be parallell'd perhaps by any King in the whole World.

The certain *Revenues* of the King of *England*, were anciently greater than of any King in *Europe*, they enjoying in *Domains* and *Fee Farm Rents*, almost enough to discharge all the ordinary Expences of the Crown, without any Tax or Impost upon the Subject.

Upon the happy Restauration of King *Charles* the Second, the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, finding the Crown-Revenues much alienated, and the Crown-Charges exceedingly encreased, by reason of the late vast Augmentation of the Revenues and Strength by Sea and Land, of our two next Neighbour-Nations abroad, did unanimously conclude, That for the Peace and Security, for the Wealth and Honour of the King and Kingdom, it would be necessary to settle upon his Majesty a yearly Revenue of Twelve hundred thousand Pounds; and accordingly, with the King's Consent, at the humble Request of the Lords and Commons, there was established by Imposts, upon imported and exported Goods, upon Liquors drank in *England*, and upon Fire-Hearths; (which last Branch the late King *William* and Queen *Mary* of ever blessed Memory were graciously pleased by Act of Parliament

to remit) so much as was judg'd would bring up the former impaired Crown-Revenues to the said Sum. At the Death of K. Charles II. the Revenue amounted to about 1,800,000 l. per Ann. and in K. James II's Reign in the Time of Peace, it was rais'd to 2,000,000 l. yearly. Notwithstanding which, the whole yearly Revenues of the King of England was not then above the Tenth Part of the Revenues of his Kingdom; whereas the King of France hath yearly above One hundred and Eighty Millions of *Livers*, which is above Twelve Millions of Pounds Sterling, a Fourth Part of the whole Revenue of France; and the publick Revenue of the United Netherlands coming all out of the Subjects Purses, are near Seven Millions of Pounds Sterling.

The ordinary Charge of the Government, or Civil List, as it is now called, was upon Her late Majesty's Accession to the Crown settled by Parliament at Seven hundred thousand Pounds per Annum, upon the best Funds in England. And the Crown of England before this long but necessary War, was a little in Debt, as perhaps any State of so great a Consideration in the World.

Respect.] In Consideration of these, and other transcendent Excellencies, no King in *Christendom*, nor other Potentate, receives from his Subjects more Reverence, Honour, and Respect than the King of England. All his People at their first Addresses kneel to him: He is at all Times served upon the Knee; all Persons (not the Prince, or other Heir apparent excepted) stand bare in the Presence of the King, and in the Presence-Chamber, though in the King's Absence. Only it was once indulg'd by Queen Mary the First, for some eminent Services perform'd by Henry Ratcliff, Earl of Suffex, that (by Patent) he might at any time be covered in her Presence; but perhaps in Imitation of the like Liberty allowed by King Philip her Husband, and other Kings of Spain at this Day, to some of the principal Nobility, there called *Grandees of Spain*.

Any Thing or Act done in the King's Presence, is presumed to be void of all Deceit and evil Meaning; and therefore a Fine levied in the King's Court, where the King is presumed to be present, doth bind a *Feme Covert*, a married Woman, and others, whom ordinarily the Law doth disable to transact.

The King's only Testimony of any thing done in his Presence, is of as high a Nature and Credit, as any Record; and in all Writs sent forth for the Dispatch of Justice, he useth no other Witness but himself, *viz. Teste meipso*.

Arms.] After the Conquest, the Kings of England bare Two Leopards, born first by the Conquerour, as Duke of Normandy, till the Time of Henry the Second, who in Right of his Mother annex'd her Paternal Coat, the Lyon of Aquitain, which being of the same Field, Metal, and Form with the Leopards, from thence-

hence-forward they were jointly marshalled in one Shield, and blazoned *Three Lyons*, as at present.

King Edward the Third, in Right of his Mother, claiming the Crown of France, with the Arms of England, quartered the Arms of France, which then were *Azure, Semée de Flower-de-Luces, Or*; afterwards changed to *Three Flower-de-Luces*; whereupon Henry the Fifth of England caused the English Arms to be changed likewise. King James, upon the Union of England and Scotland, caused the Arms of France and England to be quartered with Scotland and Ireland, and thus Blazoned.

In the first Place, *Azure, Three Flower-de-Luces, Or*, the Regal Arms of France quarter'd with the Imperial Ensigns of England, which are *Gules, Three Lyons Passant Gardant in Pale, Or*. In the second Place, *Or, within a Double Tressure, Counterflower'd Lys, Gules, a Lyon Rampant of the Second*, for the Royal Arms of Scotland. In the third Place, *Azure, an Irish Harp, Or, stringed Argent*, for the Royal Ensigns of Ireland. In the fourth Place, as in the first. All within the Garter, the chief Ensign of that most Honourable Order: above the same an *Helmet*, answerable to his Majesty's sovereign Jurisdiction; upon the same a rich *Mantle of Cloth of Gold doubled Ermin*, adorn'd with an *Imperial Crown*, and surmounted for a *Crest* by a *Lyon Passant Gardant, Crowned* with the like; supported by a *Lyon Rampant Gardant, Or, Crowned* as the former, and an *Unicorn Argent, Gorged with a Crown*, thereto a *Chain as-tringed*, passing between his Fore-legs, and reflexed over his Back, and both standing upon a *Compartment* placed underneath, and in the Table of the *Compartment* his Majesty's Royal Motto, *Dieu Et Mon Droit*.

The Arms of France were placed first, for that France is the greater Kingdom; and because from the first bearing those flowers have been always Ensigns of a Kingdom; whereas the Arms of England were originally of Dukedoms, as aforesaid.

The Blazon of the Arms of Great Britain since the Union is as follows:

Quarterly of Four: In the first Quarter, *Gules, Three Lyons Passant Gardant, Or*; Impaling, *Or, a Lyon Rampant within a Double Tressure Flory, Counterflory Gules, Great Britain*. 2. *Azure, Three Flower-de-Liz, Or, France*. 3. *Azure, a Harp, Or, stringed, Argent, Ireland*. The Fourth as the First.

The Motto upon the Garter, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*; that is, *Shame be to him that evil thinketh of it*, was first given by King Edward the Third, the Founder of that Order: and then none might believe his Design therein was any other than just and honourable, he caused those Words to be wrought in every quarter that he bestowed: Whereof more in the Chapter of the Rights of the Garter.

The Motto *Dieu Et Mon Droit*, that is, *God and my Right*, was first given by Richard the First, to intimate, that the King of England

and holdeth his Empire not in Vassallage of any mortal Man, but of God only; and afterwards taken up by Edward the Third, when he first claimed the Kingdom of France. This Motto hath been continued till the Coming in of King William the Third, who always used this following Motto, *Je maintiendrai, I will maintain*; and commanded that it should henceforth be placed sometimes in the Room of the former Motto; yet that this former Motto shall be used in the *Broad-Seal*, and elsewhere. The Device of a *Portcullis* of a Castle, yet to be seen in many Places, was the Badge or Cognizance of the House of Lancaster.

The *White Rose* was the ancient bearing of the House of York, and the *Red Rose* that of Lancaster.

The *Thistle* belongs to Scotland.

C H A P. III.

Of Succession to the Crown of England, and of the King's Minority, Incapacity, and Absence.

THE King of England hath Rights to the Crown by Inheritance, and the Laws and Customs of England.

Before the late Limitation of the Crown to the House of Hanover, upon the Death of the King, the next of Kindred, born of Parents in lawful Wedlock, though born out of the Dominions of England, or born of Parents not Subjects of England, (as by Law and many Examples in the English Histories it doth manifestly appear) was immediately King, before any Proclamation, Coronation, Publication, or Consent of Peers and People.

The Crown of England from the Father to the Son, and his Heirs; for want of Sons to the Eldest Daughter and her Heirs; for want of Daughter, to the Brother and his Heirs; and for want of Brother, to the Sister and her Heirs. The *Salique Law*, or rather Custom of France, hath here no Force.

Formerly at the Death of every King, not only the Officers of the Court, but all Commissions Civil and Military expired; but now they are to continue in force six Months longer.

Minority.] If the King be likely to leave his Crown to an Infant, he doth usually by Testament appoint the Person or Persons that shall have the Tutition of him; sometimes, for want of such Appointment, a fit Person of the Nobility or Bishops is made choice of by the Three States assembled in the Name of the Infant King, who by Nature and Alliance, hath most Interest in the Preservation of the Life and Authority of the Infant, and to whom least Benefit can accrue by his Death or Diminution; as the Uncle by the Mother's Side, if the Crown come by the Father, and so *vice versa*, is made Protector: So during the Minority of Edward the Sixth, his Uncle by the

Mother's Side, the Duke of *Somerset*, had the Tuition of him, and was called *Protector*: And when this Rule hath not been observed (as in the Minority of *Edward* the Fifth) it hath proved of ill Consequence.

Absence.] If the King was absent upon any foreign Expedition, or otherwise, the Custom was to constitute a Vicegerent by Commission under the Great Seal, giving him several Titles and Powers, according as the necessity of Affairs have required; sometimes he hath been called *Lord Warden* or *Lord Keeper* of the Kingdom, and therewith hath had the general Power of a King, as was practised during the Absence of *Edward* the First, Second, and Third, and of *Henry* the Fifth: But *Henry* the Sixth, to the Title of *Warden* or *Guardian* added the Title of *Protector* of the Kingdom, and of the Church of England, and gave him so great Power in his Absence, that he was *tantum non Rex*, swaying the Sceptre, but not wearing the Crown; executing the Laws, summoning the Parliaments, under his own *Teste*, as King, and giving his Assent to Bills in Parliament, whereby they became as binding as any other Acts.

Sometimes during the King's Absence, the Kingdom hath been committed to the Care of several Noble-men, (with the Title of *Lords Justices*,) which was frequently done in the late King's Time, and lately before his Majesty's happy Arrival from *Hanover*; and sometimes of Bishops, as less dangerous for attempting any Usurpation of the Crown.

And sometimes also of the Queen, as twice during the Absence of *Henry* the Eighth in *France*; and constantly in the late Reign, as long as Queen *Mary* the Second liv'd.

Incapacity.] If the King of England be *Non compos mentis*, or by reason of an incurable Disease, Weakness, or Old Age, becomes incapable of Governing, then is made a *Regent*, *Protector*, or *Guardian* to Govern.

King *Edward* the Third being at last Aged, Sick and Weak, and by Grief, for the Death of the *Black Prince*, sore Broken in Body and Mind, did of his own Will create his Fourth Son, *John* Duke of *Lancaster*, *Guardian* or *Regent* of England.

C H A P. IV.

Of the present King of Great-Britain, &c.

HIS Majesty now reigning, is, *GEORGE* by the Grace of God, of *Great-Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, King, &c. Defender of the Faith: Eldest Son to his late most Serene Highness *Ernest Augustus*, Duke and Elector of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburg*, by his Consort the Princess *Sophia*, who was the fifth and youngest

gest Daughter of *Frederick* Elector Palatine of the *Rhine*, and King of *Bohemia*, and of *Elizabeth* of *Great-Britain* eldest Daughter to *K. James I*, Niece to the Royal Martyr, Sister to the late famous Prince *Rupert*, Cousin German to King *Charles*, and King *James II*, and their Royal Sister *Mary* Princess of *Orange*. By which Marriage aforesaid, and his own Birth, his present Majesty has in his Veins, some of all the Blood-Royal of *Europe*: is the nearest Relation of the Protestant Religion to her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, and her lawful and rightful Successor to the Imperial Thrones of these Kingdoms, both by his own Consent and the unanimous Approbation and Declaration of the States of the Realm, in a solemn Act of Parliament for establishing the Succession to the Crown of *Great-Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, in the Protestant Line: In which Royal Family may it continue to all succeeding Generations!

His Sacred Majesty King *George*, was born in the Palace of *Osnaburg* in *Germany*, the 28th Day of *May* 1660, and in his tender Years was carefully instructed in the Principles of the Protestant Religion by Tutors celebrated for their known Piety, Learning, Integrity, and Prudence, by the appointment of his illustrious Parents, who were always highly esteem'd for their extraordinary Knowledge, great Piety, Virtue, and fervent Zeal for the Protestant Religion. As his Majesty grew up in maturity of Years; he was also educated in the liberal Arts, and all other Qualifications and Accomplishments fit for a Prince of his high Birth; but the several Provinces of *Germany* being involv'd in War, he early disposed himself to Military Affairs, for the Defence of his Fathers Dominions, the Protestant Religion, and the Liberties of *Europe*; and accordingly in the Year 1675, the fifteenth Year of his Age, accompanied his Father the then Bishop of *Osnaburg* to the Battle of *Consarbrugh*, and to the Siege of *Triers*, where the *Mareschal de Crequi* was taken Prisoner by the late Duke of *Zell*, the King's Uncle. The Bishop of *Osnaburg* had there a Body of Troops consisting of 5000 Men. Monsieur *Chauvet* was General of the Troops of *Zell*, and the Duke of *Holstein-Ploen* commanded all the Forces of the House of *Brunswick* under the Presence and Authority of the above-mention'd Princes; and the Honour of that Victory, which several Relations have erroneously attributed to the old Duke of *Lorain* (who was not there) was wholly due to them. Our present King, then Electoral Prince, accompanied his Father in the several Campaigns and Sieges of *Mastricht* and *Charleroy*, the Success whereof, tho' not so happy as the former, did notwithstanding form Him to the Business of War. He assisted at the raising the Siege of *Vienna*, and the Defeat of the *Turks*. In the Year 1684, he made three Campaigns in *Austria* and *Hungary*, where he commanded a Body of 10000 Men of the Troops of the House of *Brunswick*, at the Siege of *Neubausel*, having under him that

experien-

Experienced General, Monsieur de Chauvet. Then he assisted at the Battle of Hartzan, and at the Expedition of the Bridge of, accompanied by General Boisdavid, and several other Persons of eminent Parts and Distinction. After which in the Year 1688, he commanded a Body of 8000 Men before Mentz and, which much contributed to the Reduction of these two important Garrisons. In the Year 1690, he commanded a Body of 1000 Men with the Spaniards; and in 1692, and 1693, another Body of the like Number, being all his Father's Troops, under King William. In the Holstein Campaign his Presence, Courage and undaunted Resolutions contributed very much to the securing the glorious Peace of Travendal. In brief, the Reputation our Monarch had acquired in the Empire, and the great Esteem and Confidence the Emperor and all the German Princes placed in him, procured him the joint and unanimous Offer of the Authority of Generalissimo over all their Forces, at a time when the Empire stood in need of a Commander of so great a Reputation, to repair the Loss of the Prince of Baden. His Majesty's Voyages into France, Italy, and England, and his Courts being visited by Strangers of all Nations, have given him a great Knowledge of Men and Things, and of all the Affairs and Transactions of his own Time. The Filial Respect and Obedience he always so religiously paid to the Person and Commands of the late Elector his Father, and his remarkably tender Care and continued Affection for the late incomparable Electress his Mother, and his high Esteem and Regard for the late Queen, have been all so eminently just and considerable, as have brought down upon his Majesty the Blessings of Heaven in great variety and abundance; insomuch that, few Princes have met with such an uninterrupted Train of Prosperities, and that in a small Number of Years. The Succession to the Crowns of Great-Britain and Ireland, declared and confirmed by the finest Ties imaginable: The Alliance with the Imperial Family by the Empress Amalia of Brunswick-Hanover, his Majesty's Cousin-German: The Success given to the late Duke of Holstein: The Accommodation with the Duke of Wolfenbuttel: The Reunion of the Dukedom of Zell: The Augmentation of his Majesty's Dominions by the County of Mansfield, the quiet Possession of Sax-Lauenburg: By the Confirmation of the Primo-Geniture: The happy Marriage of the Prince of Orange his Son, and of the Princess Sophia Dorothy his Daughter with the present King of Prussia, and the strengthening his Majesty's Imperial Family by so many Grand-Children: The Amity with the Sovereign Princes, who were sometimes Enemies of his Majesty, but now esteem it an Honour to be admitted to his Friendship, which the Czar of Muscovy in particular has cultivated by his Embassies: Finally, the first acknowledging him as Elector of the Empire, and now King of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland,

Ireland, by the unanimous Voice of the whole Empire: those remarkable Things, are the particular Blessings of Providence, and the illustrious Effects of his good Government Time past, and benign Presages of what is to come; so that his Enemies themselves, if so Great and Wise a Prince can be any, are obliged to own the good Order and Management of his Revenues, his Clemency and Justice to his Subjects, his strict Adherence to his Royal Word, his Perseverance in his Alliances, and the good Discipline of his Troops, which may be truly called Regular, because he never makes use of them through Ambition, Covetousness, or the Desire of Oppressing his Neighbours. Reason and Equity are the Measure of all his Actions, and distinguish his Conduct from that of many other Sovereigns. In a Word, he is not only a great Prince, but a good and a just Man, Qualities that are rare enough, and which are seldom found amongst the Great. His Temper is free and easy in Conversation, and his Judgment solid, polite, and profound in Matters under Debate: His Equipage of all Sorts, the Number of his Officers, Servants, and Domesticks of all Ranks and Qualities, were ever proportionable to his Grandeur; and, tho' a very provident Prince, yet he spares nothing when there is Occasion to make a Royal Figure. His Kindness to the Officers and Servants of the late Duke of Zell, does Honour to the glorious Memory of such an Uncle, and to the Generosity of himself the Successor.

The exactness of those concern'd in the Management of his Revenues in his former Sovereign Station, in paying ready Money, and at the appointed Time, all Sorts of Wages, Pensions, and Assignments, without any Discount or other Exactions, are sufficient Proofs of his wise Administration, the Vigilance of his Officers, and what he will expect now of all that serve him in the like Capacity here.

The Taxes upon his Trans-Marine Subjects have been always moderate, paid with Chearfulness, and sometimes he took less than his States granted him. The Farmers and Husbandmen of that Country live in Plenty, or at least at their Ease; and none of his Subjects are sensible of the Rigours of Slavery, or any of his Servants made uneasy in the Discharge of their Duties. There is, perhaps, in the whole Empire, no Government more gentle and better Regulated, nor in Proportion to the Extent of it, of greater Credit and Reputation, when the Prince had occasion to exert himself; nor has any Sovereign a Court better affected, more secret and more attach'd to the particular Interest of their Master, and the common Good of their Country, than that his Majesty had at *Hanover*, which is a manifest Indication of his Wisdom and Knowledge of Men.

Nor must we here forget the good Success of so many Campaigns in *Flanders* and *Germany*, to which that warlike Body

17000 Men, always maintain'd by his Electoral Highness, King of *Great-Britain*, &c. have so gloriously contributed; which, he maintain'd his Quota for the Army of the *Rhine*; where he commanded three Campaigns at his Charge: There he defeated and took Prisoner General *Vitell*; there he forc'd the Lines of *Wetlingham*, and secured the Frontiers of the Empire, but despairing of any farther Progress that Side worthy his Conduct, he gave up his Command, whose that succeeded him, have but too well justified the Difficulties which he wisely foresaw.

Among the Prosperities of his Reign may be also reckon'd, the Relation and Affinity with the present Emperor, by a Prince of the House of *Brunswick*, with the Vote he gave at the Imperial Election, and the solemn Coronation celebrated at *Frankfurt*.

He put an End to the Differences at *Heldeſheim* by a wise and just Accommodation, in which he shew'd that Ambition had no share in it; and that he had no other Views, but securing the Rights and Liberties of that Country, which he had taken under his Protection.

His Majesty has likewise made an Acquisition of the County of *Belmenhorſt*; and during the Troubles in the Neighbouring Countries round about him, his Wisdom procured a happy Tranquillity to his own Subjects in *Germany*. Lastly, To crown all his Merits, the repeated Vows of three Kingdoms have call'd for a Succession, the Acknowledgment of which, is a Fundamental Article in the General Peace.

the rest of the Issue of Her late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia.

The rest of the Issue of the Princess *Sophia*, by his most Serene Highness *Ernest Augustus* Elector of *Brunswick Lunenburg*, were *Frederick Augustus*, their second Son, born October 3d. 1661, and died in *Transylvania*, valiantly fighting against the Turks, Anno 1690, unmarried. The third Son, *Maximilian William*, born November 23d. 1666, now living and in the Service of his Imperial Majesty, unmarried. The fourth Son, *Charles Philip*, born November 13th. 1659, and kill'd at the Battle of *Coffaneck* in *Transylvania*, fighting against the Turks, Anno 1690. The fifth Son, born September 29 1671, was shot in the very Heat of the Action and unfortunately drown'd in the *Danube*, in the Battle of *Neerkingen*, between the Imperial and French, and *Bavarian* Forces, Anno 1703, unmarried. The sixth Son, *Ernest Augustus*, born September 17. 1672, and is yet living unmarried at *Hanover*, at the Court of his Eldest Brother King of *Great Britain*; so that the First, Third, and Sixth, are only surviving.

Sophia Charlotta their only Daughter was born October the 12th 1688, and in the Year 1684, became the second Wife of *Frederick*

rick III. Marquiss of *Brandenburgh*, Great Chamberlain Prince Elector of the Sacred Roman Empire; and Anno with the Consent of the late Emperor *Leopald*, assumed the of King of *Prussia*, and died in the Year 1712. This be and excellent Princess dy'd at *Hanover* Feb. 1704, having sue by his late *Prussian* Majesty, Two Sons, *Frederick-August* born Anno 1685, who died in the Year following. *Frederick-William*, now King of *Prussia*, born August 4. 1688, whose Ma with his Cousin-German *Sophia-Dorothea* of *Brunswick Lunenburg* as is mention'd before, and by whom she had Issue, *Frederick-Lewis*, entituled Prince of *Orange*, born 1707, and died the Year. *Frederick-William*, born in January 1710; and Anno in May 1713.

C H A P. V.

*Of the Queen of England, when she is Consort
not Regent.*

THE word *Queen* comes from the *Saxon* *Cwen*, signifying a Woman, as also a Wife, and seems to be applied, in proper Time, by our Ancestors, to the King's Wife, (as *Hlæfdig*, or afterwards was, and as *Madam*, or *Mademoiselle*, are used in *France* to signify the Wife and Daughter of the Duke of *Orleans* where the one is the first Lady, and the other the first Gentlewoman, because she was the chiefest Woman or Wife in the dom. Just as we now say, *the Town*, or *the City*, for *London*. She hath as High Prerogatives, Dignity, and State, during the Life of the King, as any Queen in *Europe*.

[Prerogative.] From the *Saxon* Times, the Queen-Consort of *England*, tho' she be an Alien born, and tho' during the Life of the King, she be *Feme Covert*, (as our Law speaks,) yet she may pass any Act of Parliament for *Naturalization*, or Letters-Patent for *Denization*, she may purchase Lands in *Fee-Simple*, make and Grants in her own Name, without the King; hath Power to Give, to Sue, to Contract, as a *Feme-Sole*, may receive by her Husband, which no other *Feme-Covert* may do.

She may Present by her self, to a *Spiritual Benefice*; and *Quare Impedit*, brought by her, *Plenary* by the Presentation of another, is no more a Bar against her, than it is against the King.

She shall not be *Amerced*, if she be *Non-suited* in any Action.

Had anciently a Revenue of *Queen-Gold*, or *Aurum Regium*, the Records call it, which was the tenth part of so much as was received in the name of *Oblata* upon *Pardons*, *Gifts*, and *Grants*, &c. and was paid to the King.

Of latter times she hath had as large *Dower* as any Queen in *Christendom*; hath her Royal Court apart, and Officers,

The Queen may not be *Impleaded* till first *Petitioned* ; if she be *Plaintiff*, the Summons in the Process need not to have the Community of fifteen Days, &c.

She is reputed the *Second Person* in the Kingdom.

The Law setteth so high a Value upon her, as to make it *Treason* to conspire her Death, or to violate her Chastity.

Her Officers, as *Attorney* and *Solicitor*, have Respect above others, and Place within the *Bar* with the King's Council.

She like Honour, Reverence and Respect that is due to the King, is attributed to the Queen, both by Subjects and Foreigners, and

to the Queen-Dowager, or Widow-Queen, who also, above other Subjects, loseth not her Dignity, tho' she should marry

any Gentleman : So Queen Katherine, Widow to King Henry Eighth, being married to Owen ap Theodore Esq; did maintain

her Station as Queen of England ; much less doth a Queen by Inheritance, or a Queen Sovereign of England, follow her Husband's

Station, or is subject as other Queens, but is Sovereign to her own Husband, as Queen Mary was to King Philip, unless it

be otherwise mutually agreed on in Parliament.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Sons and Daughters of England.

THE Children of the King of England, are called the Sons and Daughters of England, because all the Subjects of England have a special Interest in them.

[First Son.] The Eldest Son of the King was sometimes called, in the Saxon-times, *Clito*, quasi *Κλῆτος*, *Illustris* : And so the *Etheling*, or *Atheling*, which is a Patronymic of the word *Athel*, *Nobilis*. As Eadgaring was the Son of Eadgar, so the Son of a Nobleman, was afterwards used only for the King's Eldest Son. He is born Duke of Cornwall ; and, as to the Duchy, and all the Lands, Honours, Rents, and great Estates belonging thereunto, he is upon his Birth-Day presented, and by Law taken to be of full Age ; so that he may sue for the Livery of the said Dukedom, and ought of right to obtain the same, as if he had been full 21 Years of Age.

Afterwards he is created Prince of Wales, whose Investiture is perform'd by the imposition of a Cap of State, and Coronet upon his Head, as a Token of Principality, and putting into his right Hand a *Scepter* of Gold, the Emblem of Government, and a Ring of Gold upon his Finger, to intimate that he must be a Husband to the Kingdom, and Father of her Children. Also to him is given Letters-Patents, to hold the said Principality, to his Heirs, Kings of England, by which Words the Separation of this Principality is for ever avoided : His Mantle when he wears in Parliament, is once more doubled, or hath one

one Guard more than a Duke's; his Coronet is of *Crosses Flower-de-luces*, and his Cap of State *Indented*.

Since the happy Restauration of King *Charles the Second* was solemnly ordered, That the Son and Heir Apparent of Crown of *England*, shall use and bear his Coronet of *Crosses Flower-de-luces* with one Arch, and in the midst a Ball and C as hath the Royal Diadem. That the Duke of *York*, and all immediate Sons and Brothers of the Kings of *England*, shall and bear their Coronets, composed of *Crosses* and *Flower-de-luces* only; but all their Sons respectively, having the Title of Duke shall bear and use such Coronets as other Dukes who are not of the Royal Family.

From the Day of his Birth he is commonly stiled *The Prince of Wales*, a Title first given by King *Edward the First*, to his Eldest Son; for the *Welsh* Nation, till that time, unwilling to submit to the Yoke of Strangers, that King so order'd, that his Queen deliver'd of her first Child in *Carnarvan-Castle* in *Wales*, and demanded of the *Welsh*, as some affirm, *If they would be content to be subject themselves to one of their own Nation, that could not speak the word of English, and against whose Life they could take no just Exception.* Whereunto when they had readily consented, the King nominated this his new-born Son, and afterwards created *Prince of Wales*, and bestowed on him all the Lands, Honours and Revenues belonging to the said Principality.

The Prince hath ever since been stiled *Prince of Wales*, *Duke of Aquitain* and *Cornwal*, and *Earl of Chester* and *Flint*; which Honours are always conferred upon him by Letters-Patent. Since the Union of *England* and *Scotland*, his Title hath been *Master of Britannie* *Prinsep*, but more ordinarily the *Prince of Wales*.

The King of *England*'s Eldest Son (so long as *Normandy* remain'd in their Hands) was always stil'd *Duke of Normandy*.

Anciently the Princes *Arms of Wales*, whilst they were Sovereigns, bear quarterly *Gules*, and *Or*, four *Lions passant guardant* counterchanged.

The *Arms of the Prince of Wales* at this day, differ from those of the King, only by addition of a *Label* of three *Points*, charged with nine *Torteaux*; and the Devise of the Prince is a *Crest* beautified with three *Ostrich* Feathers, inscrib'd with *Ich Sers*, which in the *German* Language signifies, *I serve*. This Duke was born at the Battle of *Cressy*, by *John* King of *Burgundy* serving there under the *French* King, and there slain by *Edward* the *Black Prince*; since worn by the Princes of *Wales*, and the *Vulgar* call'd the *Prince's Arms*.

[Dignity.] The Prince, in our Law, is reputed as the same Person with the King, and so declared by a Statute of *Richard* the Eighth.

[Privileges.] He hath certain Privileges above other Princes.

To imagine the Death of the Prince, or to violate the Wife of the Prince, is made *High-Treason*.

He hath had Privilege of having a *Purveyor*, and taking *Purveyance*, as the King

He can retain and qualifie as many *Chaplains* as he shall please.

Yet as the Prince in Nature, is a distinct Person from the King, so in Law also, in some Cases, he is a *Subject*, holdeth *Principalities* and *Seigniories* of the King, giveth the same respect to the King as other Subjects do.

[*Revenues*.] The Revenues belonging to the Prince, since the taking of the Lands and Demesns of that Dutchy have been alienated, are especially out of the *Tin-Mines* in *Cornwal*, which with all other Profits of that Dutchy, amount yearly to the sum of 14000 *l*.

The Revenues of the Principality of *Wales*, surveyed three hundred Years ago, was above 4680 *l*. yearly; a rich Estate, according to the Value of Money in those Days.

Untill the Prince came to be fourteen Years old, all things belonging to the Principality of *Wales* were wont to be disposed of by Commissioners, consisting of some principal Persons of the Clergy and Nobility.

This transcendent Honour of being *Magna Britania Princeps*, Prince of *Wales*, is now in the Person of his Royal Highness, George Augustus, Prince Electoral, only Son of the King's Majesty, who was born at *Hanover* the 30th of *October* 1683, in September 1705 married the Excellent Princess *Wilhelmina-Amalia*, Daughter of *John Frederick*, Marquiss of *Brandenburgh-Bayreuth*, by *Eleanor-Erdmuth-Louisa* his second Wife, Daughter of *John-George*, Duke of *Saxe-Eysenach*; which Princess was born the First Day of *March* 1683, by whom he has had Issue *Frederick-George*, Prince of *Brunswick*, born at *Hanover* *January* 30th 1706; and three Princesses, *Anne*, *Emilia*, and *Carolina*.

Soon after the Death of his Grandfather by the Mother's side, he became Duke of *Zell*. His Royal Highness was elected Knight of the *Garter*; the Ensigns and Habits of which Order were presented to him *Anno* 1706: And in the Year 1708, this most Excellent Prince, the Hopes of *Great Britain*, did in a very singular Manner distinguish himself at the *Battle of Oudenarde*, giving illustrious Proof of his early Valour, as well as those other eminent Vertues that are conspicuous in

His Royal Highness, as an Addition of Honour from the Queen, was Created Duke of *Cambridge*, and an Act of Parliament pass'd on purpose to give him the Precedence of all the Peers of *Great Britain*; and by His Royal Father, immediately after his Accession to the Crown of *Great Britain*, he was created Prince of *Wales*; and is the only Prince of *Wales*, since the reign of *Richard the Black Prince*, that has had Children alive in his Father's Reign.

Of

The Cadets or Younger Children of the Royal Family.

Cadets.] The Cadets, or Younger Sons of England, are created, (not Dukes or Earls of England, of what Places or Titles the King pleaseth.

They have no certain Appanages, as in France, but only what the good Pleasure of the King bestows upon them.

All the King's Sons are by their Birth Counsellors of State, that so they may be up in the weighty Affairs of the Kingdom.

The Daughters of England are stiled Princesses, the Eldest of which to violence married, is High-Treason at this Day.

To all the King's Children belong the Title of Royal-Highness; all Subjects must be uncovered in their Presence, to kneel when they are admitted to kiss their Hand and at Table they are (out of the King's Presence) served on the Knee.

The Children, the Brothers and Sisters of the King, being Plaintiffs, the Summons the Process need not have the Solemnity of fifteen Days, as in Case of other Subjects.

All the King's Sons, Grandsons, Brothers, Uncles, and Nephews of the King, by Stat. 3. Hen. VIII. to precede other in England. It is true, the Word Grandson is there in terminis, but is understood (as Sir Edward Coke holds) by Nephew, in Latin being Nepes, signifies also, and chiefly, a Grandson.

The Natural or Illegitimate Sons and Daughters of the King, after they are acknowledged by the King, have had here sometimes by Courtship, as in France, precedence of all the Nobles under those of the Blood-Royal.

They bear what Surname the King pleaseth to give them, and for Arms the same of England, with a Baston, or a Border Gabonne, or some other Mark of Illegitimacy.

C H A P. VII.

Of the several Acts of Succession, by which the most Serene House of Hanover is call'd to the Succession of the Crown of Great Britain,

UPON the Death of His Highness the Duke of Gloucester, Anno 1700. late Majesty King William having recommended in his Speech to the Houses of Parliament, the Succession to the Crown in the Protestant Line, in Case of the Death of His said Majesty, after the Decease of Her Royal Highness the Princess Anne of Denmark without Issue of their Bodies, the Parliament thereupon, in the same Session, pass'd an Act Entituled, *An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, where it is Enacted,*

That the most Excellent Princess Sophia, Electress, and Dutchess Dowager of Hanover, Daughter to the most Excellent Princess Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia, Eldest Daughter of King James I. of happy Memory, be, and is hereby declared to be the next in Succession to the Protestant Line, to the Imperial Crown and Dignity of the Realms of England, France and Ireland, with the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging, after the Decease of His Majesty and the Princess Anne of Denmark; and in Default of Issue of his Majesty and the said Princess Anne, respectively, to the Crown and Regal Government of the said Kingdoms of England, France and Ireland, &c. shall be and remain, and continue to the most Excellent Princess Sophia, and the Heirs of her Body being Protestants, &c.

Soon after Her late Majesty's Accession to the Throne, She was pleas'd to order the Princess Sophia to be pray'd for in the Prayers for the Royal Family: And more firmly to secure the Succession in the Protestant Line, did in the Parliament holden in the Fourth and Fifth Years of Her Reign, give the Royal Assent to the following Acts, viz. One, For Naturalizing the said Princess Sophia, and the Issue of her Body: And the other, An Act for the greater Security of Her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession of the Crown of England in the Protestant Line.

And by the Treaty of Union between the Two Kingdoms, the Protestant Succession in the most Serene House of Hanover, to the Imperial Crown of Great Britain, &c. was made a Fundamental Part of our present most happy Constitution, and consequently unalterable for ever.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Ecclesiastical Government.

THE Government of England, under the King, is Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military; of which three great Heads Government in their Order.

The Christian Faith being preach'd in England by Austin the Monk, and receiv'd by Ethelbert King of Kent, and afterwards by other Kings of the Heptarchy; Bishops were consecrated, and the number of them encreas'd by degrees, in proportion to the growth of the Gospel. They had, like all other Bishops of the Christian Church, a Preëminence over the Clergy within their Precincts; and in process of time, their Seats were all remov'd in the most considerable Towns within their Jurisdiction, pursuant to a Canon made for that Purpose.

Afterwards, the Bishops being necessitated to meet about public Affairs of the Church, at Consecrations, Consultations, and Remedy of general Disorders, for Audiences Judicial, when any Action of any Bishop should be call'd in question, or Appeals from Bishops, our Ancestors (according to other Christian Churches even before the first Nicene Council) had a Priority over the rest, from thence one to be the chief in Authority over the rest, from thence named *Archiepiscopus*, Arch or Chief Bishop, whereof we have two in England, call'd *Primates*, *Metropolitans*, or *Arch-Bishops*, that is, *Chief-Bishops*, the one of Canterbury, the other of York; each of which have, besides their particular Diocese, a *Province* consisting of several Dioceses; and by Grants of several Kings, they have each one certain *Privileges*, *Liberties*, and *Immunities*, in their own States.

Under these 2 Arch-Bishops are 24 Bishopricks, whereof 12 are reckon'd in the Province of Canterbury, and 3 in the Province of York, (besides the Bishop of Sodor and Man,) all which have the Title of *Lords*, by reason of their Baronies annexed to their Bishopricks, and have Precedence immediately after the King, both in Parliament, and in other Assemblies: Amongst these, the first Place belongs to the Bishop of London, who, by ancient Right, is *Dean* of the Episcopal College of his Province, and by virtue thereof is to signify the Pleasure of his Metropolitan to all the Bishops of the Province, to execute his Mandates, to disperse his *Missives* on all Emergency of Affairs, and the like.

Next to *London*, in Parliament, precedes *Durham*, and then *Winchester*; all the rest of the Bishops take Place according to the Seniority of their Consecrations.

The *Function* of an *English Bishop* consists in what he may do either by his *Episcopal Order*, or by his *Episcopal Jurisdiction*.

By his *Episcopal Order* he may Ordain *Deacons* and *Priests*; he may Dedicate *Churches* and *Burying-Places*; may administer the Rites and Ceremonies of *Confirmation*: and without a Bishop none of these may be done. Of which Offices the *Power of Ordination* has been ever since the Apostles Times understood to be inseparable from the Office of a Bishop.

The *Jurisdiction* of a Bishop is either *Ordinary* or *Delegated*: his *Ordinary Jurisdiction* is what by the Law of the Land belongs to each Bishop in his own Diocese; the *Delegated* is what the King is pleased to confer upon him, not as a Bishop, but as he is a Subject, and a considerable Member of the Kingdom.

In the *Ordinary Jurisdiction* of a Bishop, as a Bishop, may be consider'd either the Jurisdiction it self, or what is instated in him by the Law of the Land, for the better Execution of the Jurisdiction.

The Jurisdiction it self is established partly by Statute-Law as to Licence *Physicians*, *Surgeons*, and *School-Masters*; to unite and consolidate *small Parishes*: (N. B. That no Bishop in England has this last Power now but the Bishop of *Norwich*, and that only within a certain Distance; and he alone has such a Power by virtue which an Incumbent can take a third Living, by an *Archiepiscopal*, *Royal Dispensation*: otherwise in any other Diocese, he that has no Livings, cum curâ Animarum, is a *Pluralist*, by the Statute 21 Hen. VII.) to assist the *Civil Magistrates* in Execution of some Statutes concerning *Ecclesiastical Affairs*; to compel the Payment of *Tithes* and *Subsidies* due from the Clergy formerly to the Crown, now given for the Augmentation of small Benefices:

Partly by *Common Law*, as upon the King's Writ, to certify the Judges, touching Legitimate and Illegitimate Births and Marriages:

And partly by *Common and Ecclesiastical Law together*; as, to cause *Wills* of the Deceas'd to be proved, to grant Administration of Goods of such as die intestate, to give Order for the gathering and preserving of *perishable Goods*, where none is willing to Administer, to cause Account to be given of Administration, to collate Benefices, to grant Institutions to Benefices upon Presentations of other Patrons, to command Induction to be given, to order the collecting and preserving of the Profits of vacant Benefices for the Use of the Successors, to defend the Franchises and Liberties of the Church, to visit their particular Dioceses once in three Years, and therein to enquire of the Manners, Carriage, Delinquencies of Ministers, of Church-

lens, of the rest of the Parishioners, and amongst them especially of those that profess themselves Physicians, Surgeons, School-Masters, Midwives; of Wardens of Hospitals, how they performed their several Duties and Trusts; also of all others professing Christianity, and offending either against Piety, as by Blasphemy, Idolatry, Superstition, Perjury, Heresy, Errors against the Thirty-nine Articles, Schism, Conventicles, Absence from Divine Service, unlawful Absence from the Sacrament, Dilapidations of Buildings, or Goods belonging to the Church, Simony, &c. or by offending against Sobriety, as by Drunkenness, Incest, Adultery, Fornication, filthy Speech, tempting of any one's Chastity, clandestine Marriages, as for want of thrice publishing the Banns, the want of Parents Consent, the want of Witnesses, which must be above Two, or marrying in a private Place, in an undue Time, before Eight in the Morning, and after Twelve of the Clock in the Day.

Now for the better executing of this Jurisdiction, the Bishops, in virtue of their Office, are furnish'd with a Power of Ecclesiastical Censures, whereof some may be inflicted both upon Laymen and Church-men, as Suspension from entering into the Church, or else from receiving the Sacrament; or greater Excommunications, &c. Other may be inflicted only upon Ecclesiastical Persons, as, Sequestration of their Ecclesiastical Profits, Suspensions, sometimes *ab Officio*, sometimes *à Beneficio*, or both *Deprivation* and *Deposition*, which is sometimes verbal, by Sentence pronounced against them, and sometimes real, by Degradation. Here note, That of all these Censures, Excommunication is never to be inflicted but only for Contumacy, as when a Person being duly summoned, will not appear, or appearing, will not obey the Order of the Bishop.

[Arch-Bishops.] There are two Archiepiscopal Sees in England, Canterbury and York, to which all the Bishopricks in England and Wales are subject. Both were founded in the Saxon Times, in the Metropolis of the several Kingdoms; Canterbury in the Head City of Kent, and York in the Capital of the Kingdom of the Northumbrians. Their Rights, Powers, and Privileges, are now distinctly known, and the See of Canterbury has the undisputed Preëminence, which was long disputed by the Arch-Bishops of York.

[Canterbury.] Giraldus Cambrensis writes, that the Archbishop of Canterbury anciently had Primacy as well over all Ireland as England, and the Irish Bishops received their Consecrations from him; for Ireland had no other Arch-bishop until the Year 1152. He was therefore sometimes stiled a Patriarch, (and a Patriarch was a Chief Bishop over several Kingdoms or Provinces, as an Arch-bishop is of several Dioceses,) and had several Archbishops under him; was sometimes call'd *Alterius orbis*

orbis Papa, & orbis Britannici Pontifex : And Matters done and recorded in Ecclesiastical Affairs ran thus ; *Anno Pontificatus nostri primo, secundo, &c.* He was *Legatus natus*, that is, a perpetual *Legatine Power* was annexed to that Archbishoprick some hundred Years ago ; whereby no other Legate, Nuncio, or Ambassador from the Bishop of *Rome*, could here exercise any *Legatine Power*, without special License from the King. He was so highly respected abroad, that in General Councils he was placed before all other Archbishops, at the Pope's right Foot. He was at home so highly honoured by the King of *England*, that according to the Practice of God's own People the *Jews*, where *Aaron* was next in Dignity to *Moses*, and according to the Practice of most other Christian States, where the next in Dignity and Authority to the Sovereign is usually the chiefest Person of the Clergy, he was accounted the second Person in the Kingdom, and named and ranked even before the Princes of the Blood. He enjoyed some special Marks of Royalty, as to be Patron of a Bishoprick, (as he was of *Rocheſter*) to coin Monies, to make Knights, and to have the Wardship of all those who hold Lands of him *Jure Homini*, (as it is called) altho' they hold in *Capite* other Lands of the King ; a Princely Prerogative, even against the King's written Prerogative.

He is *Primus Par Regni*, the first Peer of *England*, and next to the Royal Family, to precede not only all Dukes, but all the great Officers of the Crown.

He is stiled *Primate of all England, and Metropolitan*.

At the solemn Coronation of King *Charles* the Second, it was expressly order'd in doing Homage to the King, that, according to ancient Custom, the Archbishops and Bishops should precede even the Duke of *York*, and all the Lay-Lords.

He is stiled by the King, in his Writs directed to him, *Dei gratia Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis*, and writes himself *Divina Providentia*, whereas other Bishops write *Divina Permissione* ; and he is said to be *Inthroned*, when he is invested in the Archbishoprick ; a Marble Chair remaining for that Purpose in the Cathedral Church of *Canterbury*.

To Crown the King belongs to him ; and it hath been resolved, that wheresoever the Court shall happen to be, the King and Queen are *Speciales domestici Parochiani Domini Arch. Cant.* and anciently the Holy Offerings made at the Altar by the King and Queen (if his Grace were there present) did belong to him.

The Bishop of *London* is his *Provincial Dean*, the Bishop of *Winchester* his *Sub-Dean*, the Bishop of *Lincoln* his *Chancellor*, and the Bishop of *Rocheſter* his *Chaplain*.

In writing and speaking to him is given the Title of *Grace* (as is to all Dukes) and *Most Reverend Father in God*.

He hath by Common Law, within his own Province, the Power of *Probate* of all Testaments, and granting Letters of *Administration*, where the Party dying had *Bona Notabilia*, that is, five Pounds worth, or above, out of the Diocese wherein he died; or ten Pounds worth within the Diocese of *London*, or if the Party dying be a Bishop, though he have no Goods out of the Diocese where he died. Also to grant Administration of the Goods and Chattels of all such as die intestate within his Province.

By *Stat. 25. Hen. VIII.* he hath the Honour and Power to grant *Licenses* and *Dispensations* in all Cases heretofore sued for in the Court of *Rome*, nor repugnant to the Law of God or the King's Prerogative; as to allow a Clerk to hold a Benefice in *Commendam* or *Trust*; to allow a Son (contrary to the Canons) to succeed his Father immediately in a Benefice; to allow a Clerk rightly qualified to hold two Benefices with Cure of Souls; to dispense with Irregularity contracted without a Man's own default, as by Defect of Body or Birth, or by accidental killing of a Man, &c. to take off the Guilt of *Simony*; to allow a beneficed Clerk, for certain Causes, to be *Non-resident* for some time; to constitute Publick Notaries, whose single Testimony is as good as the Testimonies of any two other Persons. All which aforementioned *Licences*, *Dispensations*, &c. the said Archbishop grants by himself, or by his Deputy, called the *Master of Faculties*, in all His Majesty's Dominions, except *Scotland* and *Ireland*; for all the New late Acquisitions to this Crown, as *Virginia*, *New-England*, *Barbadoes*, *Bermudas*, &c. were heretofore added by due Authority to the Province of *Canterbury*, and put under the Diocese of *London*. He hath also the Power to grant *Literas tuitorias*, whereby any one that brings an Appeal, may prosecute the same without any Molestation; to bestow one Dignity, Prebend, or Living, in any Diocese within his Province, otherwise in the Gift of the Bishop thereof, which soever he shall chuse, which is therefore called the Archbishop's *Option*, upon every Creation there, of a new Bishop; who was formerly also to provide a sufficient Benefice for one of the Chaplains of the Archbishop, or to maintain him till it was effected.

By the *Stat. primo Eliz.* it is provided, That the Queen, by the Advice of the Archbishop, might ordain and publish such Rites and Ceremonies, as may be for God's Glory, for Edifying of the Church, and due Reverence of the Sacraments.

He hath the Prerogative to consecrate a Bishop (though it must be done in the Presence and with the Assistance of two other Bishops, as every Bishop gives Ordination with the Assistance of Presbyters) to assign *Coadjutors* to infirm Bishops, to

confirm the Election of Bishops within his Province; to call *Provincial Synods* according to the King's Writ always directed to him; to be President of those Synods or Convocations, to give Sanction to their Acts; to visit the whole Province, to appoint a *Guardian* of the *Spiritualities*, during the Vacancy of any Bishoprick within his Province, whereby all the Episcopal Rights of that Diocese belong to him, and all Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions, as Visitations, Institutions, &c.

The Archbishop may retain and qualifie Eight Chaplains, which is Two more than any Duke by Statute is allowed to do.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* hath moreover the Power to hold divers Courts of *Judicature*, for deciding of Differences in Ecclesiastical Affairs, as his Court of *Arches*, his Court of *Audience*, his *Prerogative Court*, and his Court of *Peculiars*; all which shall be handled particularly.

These and other Prerogatives and Privileges, the Wisdom of our first Reformers thought fit to be retained, and added to the chief Person (under the King) of the Church of *England*.

[*York.*] The next Person in the Church of *England*, is the Archbishop of *York*, who was anciently also of very high Repute in this Nation, and has under his Province several Bishopricks in the *North* of *England*, and the Bishoprick of *Sodor and Man*.

He hath still the Place and Precedence of all Dukes, not of the Royal Blood. and of all great Officers of State, except only the Lord Chancellor; hath the Title of *Grace*, and *Reverend Father in God*; hath the Honour to crown the Queen Consort, and to be her perpetual Chaplain.

He is also stiled *Primate of England*, and Metropolitan, and hath under him the Bishopricks of *York*, *Durham*, *Carlisle*, *Cheshire*, and that of *Sodor and Man*; only *Durham* hath a peculiar Jurisdiction, and in many things is wholly exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Archbishop.

He had the Rights of a *Count Palatine* over *Hexamshire* in *Northumberland*; may qualifie also Eight Chaplains, and hath within his Province divers other of the fore-mentioned Prerogatives and Privileges, which the Archbishop of *Canterbury* hath within his own Province.

[*Bishops.*] The next in Place among the Clergy of *England* are the Bishops, so call'd from the *Saxon* Word *Biscop*, and from the *Greek*, *Επίσκοπος*, which properly signifies an Overseer, and is used by *St. Paul* in that Sense, with Relation to the Church of Christ.

All the Bishops of *England* are *Barons* and *Peers* of the Realm; they are Barons by a threefold Manner, (which cannot be said of the Lay-Lords) they are *Feudal*, in regard of Lands and Barones annexed to their Bishopricks; they are Barons by *Writ*, by

g summoned by the King's Writ to Parliament ; and they are created Barons by *Patent*, which by their Consecration is always inhibited to the Archbishop. They have the Precedence of all temporal Barons under Viscounts : In Parliament have Place in the *Upper-House*, in a double Capacity, not only as Barons, but as Bishops ; they have the Title of *Lords*, and *Right Reverend Fathers in God*.

All Bishops in *England* have one or two transcendent Privileges, which seem almost Regal, as in their own Court to judge and pass Sentence alone by themselves, without any Collegue or Assessor ; which is not done in other of the King's Courts ; for the Bishop's Courts (tho' held by the King's Authority, *Virtute Magistratus sui*, and tho' all Jurisdiction in *England* is inseparably annexed to the Crown, yet) are not accounted to be properly the King's Courts, and therefore the Bishops send out Writs in their own Names ; *Teste* the Bishop, and not in the King's Name : As all the King's Courts, properly so called, do.

Moreover, Bishops have this other transcendent Privilege, to depute their Authority to another (as the King doth) either to their *Bishops Suffragans*, to their *Chancellors*, to their *Commissaries*, or other Officers, which none of the King's Judges may do.

All Bishops have one Privilege above and beyond all Lay-Lords, *viz.* That in whatsoever Christian Prince's Dominions they come, their Episcopal Dignity and Degree is acknowledged ; and they may *quatenus Bishops*, confer Orders, &c. Where no Lay-*Baron*, *Viscount*, *Marquis*, nor *Duke*, is in Law acknowledged such, out of the Dominions of the Prince who conferred those Honours.

Upon severe Penalry by our Laws, no Man may raise Reputations, whereby Scandal may arise to the Person of any Bishop, or Debate and Discord between them and the Commons of *England*.

In Civil Trials where any Bishop is Plaintiff or Defendant, the Bishop may, as well as any Lay-Lord, challenge the Jury, if one Knight at least be not return'd of the Jury, and it shall be allowed unto him as a Privilege due to his *Rank*.

In Criminal Trials for Life, all Bishops by *Magna Charta*, and *25. Edw. 3.* are to be tried by their Peers, who are Barons, and none under.

Since the Reformation, the *English Protestant* Bishops have been so constantly Loyal and True to the Crown, and so free from all Capital Crimes, that there is yet no Precedent in *England*, unless we reckon Archbishop *Laud's* Case to be so, in their manner of Tryal for Life.

In *Parliament* the *Bishops* and *Barons* may be present and vote at the Trial and Arraignment of a Peer of the Realm; only before Sentence of Death, or Loss of Member be pronounced (that they may have no Hand in Blood, no Hand in destroying but only in saving.) They have, by Canon-Law, the Privilege and Injunction to absent themselves, and by Common-Law to make Proxies to vote for them.

Primo Eliz. Cap. 2. It is expressly declared, that all Lords of *Parliament* (without any Exception of Lords Spiritual) should be tried in that particular by their Peers.

The *Bishops* of *England* enjoy at this Day many other Privileges, as Freedom from Arrests, Outlawries, Distresses *per Legitimum*, or in a Journey; Liberty to hunt in any of the King's Forests or Parks, to kill one or two Deer, going from, or coming to the King upon his Order; to have certain Tuns of Wine free from Imposts, &c.

The Persons of *Bishops* may not be seized upon Contempts (as the Persons of Lay-Lords) but their Temporalities may only be seized.

Every *Bishop* may by Statute-Law qualifye as many Chivalry as a Duke, *viz.* Six.

The Law of *England* attributeth so very much to the Worth of a *Bishop*, that not only in the Trial of *Bastardy*, the *Bishop's* Certificate shall suffice, but also in the Trial of *Heresie*, which touches a Man's Life.

The Persons of the Spiritual Governors of the Church of *England*, are of such high and tender Respect in the Eyes of the Law, that it is thought fit to exact the same from a Clergyman to his *Bishop* or Ordinary, as from a Child to his Father and therefore made the Offences of *Paricide* and *Episcopicide* equal, *viz.* Petty-Treason.

Next to the two *Archbishops* of *England*, the *Bishop* of *London* amongst all the *Bishops* hath the Pre-eminence. *Episcopus Londinensis* (saith an ancient Record) *speciali quodam dignitate ceteris anteposendus; quia Ecclesia Cantuariensis Decanus est Provincialis.* Being *Bishop* over the Imperial and Capital City of *England*, it is by a Statute of later Times expressly provided, that he should have the Preference and Precedence of all the *Bishops* of *England*, whereby he is become (as heretofore, the *Lore Prior* of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem) *Primus Regni*, as the Lord *Abergavenny* is *Primus Baronum Laicorum*.

Next amongst those of the *Episcopal College*, is the *Bishop* of *Durham*, within the Province of *York*, who hath been a Count Palatine six or seven hundred Years: Wherefore the common Seal of the *Bishoprick* hath been of a long time an *Armed Knight* holding in one Hand a naked Sword, and in the other a Courtesan.

He hath also at this Day the Earldom of *Sadberg*, annexed long ago to the *Bishoprick* by the King.

In the fifth Place, by Vertue of the forementioned Statute is the Bishop of *Winchester*, repured anciently Earl of *Southampton*, so stiled in the Statutes of the Honourable Order of the *Garter*, Henry the Eighth; though soon after that Earldom was otherwise disposed of. He is *Sub-Dean* of the Province of *Canterbury*, and in the Vacancy of the See of *London*, executes the Archbishop's Mandates for Convocation, &c. which Office belongs to the Bishop of *Lincoln* as *Chancellor* of the Province, in the Vacancy of both those other Sees of *London* and *Winchester*.

After these aforementioned, all the other Bishops take Place according to the Seniority of their Consecration.

Next follow the *Commons Spiritual*, consisting of *Suffragan Bishops*, *Deans*, *Arch-deacons*, *Prebendaries*, *Rectors* and *Vicars*; to whom also belong divers considerable Privileges.

For easing the Bishop of some part of his Burthen, as the Number of *Christians* waxed great, or the *Diocese* was large, there was ordained in the *Primitive Times*, *Chorepiscopi*, *Suffragani* or *Subsidiary Bishops*.

Suffragan Bishops, by an Act of Parliament of Henry VIII. still in force, are to be only of these Towns following.

The *Suffragan Bishop* for the *Diocese* of *Canterbury*, must be at Dover only; for *York*, at *Nottingham* and *Hull*; for *London*, at *Colchester*; for *Durham*, at *Berwick*; for *Winchester*, at *Guildford*, *Southampton*, and in the *Isle of Wight*; for *Lincoln*, at *Bedford*, *Leicester*, *Cambridge*, and *Huntingdon*; for *Norwich*, at *Thetford* and *Ipswich*; for *Salisbury*, at *Shaftsbury*, *Melton*, and *Marlborough*; for *Bath* and *Gloucester*, at *Taunton*; for *Hereford*, at *Bridgnorth*; for *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, at *Shrewsbury*; for *Ely*, at *Cambridge*; for *Exeter*, at *Exeter*; for *Gloucester*, at *Gloucester*; for *Carlisle*, at *Penrith*. These only to be the Sees of *Suffragans*, and no more *Suffragans* allowed, than so many as each *Diocese*, as above-mentioned. In publick Assemblies they were to take Place next after the Temporal Peers of the Realm. In the Absence of the Bishops, employ'd oft upon Ambassies abroad, or residing at Court, to advise the King; these did usually supply their Places.

In every Cathedral Church in *England*, there are a certain Number of *Prebendaries*, or *Canons*, and over them a *Dean*, in Latin *Decanus*, from *Δεξ.*; because anciently set over ten *Canons* at the least; who is sometimes stiled *Alter Episcopi Oculus*, the other being the *Archdeacon*, who tho' a *Presbyter* himself, is named, for his Charge over the *Deacons* who are to be guided and directed by him under the Bishop.

[*Dean and Chapter*.] Anciently Bishops did not ordinarily transact Matters of Moment, *sine Consilio Presbyterorum principalium*, who were then called *Senatores Ecclesiae*, and Collegues of the Bishops, represented in some sort by our Cathedrals; where the *Dean* and some of the *Prebends*, are upon the Bishop's summons, to assist him in *Ordinations*, in *Deprivations ab officio* &

& *Beneficio*, in *Condemnations* of obstinate Hereticks, in the Great *Excommunications*, and in such like weighty Affairs of the Church. Upon the King's Writ of *Conge d'Esire* (as before mentioned) the *Dean* and *Prebendaries* are to elect the Bishop of that Diocese. *Cathedral* and *Collegiate Churches* are, as it were, *Seminaries* or *Seed-plots*, whereout from time to time may be chosen fit Persons to govern the Church.

In almost every Cathedral, or Bishop's See, there is a *Dean* and divers *Prebendaries*, or *Canons*, whose Number is in some more, in some less.

Deans of the old Foundations, founded before the Suppression of Monasteries, are brought to their Dignities, much like Bishops; the King first sending forth his *Letter-Missive* to the Chapter, they electing, and the King granting his Royal Assent, the Bishop confirms him, and gives his *Mandate* to install him.

Deans of the new Foundations (upon Suppression of *Abbeys* and *Priories*, transformed by Hen. VIII. into *Dean* and *Chapter*) are by a shorter Course installed by Vertue of the King's Letters Patents, without either Election or Confirmation.

In most of the old Foundations the *Prebendaries* are of two sorts; some are *Canons* or *Residentiaries*, who, with their own *Dean* make one Body or College, or Corporation; these are what they call the lesser Chapter: And some are *minor Prebendaries*, who have each his own separate Estate or Corporation. They are not obliged to Residence, only to Preach upon certain Days, they have a Stall in the Quire, but no Vote in the lesser Chapter, the greater Chapter being made up of all the *Prebendaries* of all sorts.

Note, That the *Canons* in these old Foundations, cannot regularly be made so, unless they are first *minor Prebendaries*.

A *Prebend* is properly the Portion which every *Prebendary* of a *Collegiate* or *Cathedral Church* receiveth in the Right of his Place for his Maintenance, *quasi pars vel portio prebenda*.

Archdeacons.] Next in the Government of the English Church, may be reckoned *Archdeacons*, whereof there are Sixty in all England; Their Office is to visit Two Years in Three, and to enquire into Reparations and Moveables belonging to Churches, to reform Abuses in Ecclesiastical Matters, and to bring the more weighty Affairs before the Bishop of the Diocese; and therefore he is called *Alter Episcopi Oculus* (the other being the *Dean*) Moreover, the Office of an *Archdeacon* is upon the Bishop's *Mandate*, to induct Clerks into their Benefices, and thereby to give them Possession of all the Profits belonging thereto.

Many *Archdeacons* and some *Prebendaries* in old Foundations have by Prescriptions their Courts and Officials as Bishops have. Whereof more hereafter.

Rural Deans.] After the *Archdeacons*, are the *Archipresby-*
ter or *Rural Deans*, so called perhaps at first for their over-sight
 Ten Parish-priests.

Their Office is now, upon Orders, to convocate the Clergy,
 signify to them, sometimes by Letters, the Bishop's
 pleasure, and to give Induction for the *Archdeacon*, living
 off.

Parish-Priests or Rectors.] Next are to be considered the
 Priests of every particular Parish, who are commonly called the
 Rectors, unless the Predial Tythes are impropriated, and then
 they are stiled *Vicars*, *quasi vice fungentes Rectorum*. Their Office
 is to take care of all the Parishioners Souls, and like good
 shepherds, to handle every particular Sheep apart; to cate-
 chize the Ignorant, reduce the Straying, confirm the Waver-
 ing, convince the Obstinate, reprehend the Wicked, confute
 schismatics, reconcile Differences among Neighbours, to ex-
 ercise the Power of binding and loosing of Souls, as occasion
 shall Offer; to read duly Divine Service, to administer the
 Holy Sacraments, and to preach, if the Bishop shall think fit;
 to visit the Sick, to marry, to bury, to render publick
 thanks after Child-bearing, to keep a Register of all the
 Marriages, Christnings and Burials, that shall happen within
 the Parish.

Lastly, *Deacons*, whose Office was to take care of the Poor, is
 now to Baptize, read in the Church, assist the Priest at the Lord's
 Supper, by giving the Cup only, &c.

In England are two *Archbishops*, Twenty four *Bishops*, no *Suffra-*
gan *Bishops* at present, Twenty six *Deans* of *Cathedral* and *Colle-*
giate Churches, Sixty *Archdeacons*, 544 *Prebendaries*, many *Rural*
Deans, and about 9700 *Rectors* and *Vicars*, besides *Curates*, who
 receive certain Stipends assist such *Rectors* and *Vicars* that have the
 cure of more Churches than one.

Note, That although the Gift of the Higher Dignities of the
 Church of England, as *Bishopricks* and most *Deaneries* are only in
 the King, in whom is also the Donation of most of the best
Prebends and *Canonicates*, and of several great, and very many
 small *Parsonages* and *Vicarages*, which are under the Visitation of
 the *Bishops* and *Archbishops*; yet there are some *Donatives* and
Chapels, which are subject to the Visitation only of the
Arch-Chancellor, and wholly exempted from the Jurisdiction of
 any *Bishop*.

Next are the *Oeconomi*, *vel Ecclesie Guardiani*, the *Churchwar-*
dens, whose Office is to see that the Church be in good Repair,
 duly adorned, and nothing wanting for Divine Service, Sacra-
 ment and Sermons: That the *Church-yard* be sufficiently boun-
 ded or enclosed; That there be an exact Terrier of the *Glebe-*
land; and if any thing belonging to the Church be detained,
 to sue for the same; to observe that all Parishioners come dai-

ly to Divine Service; to require the Penalty for Absence to inquire after, to admonish and to present to the Bishop scandalous Livers; to collect the *Charity* of Parishioners Poor Strangers; to declare and to execute the Orders of the Bishop; to see that none presume to vent his own Conception in the Pulpit, unless he hath a special License so to do. The *Church-wardens* are elected every *Easter-Week*, usually by the Parson and Parishioners, if they so agree; if not, then one by the Parson, and the other by the Parishioners.

There are also in greater Parishes joined with the *Church-wardens*, *Testes Synodales*, anciently called *Synods-Men*, now corruptly *Sides-Men*, who are to assist the *Church-wardens* in Inquiries into the Manners of inordinate-Livers, and in presenting Offenders at Visitations.

Lastly, the *Sacristan*, corruptly called the *Sexton* or *Clerk*, who is ordinarily to be chosen by the *Parson* only; he ought to be Twenty Years old, or above, of good Life, that can read, write and sing: His Office is to serve at Church the *Priest*, Curate and *Church-wardens*.

C H A P. IX.

Of Ecclesiastical Courts of England, and first of Convocation.

FOR the Church *Legislative Power*, or the making of Ecclesiastical Laws, and consulting for the more weighty Affairs of the Church, the King, by the Advice of his Privy-Council, often as he calls a Parliament, convokes a National Synod commonly called the *Convocation*, which is summoned in manner following.

The King directeth his Writ to the Archbishop of each Province, requiring him to summon all Bishops, Deans, Arch-deacons, Cathedrals and Collegiate Churches, &c. according to their best Discretion and Judgment, assigning them the Time and Place in the said Writ; whereupon the Arch-bishop of Canterbury directs his Mandate to the Bishop of London, as his *Dean Provincial*, first citing him peremptorily, and then willing him in like manner to cite all the Bishops, Deans, Arch-deacons, Cathedrals and Collegiate Churches, and all the Clergy of his Province to such a Place and such a Day prefix'd in the Writ; but directing withal, that one *Proctor* sent for each Cathedral and Collegiate Church, and two for the Body of the inferior Clergy of each Diocese, may suffice. The Bishop of London accordingly directs his Letters to the Bishop of every Diocese of the Province.

citing them in like manner to appear, and to admonish Deans and Arch-deacons to appear personally; and the Canons, Collegiate Churches, and inferiour Clergy of the Dioceses, to send their Proctors to the Place, and at the Day appointed; to certify also to the Arch-bishop the Names of all summoned by them.

The Place where the Convocation of the Clergy in the Province of Canterbury hath usually been held, is St. Paul's Church in London, from whence they have been of late, by the Arch-bishop, prorogued to St. Peter's in Westminster, in the Chapel of the VII, or in the Jerusalem Chamber, where there is an upper and lower House.

The higher House of Convocation in the Province of Canterbury consists of 22 Bishops, whereof the Arch-bishop is President, sitting in a Chair at the upper end of a great Table, and Bishops on each side of the same Table, all at the opening of a Convocation in their Scarlet Robes and Hoods, the Arch-bishop's Hood furr'd with Ermin, the Bishops with Minever. The lower House consists of all the Deans, Arch-deacons, Proctor for every Chapter, and two Proctors for all the Clergy of each Diocese, in all 166 Persons; viz. 22 Deans, 54 Archdeacons, and 44 Clerks representing the Diocesan Clergy.

The first Day both Houses being assembled, the Archbishop presides at the Head of the Clergy of his Province; and the lower Clergy being required by the Most Reverend, chuse them a Prolocutor or Speaker; which done, they present him to the upper House by 1 or 2 of the Members, whereof one makes a speech in Latin, and then the elected Person makes another speech in Latin. Lastly, the Archbishop answers it in the same Language, and with the Consent of the Bishops approves the Person.

In the Upper House things are first ordinarily proposed, and then communicated to the Lower House.

The major Vote in each House prevails.

On Days when the House of Lords does not meet, they usually assemble about 9 of the Clock; and first the junior Bishop reads Prayers in Latin, beginning with the Litany, and then the King, &c. And in the Lower House the Prolocutor reads Prayers.

In Convocation are debated only Matters concerning Religion and the Church.

The Clergy of England had anciently their Representatives in the Lower House of Parliament, as appears by that ancient Record, so prized by the Lord Coke.

All the Members of both Houses of Convocation have the same Privileges for themselves and Menial Servants, as the Members of Parliament have, and that by Statute.

The

The Archbishop of *York* at the same time holds at *York* a Convocation of all his Province in like manner; and by correspondence, doth debate and conclude of the same matters as are debated and concluded by the Provincial of *Canterbury*. But the Northern Province is by no means ty'd down by what the Southern Provinces doe; nor are oblig'd to debate upon nothing but what the Southern Province has before determin'd.

All *Suffragan Bishops* and *Deans*, *Arch-Deacons*, *Prebendaries*, *Rectors* and *Vicars*, have Privileges, some by themselves, others by Proxy, or by Representative, to Sit and Vote in the Lower House of Convocation.

Court of Delegates.

FOR Civil Affairs that concern the Church, the highest Court is now the *Court of Delegates*; for the Jurisdiction where it was provided, 25 Hen. VIII. That it shall be lawful for the Subject of *England*, in case of defect of Justice in the Court of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to appeal to the King's Majesty in his Courts of *Chancery*; and that upon such Appeal, a Commission under the Great Seal shall be directed to certain Persons particularly designed for that Business; so that from the highest Court of the Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, there lies an Appeal to this Court of *Delegates*; and beyond this to none other, except to the House of Lords.

Next to the Court of *Delegates*, are the Courts of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, where any Ecclesiastical Suits between Persons within his Province, may (waving all Inferior Courts) be decided.

Court of Arches.

Amongst them, the highest Court is the *Court of Arches*, call'd from the Arched-Church and Tower of *St. Martin-le-Bow* in *London*, where this Court was wont to be held. The Judge whereof is call'd *Dean of the Arches*, having Jurisdiction over a Deanry consisting of 13 Parishes within *London*, exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*. Hither are referred the Appeals in Ecclesiastical Matters within the Province of *Canterbury*. To this Court belong divers Advocates, Doctors of the Civil-Law, two Registers, and thirty Proctors: The Dean, at present, is Sir John Cook.

Court of Audience.

THE Court of *Audience* is where-ever the Arch-Bishop takes a Cause to his own hearing, and medleth with the Difference between Parties concerning *Elections* and *Consecrations*.

Bishops, Admission and Institution into *Benefices*, dispensing with *Banns of Matrimony*, &c.

Prerogative Court.

THE next Court is call'd the *Prerogative Court*, which judgeth of Estates fallen by Will, or by Intestates; so called, because the Arch-Bishop, *Jure Prerogative sue*, hath this Power throughout his whole Province, where the Party at the time of Death was 5 l. or above in several Dioceses: And these two Courts are also the Arch-Bishop of York.

Court of Peculiars.

Nextly, the *Court of Peculiars*, which dealeth in certain Parishes lying in several Dioceses, which Parishes are exempt from Jurisdiction of the Bishops of those Dioceses, and are peculiarly belonging to the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, in whose Province there are 57 such *Peculiars*.

Bishop's Court.

Besides these Courts, serving for the whole Province, every Bishop hath his Court held in the Cathedral of his Diocese, in which he hath a Chancellor, termed anciently *Ecclesiasticus*, *Episcopi Ecdicus*, the *Church-Lawyer*, who being skill'd in *Civil* and *Canon-Law*, sits there as a Judge; and if his Diocese be remote, he hath in some more remote Place a Commissary, whose Jurisdiction is only in some certain Place of the Diocese, and in certain Causes limited to him by the Bishop in his *Commissary*, and these are called *Consistory Courts*.

Arch-Deacon's Court.

Moreover, The *Arch-Deacon* hath his Court and Jurisdiction, in which where smaller Differences, arising within his Limits, are decided. Also the Dean and Chapter have a Court, and take Cognizance of Causes happening in Places belonging to the Cathedral.

Lastly, There are certain *Peculiar Jurisdictions* belonging to certain Parishes, especially in some Prebendal-Churches, where the Corpuses of some Prebends in old Foundations are situated, the Inhabitants whereof are exempt sometimes from the Arch-Deacon's Jurisdiction, and sometimes from the Bishop's, and subjected to their respective Prebendaries.

Causes belonging to Ecclesiastical Courts.

CAuses belonging to Ecclesiastical Courts, are Blasphemy, Apostasy from Christianity, Heresy, Schism, Ordinations, Institution of Clerks to Benefices, Celebration of Divine Services, Rights of Marriage, Divorces, General Bastardy, Tythes, Oblations, Obvention, Mortuaries, Dilapidations, Reparation of Churches, Probate of Wills, Administrations, Simony, Incest, Fornication, Adulteries, Solicitations of Chastity, Pensions, Procurations, Commutation of Penance, &c. the Cognizance whereof belongs not to the Common-Law of England.

The Laws and Constitutions whereby the Ecclesiastical Government doth stand, and the Church of England is governed, are the General Canons made by General Councils; also the *Arbitria Sanctorum Patrum*, the Opinion of Fathers, the grave Decrees of several holy Bishops of Rome, in its purer Times, which the Kings of England, from time to time, have admitted.

Next, our own Constitutions made anciently in several Provincial Synods, either by the Legates, Otho and Othobon, sent from Rome, or by several Arch-Bishops of Canterbury; all which were by 25 Hen. VIII. of force in England, so far as they are not repugnant to the Laws and Customs of England, or the Kings Prerogative. Then the Canons made in Convocations of later Times, as *primo Jacobi*, and confirmed by his Royal Authority. Also in some Statutes enacted by Parliament, touching Ecclesiastical Affairs; and lastly, divers Customs not written, but yet in use beyond the Memory of Man: And where these the Civil Law takes place.

The manner of Trials by these Laws and Customs are different from the Trials at Common Law, and are briefly the First goes forth a Citation, then a Bill and Answer, then by Proof of Witnesses, and Presumptions, the Matters are argued pro and contra, and the Canon and Civil Laws quoted; then, without any finality, the definitive Sentence of the Judge passeth, and upon that Execution. And this is the manner of Trying Ecclesiastical and Civil Causes; but Ecclesiastical Criminal Causes are tried by way of Accusation, or Denunciation: The first, when some one takes up a man, and him to prove the Crime: the second, when the Church-wardens present, and are not bound to prove, because it is presum'd that he do it without any Malice, and that the Crime is notorious.

Of Punishments, inflicted upon Offenders by these Spiritual Ecclesiastical Courts, according to the aforesaid Laws and Authorities, see Book 3. Tit. Punishments.

Before William the Conqueror, there were no Ecclesiastical Courts, properly so called, in England; for anciently the Bishops sat in Judgment together with the Secular Judges on the same Tribunal.

C H A P. XI.

the Civil Government of England; and first, of the Great Officers of the Crown.

Ext to the King, and Princes of the Blood, are reckoned the Great Officers of the Crown, whereof they are nine; The High Steward of England, the Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, the Lord President of the King's Council, the Lord High Seal, the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Lord High Constable, Earl Marshal, and the Lord High Admiral.

[High Steward.] The first Great Officer of the Crown, according to the Account of our Ancestors, was the Lord High Steward of England, or Vice-Roy, for so the word Steward imports in the Saxon Tongue, from *Stede* and *Ward*, *locum tenens*, in French, *Lieutenant*, and was the same Officer with the *Reichs Drost*, that is, *Regni Vice Rex* in Sweden, and the *Stadtholder* in Denmark, who is also call'd *Vice Roy*, or *Lieutenant du Roy*. Our Common Lawyers stile him *Magnus Angliæ Seneschallus*.

He was anciently the Highest Officer under the King, and his Power so exorbitant, that it was thought fit not longer to trust in the hands of any Subject; for his Office was *Supervidere & regere sub Rege & immediate post Regem* (as an ancient Record says) *totum Regnum, temporibus pacis & guerrarum*.

The last that had a State of Inheritance in this High Office, was Henry of Bullinbrook, (Son and Heir to the Great Duke of Lancaster, John of Gaunt,) afterwards King of England; since which they have been made only *pro hac vice*, to officiate either at the Coronation, by virtue of which Office he sitteth Judicially, keepeth his Court at the King's Palace at Westminster, and receiveth the Bills and Petitions of all such Noblemen and others, who by reason of their *Tenure*, or otherwise, claim Services at the King's Coronation, and to receive the Wages and Allowances due and accustomed; as at the Coronation of King Charles II. the Duke of Ormond was made, for that Occasion, Lord High Steward of England. and (marching immediately before the King, above all other Officers of the Crown) bore in his Hand St. Edward's Crown; or else for the Arraignment of the Peer of the Realm, their Wives or Widows, for Treason, Felony, or some other great Crime, to judge and give Sentence, as the ancient High Stewards were wont to do; which Office, his Commission expireth. During his Stewardship, he carries a White Staff in his Hand; and the Trial being over, he only breaks it and so his Office ends.

Lord Chancellor.] Next is the *Lord High Chancellor*, *Sancti Cancellarius*, so called, because all *Patents*, *Commissions*, *Warrants* coming from the King, and perused by him, are Signed, if not or Cancell'd, where amiss; that is, cross'd out with Lines across like cross-Bars or Latices, call'd in Latin *Cancelli*; or because anciently he sat *intra Cancellus*; that is, such a Partition as usually now separates the *Church* from the *Chancel*.

Dignity.] He is, after the King, and Princes of the Blood in Civil Affairs, (there being now no Lord High Steward) the highest Person in the Kingdom, as the Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury* is in Ecclesiastical Affairs.

Office.] His Office is to keep the King's *Great Seal*, to judge, not according to Common Law, as other Civil Courts do, but to moderate the Rigour of the Law, and to judge according to *Equity*, *Conscience*, or *Reason*; to bestow all Ecclesiastical Benefices in the King's Gift, under 20 *l.* yearly in the King's Books; And for this and other Causes he was formerly often a Clergy-man.

Oath.] His Oath is to *do Right* to all manner of People, poor and rich, after the Laws and Customs of the Realm, truly to counsel the King; to keep secret the King's Counsels, nor suffer, so far as he may, the *Rights* of the Crown to be diminish'd, &c. This high Office is in *France*, *durante vita*; here 'tis *durante bene placito Regis*.

Salary.] The Salary from the King was 848 *l.* per Ann. and when the *Star Chamber* was up, 200 *l.* per Ann. more for Attendance there; the whole is now above 7000 *l.*

Creation.] The *Lord Chancellor* and the *Lord Keeper* are the highest in Authority, Power, and Precedence, yet they differ in Power in Height and Favour of the King; the *Keepers* are created by *Traditionem magni Sigilli sibi per Dominum Regem*, and by taking an Oath; only the *Lord Chancellor* hath besides a Patent.

Lord Treasurer.] The third great Officer of the Crown is the *Lord High Treasurer of England*, who receives this high Office by a delivery of a Staff to him by the King, and holds it *durante bene placito Regis*.

Anciently he received this Dignity by the delivery of the Golden Keys of the Treasury.

Oath.] His Oath is little different from that of the *Chancellor*.

Office.] He is *Præfectus Ærarii*, a Lord by his Office, whose Charge and Government is all the King's Revenue in the *Exchequer*. He hath also the Check of all the Officers any-way employed in collecting *Imposts*, *Customs*, *Tributes*, and other Revenues belonging to the Crown. He hath the Management of all the *Customers*, *Comptrollers*, and *Searchers* in all the Parts of *England*.

He hath the Nomination of the *Escheators* in every County, in some Cases, by Statute, is to appoint a Measurer for the Length and Breadth of Cloths.

He, with others joined in Commission with him, or without, letteth *Leases* of all the Lands belonging to the Crown. He giveth Warrants to certain Persons of Quality, to have their Goods taken *Custom-free*.

The ancient Annual Salary of the *Lord High Treasurer of England* was in all 383 *l.* 7 *s.* 8 *d.* but the late Salary was 8000 *l.*

Lord President.] The fourth Great Officer named in the Statute 31 *Hen. VIII.* is the *Lord President* of the King's Privy-Council; an Officer as ancient as King *John's* time, and was usually call'd *Consiliarius Capitalis*. His Office is to attend upon the King, to propose Business at Council-Table, and then to report to the King the several Transactions there. It hath always been granted by Letters under the Great Seal, *durante placito*.

Lord Privy-Seal.] The fifth Great Officer is the *Lord Privy-Seal*, who is a Lord by his Office, under whose Hands all Charters and Grants of the King, and Pardons signed by the King, before they come to the Great Seal of *England*; also other Matters of less Concernment, as for the Payment of Money, &c. which do not pass the Great Seal.

He is, by his Place, of the King's Privy-Council, and was formerly Judge of the *Court of Request*; and besides, this Oath of *Privy-Councillor*, takes a particular Oath as *Lord Privy-Seal*.

His Salary was 1500 *l.* *per Ann.* but is now double.

His Place, according to Statute, is next to the *Lord President* of the King's Council.

Dignity.] It is an Office of great Trust and Skill, that he cannot put his Seal to any Grant without good warrant under the King's Privy-Signet; nor with warrant, if it be against Law or Custom, until that the King be first acquainted. This Great Officer is mentioned in the Statute of 2 *Rich. II.* and is ranked among the Chief Persons of the Realm.

Chamberlain.] The sixth Great Officer of the Crown is the *Lord Great Chamberlain of England*, an Officer of great Antiquity, to whom belongs *Livery* and *Lodging* in the King's Court, and certain Fees due from each Arch-Bishop or Bishop, when they do their Homage or Fealty to the King, and from the Peers of the Realm at their Creation, or doing their Homage or Fealty; and at the Coronation of every King, he is to have forty Ells of *Crimson-Velvet* for his own Robes; and at the Coronation-Day, before the King riseth, to bring his *Coff*, and *Wearing-Cloaths*; and after the King is by him apparelled and gone forth, to have his *Bed* and all the Furniture of his *Bed-Chamber* for his Fees, and all the King's *Night Apparel*,

and to carry at the Coronation the *Goyf*, *Gloves* and *Linens*, be used by the King upon that occasion; also the *Sword*, *Scabbard*, and the *Gold* to be offered by the King, and the *Royal* and *Crown*, and to undress and attire the King with the *Robes Royal*, and to serve the King that Day before and at Dinner with Water to wash his Hands, and to have the *Bell* and *Towels* for his Fees, &c.

Moreover, To this great Officer belongs the Care of providing all things in the *House of Lords* in the time of *Parliament*, and that end he hath an Apartment near the *Lords House*.

To him belongeth the Government of the whole *Palace Westminster*: He also issueth out his Warrants for the preparing fitting and furnishing of *Westminster-Hall* against Coronations and Trials of Peers in Parliament time. The *Gentleman Usher* of the *Black Rod*, the *Yeoman-Usher*, and *Door-keepers* are under his Command.

He disposeth of the *Sword of State* to what Lord he pleases to be carried before the King when he comes to the Parliament and goes on the Right Hand of the *Sword* next to the King's Person, and the *Lord-Marshal* on the Left.

Upon all Solemn Occasions, the Keys of *Westminster-Hall*, the Keys of the *Court of Wards*, and *Court of Requests*, are delivered to him.

This Honour was long enjoyed by the Earls of Oxford, from the Time of *Henry the First*, by an *Estate Tayl* or *Inheritance*, but in the two last Coronations by the Earls of *Lindsey*, that by an *Estate* or *Inheritance*, from a Daughter and Heir general claimed and controverted, but is at present enjoyed by the Right Honourable the Marquis of *Lindsey*.

[Constable.] The Seventh Great Officer is the *Lord High Constable of England*, so called from *Comes Stabuli*, whose Power and Jurisdiction was anciently so great, that after the Death of *Edward Bagot*, or *Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, 1521. and the last *High Constable of England*, it was thought too great for a Subject.

But since upon occasion of Coronation (as that of *Charles the Second*, was made the late Earl of *Northumberland*) and at solemn Tryals by Combat (as that which was intended between *Rey* and *Ramsay*, 1631. was made *Robert Earl of Lindsey*) there is created *pro illa Vice*, a *Lord High Constable*. His Power and Jurisdiction is the same with the *Earl-Marshal*, with which he sits Judge in the *Marshal's Court*, and takes Place of the *Earl-Marshal*.

[Earl-Marshal.] The Eighth Great Officer of the Crown is the *Earl-Marshal of England*. In French, *Mareschal*, and used by them to signify indifferently that great Military Office, as well as a Smith or Farrier; but their Etymology's according to several Senses are different. *Mareschal* when it signifies a

eral of an Army, is derived from *Mare*; a Francic Word denoting *Great* and *Honourable*; and *Scalc* a *Servant*; when it signifies a Farrier it comes from *Mare*, a *Horse*, and *Scalc* as above. He is an Earl, some say, by his Office, whereby he taketh, as the *Constable* doth, Cognizance of all Matters of *War* and *Arms*, determineth *Contracts* touching *Deeds* of *Arms*, out of the Realm upon Land, and Matters concerning *Wars* within the Realm, which cannot be determined by *Common Law*; and in these matters he is commonly guided by the *Civil Law*.

Note, That anciently he had several Courts under him, but now only the *Marshalsey*, where he may sit in Judgment against Criminals offending within the Verge of the King's Court.

This Office is of great Antiquity in *England*, and anciently of greater Power than now; and has been for several Ages hereditary in the House of *Norfolk*.

Admiral.] The Ninth and last Great Officer of the Crown, the *Lord High Admiral of England*; whose Trust and Honour so great, that this Office hath usually been given either to one of the King's younger Sons, near Kinsman, or to some one of the highest and chiefest of all the Nobility.

He is called *Admiral* from *Amir* in *Arabick*, and *Ἀμειβω* in *Greek*; that is *Præfectus Marinus*, a Word borrowed from the Eastern Empire, where such kind of Compounds were much in request, and introduced in *England* after the Wars in the Holy Land, by King *Richard*, or, as some say, by King *Edward* the first.

The Patent of the *Lord Admiral* did anciently run thus: *Angeles, Hibernia, & Aquitania Magnus Admirallus*; but at present thus, *Magne Britannia, & Hibernia, ac Dominiorum & Insularum eundem, Villa Calesie & Marchiarum ejusdem, Normandia, Gasconia, & Aquitania Magnus Admirallus & Præfectus Generalis Classis Marium dictorum regnorum*.

To the *Lord High Admiral of England*, is by the King intrusted the Management of all *Maritime Affairs*, as well in respect of Jurisdiction as Protection. He is that High Officer or Magistrate, to whom is committed the Government of the King's Navy, with Power of Decision in all *Cases Maritime*, as well civil as Criminal; of all things done upon or beyond the Sea, in any part of the World; all things done upon the Sea-Coast, in all Ports and Havens, and upon all Rivers below the first Bridge next towards the Sea.

The *Lord Admiral* hath a Power to Commissionate a *Vice-Admiral*, a *Rere-Admiral*, and all *Sea-Captains*; all *Deputies* for particular Coasts; *Coroners* to view dead Bodies found on the Sea-Coasts, at Sea; *Commissioners* or *Judges* for exercising Justice in the Court of Admiralty, to Imprison, Release, &c.

He hath sometimes a Commission to bestow Knighthood such as shall deserve it at Sea.

To the *Lord High Admiral* belongs by Law and Custom, Penalties and *Amercements* of all Transgressors at Sea, on the Shoar, in Ports, and from the first Bridge on Rivers towards Sea; also the Goods of *Pirates*, *Pelons*, or *Capital Faulters*, condemned, Out-law'd, or Horned. Moreover, all *Waifs*, *Stray Goods*, *Wrecks* of Sea, *Deodands*, a Share of all lawful *Prize*, *Lagon*, *Flotson*, and *Jetson*, as our Lawyers term it; that Goods lying in the Sea, on Ground, Goods floating on Sea, and Goods cast away by the Sea on the Shore, not granted to Lords of *Mannors* adjoining to the Sea: All great Fishes as *Sea-Hogs*, and other Fishes of extraordinary Bigness, called *Royal Fishes*, except only *Whales* and *Sturgeons*.

C H A P. XII.

Of the Privy-Council.

THE *Primum Mobile* of the Civil Government of England from whence all the inferior Orbs derive their Motion, that Noble, Honourable, and Reverend Assembly, called *Privy Council*, which is a Court of great Antiquity and Honour.

The primitive and ordinary way of Government in England was by the King and his *Privy-Council*, and all our King's have acted much by it, determining Controversies of great Importance, sometimes touching Lands and Rights between Parties and Party, whereof there are very many Precedents; and *Judges of England*, in some difficult Cases, were not wont to give Judgment, until they had first consulted the King or his *Privy-Council*. Moreover, the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, have oftentimes transmitted Matters of high Importance to the King and his *Privy-Council*, as by long Experience better able to judge of, and by Secrecy and Expedition, better able to transact some State Affairs, than all the Lords and Commons together.

At present the King and His *Privy-Council* take Cognizance of few or no Matters, that may well be determined by the known Laws, and ordinary Courts of Justice; but only consult for the publick Good, Honour, Defence, Safety, and Benefit of the Realm, not meddling with Matters that concern Freeholds, but Matters of Complaint, and sudden Emergencies.

The Lords of the *Privy-Council* are, as it were a Part of the King, incorporate with him and his Cares, bearing upon their shoulders that great Weight, that otherwise would lie wholly on the Sovereign; wherefore of such high Value and Esteem they have always been, that if a Man did but strike in the face of a Privy-Councillor, or elsewhere in his Presence, he was grievously fined for the same; and to conspire the Death of any of them, was made Felony, in any of the King's Sermons, within the *Cheque Roll*, and to kill one of them was high-Treason.

A Privy-Councillor, tho' but a Gentleman, shall have Precedence of all Knights, Baronets, and younger Sons of all Bishops and Viscounts.

The Substance of their Oath is, That they shall according to their Power and Discretion, truly, justly and evenly counsel, advise the King, in all Matters to be treated in his Majesty's Council; That they shall keep secret the King's counsel, &c.

By Force of this Oath, and the Custom of the Kingdom of England, a Privy-Councillor is made without any Patent or Grant, to continue only during the Life of the King that makes him, nor so long unless the King pleaseth.

The King, with the Advice of his Privy-Council, doth publish Proclamations binding to the Subject, provided they be not contrary to Statute, or Common-Law, but in execution of them.

The Members of this most Honourable Council, are such as the King of his own free Will and meer Motion, shall please to choose, and are commonly Men of the highest Rank, Eminent Estates, Wisdom, Courage, Integrity, &c. And because there are few Cases of Moment so Temporal, but that they in some way relate to Spiritual Affairs, therefore some of the principal Bishops of England, have in all times been chosen to the King to be of his *Privy-Council*.

They are all to wait on his Majesty, and at Council-Board sit in their Order bare-headed, when his Majesty presides. At all Debates, the lowest delivers his Opinion first, that he may be the more free, and the King last of all declares his Judgment, and thereby determines the Matter of debate.

A Council is seldom or never held without the Presence of the Secretaries of State; of whose Office and Dignity, which more considerable in England than in other Nations, take this brief Account.

[Secretaries of State.] The King of England had anciently one Secretary of State, until about the End of Henry Eighth's Reign, it was thought fit, that weighty and important Office should be discharged by Two Persons, both

of equal Authority; and both stiled *Principal Secretaries of State*. In those days, and some while after, they sat not at Council Board, but having prepared their Business in a Room adjoining to the Council-Chamber, they came in, and stood on either Hand of the King; and nothing was debated at the Table, until the Secretaries had gone through with their Proposals. By *Queen Elizabeth* seldom coming to Council, that Method was altered, and the Secretaries took their Places as Privy-Counsellors, which Dignity they have retained and enjoyed ever since, and a Council is seldom or never held without the Presence of one of them at the least.

Their Employment being of Extraordinary Trust and Multiplicity, renders them most considerable in the Eyes of the King, upon whom they attend every Day, as Occasion requires, and of the Subject also, whose Requests and Desires are for the most part lodged in their Hands, to be represented to the King, and always to make Dispatches thereupon, according to His Majesty's Answers and Directions.

Since the late happy Union of the two Kingdoms, Her Majesty had been pleased to add a Third, in regard of the great increase of Business, which, as to *Britain* is equally and industriously managed by all the three, who receive and dispatch whatsoever is brought to them, be it for the Church, the Militia, or private Grants, Pardons, Dispensations, &c. But for Foreign Affairs, they are divided into two Provinces, which comprehend all the Kingdoms and Nations which have intercourse of business with *Great-Britain*; each Secretary receiving all Letters and Addresses from, and making all Dispatches to the several Princes and States comprehended within his own Province; which Division does at present continue notwithstanding the Addition of the third Secretary, Her Majesty having thought fit to continue the Foreign Affairs, at the present, in the Course of dispatch they are now in

Ireland and the *Plantations* are under the Direction of the *English* Secretary, who has the *Southern* Province.

They have this special Honour, that if either of them be a *Baron*, he taketh place, and hath the Precedence of all other Persons of the same Degree, though otherwise by their Creation some of them might have Right to precede him: and a *Knight* in like manner, if he hath no other Qualification; but if above the Degree of a *Baron*, then he takes Place only according to the Seniority of his Creation.

They have their several Lodgings appointed them in all the King's Houses, as well for their own Accommodation, as for their Office, and those that attend upon it. They have also a very liberal Diet at the King's Charge or Board-wages in lieu of it.

And to shew how considerable their Place is, their settled Allowance from the King, in Salary and Pension, is little more than Two thousand pounds Sterling *per Annum* to each of them.

The Secretaries and Clerks, whom they employ under them, are wholly at their own choice, and have no dependance upon any other Power or Persons besides themselves.

The Secretaries of State have the Custody of that Seal of the King, which is properly called the *Signet*; the Use and Application whereof, gives Denomination to an Office, constantly attending the Court, called the *Signet-Office*, wherein there are four Clerks, who wait alternately by Months, and prepare such things as are to pass the *Signet*, in order to the Privy-Seal, or Great-Seal.

These have no Fee from the King, but only Diet, which at present is 200 *l.* yearly: Their Office is in *White-Hall*: they sit by Month, each of them three Months in a Year. One of them always attends the Court wheresoever it removes, and by Warrant from the King, prepares such Bills or Letters for the King to sign, as not being Matter of Law, are by any Warrants directed to them to prepare. In their Office all Grants, whether prepared by the King's Learned Council at Law, or by themselves, for the King's Hand, when signed, are returned, and there transcribed again, and that Transcript is carried to the Office of the principal Secretaries of State, and sealed, and then is called a *Signet*, which is directed to the Lord Privy-Seal, and is his Warrant for issuing out a Privy-Seal upon it, (yet Privy-Seals for Money do now always begin in the Treasury, from whence the first Warrant issues counter-sign'd by the Lord Treasurer:) But when the Nature of the Grant requires the passing the Great Seal; then the Privy-Seal is an Authority to the Lord Chancellor to pass the Great Seal, as the *Signet* was to the Lord Privy-Seal, to affix that Seal to the Grant: But in all Three Offices, *&c.* *Signet*, Privy-Seal, and Great-Seal, the Grant is transcribed. So all which passes from the King, hath these several Ways of being considered before perfected.

There are also Four Clerks of the Privy-Seal.

More of their Office is to be seen in *Stat. 27. of Hen. 8.* worthy to be noted.

Moreover, depending on the Secretaries of State, is an ancient Office called the *Paper-Office*, the Keeper whereof hath in his Charge all the publick Papers, Writings, Matters of State, and Council; all Letters, Intelligences, Negotiations of the King's publick Ministers abroad, and generally all the Papers and Dispatches that pass through the Offices of the Two Secretaries of State, which are from time to time transmitted into

into this Office, and here remain, disposed by way of a
brary, within His Majesty's Palace of *White-Hall*.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the *PARLIAMENT* of *ENGLAND*,
therein of the Person summoning, the manner of
Summons, the Persons summoned, their Privileges,
Place and manner of Sitting, the passing of Bills in
ther House, the passing of Acts of Parliament, of
journing, Proroguing, and Dissolving of Parliament
&c.

BEfore the Conquest, the Great Council of the King, consist-
ing only of the Great Men of the Kingdom, was called
Magnatum Conventus, or else *Praetorum Procerumque Concilium*,
by the Saxons in their own Tongue, *Wittena-Gemot* the Council
or Assembly of the Sages, and *Micel-Gemot*, the Great Assem-
bly; after the Conquest, about the beginning of K. Edw.
some say in the time of Hen. I. it was called by the French Word
Parlementum, from *Parler*, to talk together, still consisting
(divers great Authors affirm) only of the Great Men of the Na-
tion, until the Reign of Henry the Third, the Commons
were called to sit in Parliament; for divers Authors prefer
to say, the first Writs to be found in Records, sent forth
to summon them, bare date 49 Hen. III. above Four hundred Year
ago. Yet some Antiquaries are of Opinion, that long before
nothing of moment wherein the Lives or Estates of the Com-
mon People of *England* were concerned, ever passed without
their common Consent.

None but the King hath Authority to summon a Parliament
In the King's Absence out of the Realm, the *Custos Regni*
the King's Name doth summon a Parliament; and during the
King's Minority within the Realm, the *Protector Regni* doth
same.

No Parliament can begin without the King's Presence, either
in Person, or by Representation in Commission.

When the King of *England* is with his Parliament in time
Peace, he is then said to be in the Height of his Royal Dignity
as well as when he is at the Head of his Army in time of War.
There is then scarce any thing that the King cannot do, his
Power cannot be confined for Causes or Persons within
Bounds.

Parliament is summoned in Manner following : Fifty Days
 last before the Parliament doth Assemble, the King issues
 his Writ, *cum Advifamento Confilii fui* ; and the Warrant is,
Ipsum Regem & Confilium.

The King's Writ (which is a short Letter or Epistle) is di-
 rected and sent to every particular Person of the Lords Spiritu-
 al and Temporal, commanding the Lords Spiritual *in Fide &*
Fidione, and the Lords Temporal, *per Fidem & Allegiantiam*,
 to appear at a certain Time and Place, to Treat, and give their
 Advice in some certain important Affairs concerning the
 Church and State, &c.

Other Writs are sent to the Sheriff of each County, to sum-
 mon the People to elect Two Knights for each County, Two
 Burgesses for each City, and One or Two Burgesses for each
 Borough, according to Statute, Charter, or Custom.

In these Elections anciently all the People had their Votes,
 and the most Votes carried it ; but for avoiding of Tumults and
 Unquietness, it was enacted by *Hen. VI.* That none should have
 Suffrage in the Election of Knights of the Shire, but such
 as were Free-holders, did reside in the County, and had year-
 ly revenue 40 s. (which, till the Discovery of the Gold and
 Silver in *America*, was more than 10 l. is now) whence it
 came to pass, that the *Lay-commons* were then elected as the
Copy-commons, the *Procuratores Cleri* were and ever have been,
sine Prece, sine Pretio, sine Poculo, &c. Yet there was then, as
 there is now, this Defect or Absurdity, That whereas all *English-men*,
 who have considerable Estates, ought not to be taxed without
 their own Consent in Parliament, by themselves, or by their
 Representatives ; Copy-holders in *England*, whereof there are
 many who have a Thousand Pounds a Year, have no Voice in
 the Election of Knights of the Shire.

The Persons elected for each County, are to be *Milites Nota-*
bi, or at least *Esquires*, or Gentlemen fit to be made Knights,
 as it is in the Statute of *Hen. VI.* They ought to be *de discretio-*
nis Militibus, & ad laborandum Potentioribus, as the Words in
 the Writs have been : They ought to be Native *English-men*,
 or at least, such as have been Naturalized by Act of Parlia-
 ment ; no Alien or Denizen, none of the Twelve Judges,
 the Sheriff of a County, no Ecclesiastical Person, may be
 chosen a Parliament-man, to serve for any County, City, or
 Borough.

As to the Legality of sitting in either House of Parliament,
 it is absolutely necessary, That a Man should be of full Age ;
 that is, Twenty-one Years old at least ; for if no Man under
 that Age can dispose of his own Estate, nor can make one le-
 gal Act to that purpose, then much less may he bear any part
 of the Supreme Power of the Nation, to judge, vote, or dis-
 pose of the Estate of the whole Realm.

All Members of Parliament, both Lords and Commons, they may attend the publick Service of their Country, privileg'd, with their Menial Servants attending on the Persons, together with all their necessary Goods brought along with them, from all Attachments and Imprisonments Debts, Trespasses, Account or Covenant, all the Time they are on the Way to the Place of Parliament, all the Time of the Session, and all the time they are on their Way home again, *Eundo, Morando, ad propria Redeundo* (for so were the Words;) but they are not privileg'd from Arrest for Treason, Felony, or Breach of the Peace. Note, That the Privileges of Members of Parliament having been much abus'd since the Restoration of the Royal Family, are wisely restrain'd by an Act of Parliament made about the End of the late King *William's* Rei n.

The Place of Meeting for this High and Honorable Assembly, is in whatsoever City, Town or House the King pleaseth; but of later Times it hath usually been held at the King's ancient Palace at *Westminster*; all the Lords in a Room by themselves, and the Commons not far from them in another fair Room, which was heretofore the ancient Chapel of St. Stephen.

The Manner of Sitting in the Lords House is thus.

The King as oft as he comes (which hath usually been on at the opening of Parliaments, or at the passing of Bills, or solemn Debates, as some Kings, and particularly her late Majesty, have frequently done) is placed at the upper End of the Room, in a Chair of State, having a Cloth of State over his Head, under which, on either Hand, are none but the King's Children.

On the King's Right Hand is a Seat for the *Prince of Wales*. On the King's Left Hand is a Seat for the *Duke of York*.

On the King's Right Hand, and next the Wall, are placed on a Form, first the King's Vicar-General in all Causes Ecclesiastick, in case his Majesty shall (as *Henry* the Eighth did) create any such; and then next to him on the same Form, the two Archbishops; below these on another Form, the Bishops of *London* *Durham* and *Winchester*; then upon other Forms on the same Side, all the rest of the Bishops sit, according to the Priority of their Consecration.

On the King's Left Hand, upon Forms are placed the *Lord Chancellor*, *Treasurer*, *President of the King's Council*, and *Lord Privy-Seal*; if they are Barons, above all Dukes, except those of the Royal Family.

On the same Side sit the *Dukes*, *Marquisses* and *Earls*, according to their Creations.

Upon the first Form a-cross the House, below the Wool-sacks, sit the *Viscounts*, and upon the next Form the *Barons* all order.

The Great Chamberlain, the Constable, the Marshal, the Lord Admiral, the Great Master, or Lord Steward, the King's Chamberlain, shall sit above all other of the same Degree of Nobility with themselves, by an Act of Parliament in *Rot. Parl. 3 Hen. 8.* 10. and the chief Secretary being a *Baron*, shall sit above all *Barons*, who have none of the aforementioned Offices; and if he be a *Bishop*, above all other *Bishops* not having any of the said Offices.

The rest of the Peers sit according to the Order of their creation.

The Lords Chancellor, Treasurer, President, Privy-Seal, and Secretary of State, being under the Degree of *Baron*, were wont to sit at the uppermost part of the Wool-Sacks in the midst of the Parliament Chamber; but now no Privy-Councillors or Secretaries of State may sit in that House, unless they be Peers.

Of late the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, (if the King be present) stands behind the Cloth of Estate, otherwise sits on the first Wool-Sack, thwart the Chair of State, his Great Seal and place by him: He is Lord Speaker of the Lords House. Upon the other Wool-Sacks sit the Judges, the King's Council at Law, and the Masters of Chancery. These being not *Barons*, have no Suffrage in Parliament, only sit to give their Advice when it is required. The Reason why these Sages are placed upon Wool-sacks may probably be, to mind them of the great Importance of Wool and Sheep to this Nation.

Heretofore, on the lowermost Wool-Sack, were placed the Clerk of the Crown, and Clerk of the Parliament; whereof the former is concerned in all Writs of Parliament, and Pardons in Parliament; the other records all things done in Parliament, and keepeth the Records of the same. This Clerk hath also two Clerks under him, who used to kneel behind the same Wool-Sack, and write thereon; but now they sit on a Form behind a Table. Without the Bar of the Lords House sits the King's first Gentleman-Usher, called the Black-Rod, from a Black staff he carries in his Hand; under whom is a Yeoman-Usher, that waits at the Door within, a Cryer without, and a Sergeant at Mace always attending the Lord Chancellor.

When the King is present with the Crown on his Head, none of the Lords are covered.

The Judges stand till the King gives them Leave to sit.

When the King is absent, the Lords at their Entrance do Reverence to the Chair of State, as is, or should be done by all that enter into the King's Presence Chamber.

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The *Judges* then may sit, but may not be covered, till the Chancellor or Keeper signifie to them the Leave of the Lord

The *King's Council*, and *Masters of Chancery*, sit also, but may not be cover'd at all.

The *Commons* sit in their House promiscuously, only the *Speaker* hath a Chair or Seat fix'd towards the upper-end thereof; and the *Clerk*, with his Assistant, sits near him at the Table just below the *Speaker's* Chair. The Members of the *House of Commons* never had any Robes, as the *Lords* ever had, except the *Speaker* and *Clerks*, who always in the House wear Gowns; sometimes Professors of the Law, in Term-time do; and the four Members of the City of *London*, the first Day of every New Parliament wear Scarlet-Gowns, and sit all together on the Right-Hand of the Chair, next to the *Speaker*.

The Time of Sitting in Parliament is upon any Day in the Morning; only upon some high Festivals, or Fast-Days, or Sundays, it hath not been usual to assemble but upon the most urgent Occasions. The *Speaker* always adjourns the House at Nine of the Clock in the Morning of such Day as the House agrees to adjourn to.

Upon the Day prefix'd by the King or Queen in the Writ of Summons, the King or Queen comes in Person, if to Westminster, where Parliaments of late Years have constantly been held: At his or her Arrival there, twenty-one Great-Guns on the other side of the River *Thames* are discharged, as they are again at His Majesty's Return from the House of Lords; in the Room next to which, call'd the Prince's Chamber, the King puts on his Crown and Robes, and from thence is conducted into the House of Lords by the Lord Great Chamberlain; who being seated with his Crown on his Head, and cloathed in his Royal Robes, he sends for the Commons by the Gentleman Usher of the Black-Rod, who (knocking at the Door of the House of Commons, which thereupon is by the Sergeant at Arms attending the House opened) at the Bar of the House makes a Bow, and advancing a few Steps, a Second, and a Third saying, *Gentlemen of the House of Commons, The King commends this honourable House to attend him immediately in the House of Lords* and then retiring backwards, bowing, withdraws; and the Commons forthwith attending His Majesty in the House of Lords, are in the King's Name, by the Lord Chancellor or Keeper (who usually is Speaker of the House of Lords, who then stands behind His Majesty) commanded to chuse them a Speaker. Whereupon they returning to their own House, make choice of one of their own Members, who afterwards, upon another Day appointed, they present to the King; and being approved of by His Majesty sitting on the Throne, all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal being in their Robes of Scarlet, he makes a modest Refusal; which not

ed, he petitions His Majesty, That the Commons may have, their Sitting, free Access to His Majesty, freedom of Speech in their own House, and freedom from Arrests: After which the Speaker makes his Speech to both Houses, the whole House of Commons being presumed to be at the Bar of the House of Commons.

The manner of chusing the Speaker, is, that any Member of the House standing up in his Place, and making a short introductory Speech, moves, That such a Member of the House as he names, may take the Chair; and being seconded in that Motion by some other Member of the House, if no Contest opens, they lead the Person so named from his Seat to the Bar of the House, from whence they conduct him, bowing thrice, to the House to the Chair, where being placed, he stands up, and returns his Thanks to the House for the Honour they have done him, and modestly acknowledges his inability to perform the Trust, desires the House would make choice of some other able Person; which being disapproved, he submits to the Pleasure; and after receiving the Directions of the House, makes the usual Requests to be made at his appearing before the House, adjourns to the Day appointed for that purpose; which Day come, the Usher of the *Black-Rod* being sent again for the Commons, alters his Stile, and addresses himself to the Speaker: If a Contest happens about the choice of a Speaker, some other Person being moved for, and seconded as before, it is determined by a Question, as in a Committee of the whole House by changing sides: The Clerk of the House of Commons, putting the Question, he being a Patent-Officer for Life, and never wanting upon such Occasion, and as in the House to the Speaker, and in Committees to the Chairmen, so in this House all Speeches or Motions are directed to the Clerk of the House of Commons; and 'tis observable, that the two Persons nominated for Speaker, in Compliment vote for each other. Before any Affair be medled with, even before the choice of a Speaker, all the Members of the House of Commons take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy in the presence of an Officer appointed by the King, who is usually the Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household: If the Parliament sit at *Westminster*, said Oaths are taken in the Room call'd the *Court of Wards*; since the Revolution, they take the New ones appointed by the House of Parliament, of 1st of *William and Mary*; and after the choice of the Speaker, do in the House, at the Table, take the Oaths again, and declare and subscribe their Opinions against the Doctrine of Transubstantiation, Invocation and Intercession of Saints, and the Sacrifice of the Mass; which Test the Lords also are now obliged to take, before they can sit and vote upon any Affair whatsoever.

Note also, That all the Members are obliged, besides other Oaths and Tests, to abjure the Pretender in the House before they can give any Vote therein, except for the Choice of the Speaker.

The Power and Privileges of both Houses of Parliament are divers and distinct one from another.

The Lords House, not only jointly with the King and Commons, hath a Power in making and repealing Laws, but also *in tractando & consilium impendendo*, as the Words of the Writ are, also in judging of Controversies, judging in the Arraignments of any Peer of the Realm, Impeachments, putting Men to the Oaths, especially in Matters of Importance, as the Corruption of Judges and Magistrates, in Error, illegal Proceedings in other Courts, in Appeals from Decrees in Chancery, &c.

The Lords that conform not to the Protestant Religion, no longer sit, nor have Suffrage in the Lords House, by Stat. 30 Car.

All the Lords Spiritual and Temporal have this Privilege, That if by reason of Sicknefs, or other Business; they cannot appear, they make their Proxies to Vote in their stead; so that in every Parliament, every Person in England, either by himself or Proxy or Representative, is said to be there, and to have his Suffrage for making or repealing any Law. But at the beginning of every Parliament, such Lords as would make their Proxies, are obliged to enter them in Person.

The Commons also have a Power in making and repealing Laws. And for levying of any Money upon the Subject, a Bill begins in the Commons House, because from them doth arise the greater part of the Monies; neither will they allow the Lords to make any Alteration in a Money-Bill.

The Commons have the Privilege to supplicate and propose Laws, to impeach publick Delinquents, even the highest Lords of the Kingdom, both Spiritual and Temporal.

The House of Commons is the Grand Inquest of the Realm, summoned from all Parts to present Publick Grievances and Delinquents to the King and Lords, to be redressed and punished; and to this purpose the Lords sit in their Robes on the Bench covered, as Judges do in other Judicatories; they swear and examin Witnesses, and at length pass Sentence, whilst the Members of the Commons House stand bare at the Bar of the Lords House, (which yet the Commons of late have refus'd to do,) produce Witnesses, manage Evidences, &c.

Note, That although every Member of the Commons House is chosen to serve for one particular County, City, or Borough, yet he serves for the whole Kingdom, and his Voice is equal to any other, and hath Power absolute to consent or dissent without ever acquainting those that sent him, or demanding their Assent, as the States-General of the United Netherlands are obliged to do in many Cases.

Yet are they to make it their special Care to promote the good of that County, City, or Borough, for which they serve, from which heretofore they usually did receive Instructions and Directions concerning their Grievances, Wants, &c.

Altho' the Lords of Parliament are to bear their own Charges, because they represent there only themselves; yet all the Commons, both Lay and Clergy, that is, *Procuratores Cleri*, are to have *rationabiles Expensas*, (as the Words of the Writ are,) that is, such Allowance as the King, considering the Prices of all things, shall judge meet to impose upon the People to pay; in the 17th of *Edw. II.* it was Ten Groats for Knights, Five Groats for Burgeses; but not long after it was Four Groats a Day for Dubb'd Knights, and Two Shillings for all others; which in those Days, as appears by the Prices of all things, was a considerable Sum, in comparison to what it is now; for not only their Expences were consider'd, tho' that was great, by reason of their suitable Attendance, that every Parliament-Man had, but also their Pains, their Loss of Time, and necessary neglect of their own private Affairs for the Service of their Country; and when Counties, Cities, and Boroughs, paid so dear for their Expences, they were wont to take care to chuse such Men as were best able, and most diligent in the speedy dispatch of Affairs; by which means, with some others, more Business in those Times was dispatch'd in Parliament in a Week, than is now perhaps in a Month.

The manner of Debates, of Passing of Bills and Acts, is thus: Any Member of Parliament may move for a Bill to be brought in, which upon the Question put, being agreed to by the House, the Person making the Motion, together with some others who second that Motion, are order'd to prepare and bring in the same; which when ready, some one of those Members so order'd, presents the Bill, reading the Order at the side of the House, desiring Leave to bring the Bill to the House; which upon the Question being agreed to, it has sometimes a first Reading immediately, if not, it may at another time, the House agreeing thereto, be read by the Clerk at the Table; after whom the Speaker taking the Bill in his Hand, reads the Abbreviate or Abstract of the said Bill; which done, after Debate upon the Bill, if any happens, he puts the Question whether it shall have a Second Reading, and sometimes, upon Motion, appoints a Day for it: When the Bill is read a Second time, the Question is, whether it shall be committed, which is either to a Committee of the whole House, if the Bill be of Importance, or otherwise to a private Committee, any Member at pleasure naming the Persons to be in that Committee, whose Names being read by the Clerk at the Table, it is ordered, that they meet at Five a Clock in the

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Speaker's Chamber, and Report their Opinion to the House, who accordingly meeting, chuse their Chairman, and adjourn to some other time, or then proceed upon the Bill, after which the Chairman first causes a Clerk attending the Committee to read the Bill, then takes the Bill himself, and reads it Paragraph by Paragraph, putting every Clause to the Question, filling up the Blanks, and making Amendments according to the Opinion of the Majority of the Committee, of whom there must be eight of the Persons named regularly to proceed, tho' five may adjourn: When the Committee have gone through the Bill, the Chairman, by Directions of the Committee, makes his Report at the side of the House, reading all the Additions or Alterations made by the Committee, and how any of these Amendments have enlarged the Scope of the Bill, and what connexion they have with, the Clerk having at the Committee writ down the Folio and Line of the Bill those Amendments are to be found, and if any Clauses have been thought fit to be added by the Committee, they are marked Alphabetically, and read by the Chairman, who then moves to have Leave to bring up the Report to the Table; which being agreed to, he does, and delivers to the Clerk, who reads all the Amendments and Clauses, the Speaker putting the Question, whether they shall be read a Second time; and if agreed to, reads them himself; and many of them as the House agrees to, the Question is put, Whether the Bill so amended shall be Ingross'd, that is to be written fair in Parchment, and read the Third time some other Day: And then the Speaker holding the Bill in his Hand, puts the Question, whether the Bill should pass; If the Majority be for it, then it is written on the Bill by the Clerk, *Soit Baillie aux Seigneurs*; or if in the House of Lords, there is writ there *Soit Baillie aux Communes*, retaining still in this and some other things about making Laws the Custom of our Ancestors, as after the Norman Conquest, were generally skill'd in the French Tongue. When an Ingrossed Bill is read, and any Clause offer'd to be added to it, they must be in Parchment ingrossed like the Bill, which are then call'd Riders; and if agreed to, are accordingly added to the Bill.

Petitions are offered after the manner of Bills at the Bar of the House, and brought up by the Member who presents them, and are deliver'd at the Table.

All Messages from the Lords, as likewise all Persons appearing at the Bar of the House, are introduced by the Sergeant attending the House, with his Mace upon his Shoulder.

The Mace, while the Speaker is in the Chair, is always upon the Table, except when sent upon any extraordinary Occasion into Westminster-Hall, and Court of Requests, to summon the Members to attend; but when the House resolves itself into a Com-

ree of the whole House, the Mace is laid under the Table, the Chairman to that Committee takes the Chair where the Clerk of the House usually sits.

Forty Members are requisite to make a House in the House of Commons, and Eight a Committee: The House generally begins with reading some Bill unperfected the Sessions before.

After the Speaker and Members have taken the Oaths, the Reading Orders of the House are read, and Grand Committees appointed to sit on usual Days; but of late Years, (tho' they are appointed by every New-Parliament,) they have not done except the Committee of Elections and Privileges, which is no Committee of the whole House, is first called in the Speaker's Chamber, and adjourns into the House, because it is very numerous, every one of the House having a Vote therein, tho' not nam'd of the Committee, of whom there must be Eight to impower the Committee to act, which how numerous soever they be, they can't do without it. When any Member in the House or Committee stands up to speak, he must be uncover'd; and in strictness, and regularly, he ought to sit uncover'd.

When the Speaker finds divers Bills prepared to be put to Question, he gives Notice the Day before, That to Morrow he intends to put such Bills to the Passing, or Third Reading, and desires the special Attendance of all the Members. If a Bill be rejected, it cannot be any more proposed, during the same Sessions.

A Bill sent by the Commons up to the Lords, is usually (to shew Respect) attended with a certain number of the Members of the House: As they come up to the Lords Bar, the Member who hath the Bill makes three profound Reverences, saying, *Commons have Passed an Act, intituled, &c. to which they desire Lordships Concurrence*; and delivers it to the Lord Chancellor or Keeper, who for that Purpose comes down to the Bar.

A Bill sent down by the Lords to the Commons, is usually sent by some of the Masters of Chancery, or other Person whose Office is on the Wool-Sacks, (and by none of the Members of the House, and they coming up to the Speaker, and bowing to him, deliver to him the Bill, after one of them hath read the Title, and desired it might be there taken into Consideration; afterwards it Passes the House, then it is written on the Bill, *Commons ont assentex*. All Messages from the Commons to the Lords, are introduc'd by the Black-Rod. All Messengers from the Lords, are introduc'd by the Sergeant, who with his Mace on his Shoulder going on their Right-hand, they with him bow three Bows as they draw near to the Speaker, and then deliver their Message; they do the same as they retreat, without turning their Backs to the Chair. In Messages of great Importance, the Lords make use of one or two of the Judges to go to the House of Commons.

When any one in the *Common House* will speak to a Bill, he stands up uncover'd, and directs his Speech only to the *Speaker*; then if what he delivers be confuted by another, yet he is not allowed to answer again the same Day, (unless Personally reflected on,) lest the whole Time should be spent by two talkative Persons. Also, if a Bill be debated in the House, no Man may speak to it in one Day above once, unless the whole House be turned into a *Committee*, and then every Member may reply as oft as he, or the Chairman, judges it expedient.

If any one in either House speaks Words of Offence to the King's Majesty, or to the House, he is call'd to the Bar, where commonly on his Knees he receives a Reprimand from the *Speaker*; and asking Pardon of the House, he returns to his Place; but if the Offence be very great, he is sent to the Tower, and sometimes to other Prisons.

The *Speaker* is not allowed to perswade or dissuade in Passing of a Bill, but only to make a short and plain Narrative; nor Vote, except the House be equally divided.

After Dinner the Parliament ordinarily assembles not, tho many times they continue sitting long in the Afternoon, and sometimes after Candle-light.

In the *Lords House* they give their Suffrages, or Votes, beginning at the *Puisne*, or lowest Baron, and so the rest *seriatim* every one answering apart, [*Content*, or *Not Content*.] And in the Affirmatives and Negatives are equal, *semper præsumitur pro Negante*, the *Speaker* being not allowed a casting-Voice, unless he be a Peer of the Realm.

In the *House of Commons* they Vote by *Yea's* and *No's* altogether; and if it be doubtful whether is the greater Number then the House divides; and if the Question be to bring any thing into the House, as a Bill, Petition, &c. then the *Ay's* go out; but if it be upon any thing the House is once possess'd of the *No's* go out. Upon all Questions where the House divides the *Speaker* appoints four Tellers, two of each Opinion, who after they have told those within, place themselves in the Passage betwixt the Bar and Door of the House, and tell the others who went out, and who, till then, are not permitted to come in; which being done, the two Tellers that have the Majority take the Right-Hand, and placing themselves within the Bar all four make their Reverences as they advance, three times and then at the Table deliver the Numbers, saying, The *Ay's* that went out are so many; The *No's* that stay'd in, so many and *vice-versâ*: Which the *Speaker* repeats, and declares the Majority.

In a *Committee* of the whole House, the way of dividing is by changing Sides, the *Ay's* taking the Right, the *No's* the Left-Hand of the Chair; and then there are but two Tellers.

If a Bill pass in one House, and being sent to the other House, they demur upon it, then a Conference is demanded in the Painted Chamber, where certain deputed Members of each House meet, the Lords sitting cover'd at a Table, the Commons standing bare, where the Business is debated: If they then agree not, that Business is nulled; but if they agree, then it is at last brought (with all other Bills which have Passed in both Houses) to the King, who comes again with his Crown on his Head, and cloathed with his Royal Robes, and being seated in his Chair of State, and all the Lords in their Robes, the Clerk of the Crown reads the Title of each Bill, and as he reads, the Clerk of the Parliament, according to his Instructions from the King, who hath before maturely consider'd each Bill, pronounceth the Royal Assent. If it be a Publick Bill, the Answer is, *Le Roy le veut*, which gives Life and Birth to that Bill that was before but an *Embryo*. If a Private Bill, the Answer is, *Soit fait comme il est desire*,

If it be a Bill which the King likes not, then the Answer is, *Le Roy s'avisera*, which is taken for an absolute denial in a more civil way, and that Bill is wholly nulled.

The King, without his Personal Presence, can, by Commission granted to some of his Nobles, give his Royal Assent to any Bill that requires haste; as Her late Majesty was pleas'd to do, during the whole time of the last Sessions of Parliament, on account of the Death of the late Prince George of Denmark.

If it be a Bill for Monies given to His Majesty, then the Answer is, *Le Roy remercie ses loyaux Sujets, accepte leur Benevolence, & ainsi le veut*.

The Bill for the King's General Pardon, hath but one Reading in either House, for this Reason, because they must take it as the King will please to give it. When the Bill for the General Pardon is Passed by the King, the Answer is thus, *Les Princes, Seigneurs & Communes en ce Parlement assemblez au nom de tous autres Sujets remercient tres humblement votre Majeste & prient Dieu qu'il vous donne en sante bonne vie & longue*.

All Acts of Parliament before the Reign of Henry VII. were made and Enrolled in *Latin*, or *French*, now in *English* only.

The Adjournments are usually made in the Lords House by the Chancellor, or Keeper, in the King's Name, to what other Day the King pleaseth, and also to what other Place, if he think fit to remove them, as sometimes hath been done, and then all Bills already debated and read, in one or both Houses, continue to the next Meeting, in the same state they were in before the Adjournment, and so may be resumed. Note, That this is to be understood only of such Adjournments as are in order to a Session for some time; for in all other Cases 'tis the undoubted Privilege of each House to adjourn themselves, &c.

In like manner the Parliament is *Prorogued*; but by a Proclamation there is a Session ended; and then the Bills that were almost ready in both Houses for the Royal Assent, nor having it, must, at the Re-assembling of the Parliament, begin a new Session.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, upon Notice given That it is the King's Pleasure, that House shall *Adjourn*, do say, with the Assent of the House, *This House is Adjourned*.

When the King's Pleasure is to *Prorogue* or *Dissolve* the Parliament, His Majesty commonly comes in Person, with the Crown on his Head, sends the *Black-Rod* for all the House of Commons to come to the Bar of the Lords House; and after the King's Answer to each Bill signified, as aforementioned, his Majesty usually makes a Speech, and sometimes the Lord-Chancellor another; then the Lord Chancellor, by the special Command of the King, pronounces the Parliament *Prorogued* or *Dissolved*.

The King being Head of the Parliament, if his Death happens during the Sitting of the Parliament, it was formerly, ipso facto, *Dissolved*. But to prevent Tumults and Confusions, it has been of late expressly provided by a solemn Act, That a Parliament Sitting, or in Being, at the Demise of the King, shall continue; and if not sitting, shall meet expressly, for keeping the Peace of the Realm and preserving the Succession.

Anciently, after every Session of Parliament, the King commanded every Sheriff to proclaim the several Acts, and to cause them to be duly observed; yet without that Proclamation, the Law intended that every one have Notice by his Representative, of what is transacted in Parliament: Of latter Times, since Printing became common, that Custom hath been laid aside.

C H A P. XIV.

Of particular Governments; and first, of the Ecclesiastical, Civil and Military Government of the King's Household.

FOR the Ecclesiastical Government of the King's Court, there is first a *Dean* of the *Chapel-Royal*, who is usually some grave, learned Prelate, chosen by the King, and who, as *Dean*, acknowledgeth no Superior but the King; for as the King's Palace is exempt from all inferior *Temporal Jurisdiction*, so is his Chapel from all *Spiritual*: It is call'd *Capella Domestica* the *Domain Chapel*; is not within the Jurisdiction or Diocese of any Bishop, but as a *Regal Peculiar*, exempt and reserved

Vifitation and immediate Government of the King, who is
 Supreme Ordinary, as it were, over all *England*. By the
 Dean are chosen all other Officers of the Chapel, name-
 ly a Sub-Dean, or Precentor *Capella*; thirty-two Gentlemen of
 the Chapel, whereof twelve are Priests, and one of them is
 Professor to the King's Household, whose Office is to read
 Prayers every Morning to the Family, to visit the Sick, to ex-
 amine and prepare Communicants, to inform such as desire Ad-
 vice in any Case of Conscience, or Point of Religion, &c.
 The other twenty Gentlemen, commonly call'd Clerks of the
 Chapel, are with the aforesaid Priests, to perform in the Chapel
 the Office of Divine-Service, in Praying, Singing, &c. One
 of these being well skill'd in Musick, is chosen Master of the
 Children, whereof there are twelve in ordinary, to instruct them
 in the Rules and Art of Musick, for the Service of the Chapel.
 Three other of the said Clerks are chosen to be Organists.
 There are moreover four Officers, call'd *Vergers*, from the
 Rods carried in their Hands, being a *Sergeant*, two *Reo-*
vers, and a *Groom* of the Chapel.
 In the King's Chapel, thrice every Day Prayers are read,
 God's Service and Worship perform'd with great Decency,
 Order and Devotion, and should be a Pattern to all other
 Churches and Chapels of *England*.

The King hath also his private Oratory, where some of his
 Chaplains in Ordinary are to read Divine-Service to his Ma-
 jesty on Working-Days, Morning and Evening.

The Lord High Almoner disposes of the King's Alms, and
 that Use receives (besides other Monies allow'd by the
 King, all *Deodands*, & *Bona Felonum de se*, to be that way
 disposed.

Moreover, the Lord Almoner hath the Privilege to give the
 King's Dish to whatsoever poor Man he pleases, that is, the first
 Dish at Dinner, which is set upon the King's Table, or instead
 thereof 4 *d. per Diem*. Next he distributes to twenty-four poor
 Men, nominated by the Parishioners of the Parish adjacent to the
 King's Place of Residence, to each of them 4 *d.* in Money, a
 half-penny Loaf and a Gallon of Beer, or instead thereof, 3 *d.* in
 Money, to be equally divided among them every Morning at
 seven of the Clock at the Court Gate; and every poor Man be-
 fore he receives the Alms, is to repeat the Creed and the Lord's
 Prayer in the Presence of one of the King's Chaplains, depu-
 tyed by the Lord Almoner to be his Sub-Almoner, who is also to
 utter new-coin'd Two-pences in the Towns and Places where
 the King passeth through in his Progress, to a certain Sum by
 Year. Besides, there are many poor Pensioners to the
 King and Queen below Stairs; that is, such as are put to Pen-
 sion, either because they are so Old, that they are unfit for Ser-
 vice, or else the Widows of such of his Majesty's Household

Servants that died poor, and were not able to provide for their Wives and Children in their Life-times: Every one of them hath a Competency duly paid them.

Under the Lord High Almoner, there is a *Sub-Almoner*, a *Man*, and two *Grooms* of the *Almonry*.

Besides all these, the King hath a *Clerk of the Closet*, or Confessor to his Majesty, who is some Reverend Divine, whose Office is to attend at the King's Right-hand during Divine Service, to resolve all Doubts concerning Spiritual Matters, to wait on his Majesty in his private Oratory or Closet, &c.

Chaplains.] The King hath also 48 Chaplains in Ordinary, who are usually eminent Doctors in Divinity, whereof four every Month wait at Court, to preach in the Chapels on Sundays and other Festivals before the King, and in the Morning early on Sundays before the Household, to read Divine Service before the King, out of Chapel daily (as aforementioned) twice in the King's private Oratory, to give thanks at the Table in the Clerk of the Closet's Absence, &c.

In time of *Lent*, according to ancient laudable Custom, Divine Service and Preaching is perform'd in a more solemn manner.

Lent Sermons.] Anciently at Court there were Sermons in *Lent* only, and that in the Afternoon, in the open Air, and then only preached by Bishops, Deans, and principal Prebendaries. The *Lent-Preachers* are appointed by the Lord Chamberlain: On the first *Wednesday*, called *Ashwednesday*, in the Morning, begins the *Dean of the Chapel* to preach, on each *Wednesday* after, one of his Majesty's more eloquent *Chaplains*, every *Friday* the *Dean* of some Cathedral or Collegiate Church: On the last *Friday*, called *Good-Friday*, the *Dean of Westminster* is always to preach; on every *Sunday* in *Lent*, some Bishop preaches; on the last *Sunday* of *Lent*, called *Palm-Sunday*, the *Archbishop*; and upon *Easter-Day*, the *Lord High Almoner*.

Collar and Offering-Days.] Twelve Days in the Year being high and principal Festivals, his Majesty after Divine Service, attended with his principal Nobility, adorned with their Collars of the Garter, together with the Heralds, in their rich Coats, in a grave solemn Manner at the Altar, offers a Sum of Gold to God, in token that by his Grace he is King, and holdeth all of him.

All Offerings made at the holy Altar by the King and Queen did anciently belong to the Disposal of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, if his Grace were present, wheresoever the Court was; but now to the *Dean of the Chapel*, to be distributed amongst the Poor.

Those twelve Days are, *Christmas*, *Easter*, *Whitsunday*, and *All Saints*, called *Household-Days*, upon which the *Byzant* or Gold to be offer'd, is deliver'd to the King by the *Lord Steward*, or some other

of the principal Officers: Then *New-years-day*, *Twelfth-day*, the latter of which, Gold, Frankincense, and Myrrh, in al Purfes, are offer'd by the King. Lastly, *Candlemas*, *Annun-*
tion, *Ascension*, *Trinity-Sunday*, *St. John Baptist*, and *Michaelmas-*
when only Gold is offer'd. Upon *Christmas*, *Easter*, and
Sunday, his Majesty usually receives the Holy Sacrament,
but two or three of the principal Bishops, and some of
Royal Family communicating with him; but with the late
King (who with great Piety and exemplary Devotion, re-
ceiv'd the Sacrament once a Month) any of the Household are
permitted to communicate.

The Gold offer'd by the King at the Altar, when he receives
the Sacrament, and upon high Festivals, is still called the *Byzant*,
which anciently was a Piece of Gold, supposed to be coin'd by
Emperors of *Constantinople*, which City was formerly call'd
Constantinople. That which was used by King *James the First*, was
a Piece of Gold, having on the one side the Pourtraict of the
King kneeling before an Altar, with four Crowns before him,
circumscrib'd with this Motto, *Quid retribuam Domino pro*
his que tribuit mihi? and on the other side was a Lamb ly-
ing by a Lion, with this Motto, *Cor contritum & humiliatum non*
despiciet Deus.

Of the Civil Government of the King's Court.

[Lord Steward of the King's Household.]

OF the Civil Government of the King's Court, the chief Of-
ficer is *Lord Steward*, called also in the Time of *Henry the*
Fourth, *The Great Master of the King's Household*, after the *French*
Manner; but *primo Mariæ*, and ever since call'd, *The Lord Steward*
of the King's Household.

The State of the King's House is committed to him, to be
regulated and guided by his Discretion, and all his Commands in
that respect to be obey'd and observ'd. And as his Power is great, so
is his Dignity, State and Honour. The Steward and Treasu-
rer are within the King's House, saith an old Manuscript, *represent*
the State of an Earl.

He hath Authority over all Officers and Servants of the
King's House, except those of his Majesty's Chapel, Chamber,
Stable, &c.

He, by vertue of his Office, without any other Commission,
may punish all Enormities, as *Treasons*, *Murders*, *Felonies*, *Blood-*
shed committed in the Court, or within the *Verge*, which is
a way within twelve Miles of the chief Tunnel of the
City, (only *London* by Charter is exempted) for the Law
has an high Esteem of the Dignity of the King's settled
House, laid out such a Plat of Ground about his House,

(as

(as a *Haut pas* or *Foot-Carpet*, spread about the King's Chamber) to be subject to a special exempt Jurisdiction depending on the King's Person, and great Officers, that so when the King comes, there should come with him Peace and Order, and an Awe and Reverence in Mens Hearts; besides, it would have been a kind of Eclipsing of the King's Honour, that where the King was, any Justice should be sought, but immediately from the King's own Officers; and therefore from very ancient Times, the Jurisdiction of the *Verge* hath been executed by the Lord Steward, with great Ceremony, in the Nature of a *Peculiar King's-Bench*.

Note, That to the Lord Steward belongs at the Beginning of Parliaments to attend the King's Person, and to minister Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy to all the several Members of the House of Commons, and at the End of Parliaments to add the *Parliamentary Expenses*, &c.

The Lord Steward is a *White-Staff-Officer*, for he in the King's Presence carrieth a *White-Staff*; and at other times going abroad, it is carried by a Footman bareheaded. This *White-Staff* is taken for a Commission: At the Death of the King, over his Hearse made for the King's Body, he breaketh this Staff, and thereby dischargeth all the Officers.

Lord-Chamberlain.] The next Officer is the Lord-Chamberlain, who hath the Oversight of all Officers belonging to the King's Chamber, except the Precinct of the King's Bed-Chamber, which is wholly under the Groom of the Stole; and above Stairs, who are all sworn by him (or his Warrant to *Gentleman-Ushers*) to the King. He hath also the Oversight of the Officers of the *Ward-robe*, at all his Majesty's Houses, of the removing *Ward-rob*es, or of Beds, Tents, Revels, Masques, Comedians, Hunting, Messengers, Trumpeters, Drummers, Handicraftsmen, and Artisans retained in the King's Service.

Moreover, he hath the Oversight of the *Sergeants at Arms*, all Physicians, Apothecaries, Surgeons, Barbers, &c. To him also belongeth the Oversight of the *Chaplains*, though he himself is a *Lay-man*; contrary in this particular to the ancient Custom of England, and modern Custom of all other Kingdoms, where Ecclesiasticks, are never under the ordering of *Lay-men*.

Master of the Horse.] The Third Great Officer of the King's Court, is the Master of the Horse, anciently call'd *Comes Stabuli* or *Constable*, to whom a higher Employment and Power was then given.

This Great Officer hath now the Ordering and Disposal of all the King's Stables, and Races, or Breed of Horses, which he had heretofore, of all the Posts of England. He hath also the Power of *Escuaries* and *Pages*; over the Footmen, Grooms, Riders of the Great Horses, Farriers, Smiths, Coachmen, Saddlers, and

Trades working to the King's Stables; to all whom he by his Warrant the *Auener* giveth an Oath to be true faithful.

He hath the Charge of all Lands and Revenues appointed for King's Breed of Horses, and for Charge of the Stable, and for Coaches, Sumpter-Horses, &c.

He only hath the Privilege to make Use of any Horses, Pages, Footmen, belonging to the King's Stables.

On any solemn Cavalcade, he rides next behind the King, and on a Led Horse of State.

The Accounts of the Stables for Horse-meat, Livery, Wages, Board-Wages, are brought by the *Auener*, being chief Clerk of the *Avery*, to be pass'd and allow'd by the Board of Green-

Under these three Principal Officers of his Majesty's Household, are almost all the other Officers and Servants.

First, Under the Lord Steward, in the Compting-House, are

Treasurer of the Household.

Comptroller.

Cofferer.

Master of the Household.

Clerks of the Green-Cloth.

Clerks Comptrollers.

Two Yeomen.

The Cofferers Clerks, or Clerks of the Assignment.

Two Grooms.

Two Messengers.

is called the *Compting-House*, because the Accompts for Expenses of the King's Household are there taken daily by Lord Steward, the *Treasurer*, *Comptroller*, the *Cofferer*, the *Master of the Household*, the two *Clerks of the Green-Cloth*, and the *Clerks Comptrollers*, who also there make Provision for the Household, according to the Law of the Land, and make Payments and Orders for the well-governing the Servants of the Household.

In the *Compting-House* is the *Green-Cloth*, which is a Court of Justice continually sitting in the King's House, composed of the Persons last mention'd; whereof the three first are usually of the King's Privy-Council. To this Court, being the first and most ancient Court of *England*, is committed the Charge and oversight of the King's Court-Royal, for Matters of Justice and Government, with Authority for maintaining the Peace, within twelve Miles distance wheresoever the Court shall reside, and within the King's House, the Power of correcting all the Servants therein that shall any way offend.

It is called the *Green-Cloth*, of a *Green-Cloth* where they sit, under whom are the Arms of the *Compting-House*, bearing *Vert*, *Sable*, Or, and a *Staff Argent Saultier*, signifying their Power to reward and correct, as Persons for their great Wisdom and Experience

rience, thought fit by his Majesty, to exercise both the Functions in his Royal Palace.

Treasurer of the King's House.] The Treasurer of the King's House in the Absence of the *Lord Steward*, hath Power with the *Controller*, and other Officers of the Board of *Green-Cloth*, together with the *Steward of the Marshalsea*, to hear and determine Treasons, Felonies, and other Crimes committed within the King's Palace, and that by Verdict of the King's Household.

Among the *Household Servants* within the *Check Roll*, if any be found guilty of Felony, no Benefit of Clergy is to be allowed him. Anciently this Court might have held Pleas of *Freehold* also.

Controller.] The Controller's Office is to control the Accounts and Reckonings of the *Green-Cloth*.

Cofferer.] The Cofferer is also a principal Officer, hath a special Charge and Over-sight of other Officers of the House, their good Demeanour, Entertainment, and Carriage in the Offices, and is to pay the Wages of the King's Servants, above and below Stairs; and for Provisions, by Direction and Allowance of the *Green-Cloth*.

Master of the Household.] The next is the Master of the Household, whose Office is to survey the Accompts of the Household.

All Bills of Controllment, *Parcels* and *Brievements*, are allowed and allowed by the Clerks-Controllers, and summ'd up by the Clerks of the *Green-Cloth*.

The Cofferer, Master of the Household, the two Clerks of the *Green Cloth*, and two Clerks Controllers, sit in Judgment with the *Lord Steward*, *Treasurer* and *Controller* in the Court of *Verge*.

Note, That the Clerks of particular Offices succeed to the *Acatary*, and from thence to the *Kitchen*, *Spicery*, or *Arms*. Vacancies happen, and thence to the Board of *Green-Cloth*, their several Degrees, from the youngest Clerk-Controller, to the Cofferer, and not farther.

Note also, That in each Office there is a Succession from one to another; thus one of the Children may come to be a Gentleman, then Yeoman, then Gentleman, then Serjeant, as he happens out-live them above him.

They wait upon, and appoint the King's, Queen's, and Household-Diets every other Month; and wait upon Foreign Princes, when his Majesty gives them Entertainment. The Chief Clerk keeps all the Records, *Ledger-Books*, and *Papers* relating to that Office; makes up all Bills, *Parcels*, and *Debentures* for Salaries, &c. and Provisions and Necessaries, issued from the Offices of the Pantry, Buttery and Cellar; keeps Account of and makes up the Remains; with several other Duties, which oblige him to constant Waiting.

The second Clerk waits upon the Diet, as abovesaid, and at the King and Queen in their Progresses, when appointed the *Green-Cloth*. This second Clerk waits on all Foreign Ambassadors and Strangers when the King gives them Entertainment.

The Officers and Servants in Ordinary above Stairs.

THE Lord Chamberlain, the Vice-Chamberlain, both which are always Privy-Councillors.

Next are the Gentlemen of the *Privy-Chamber*, of whom Things are worthy to be noted, viz.

King Henry the Seventh finding it necessary for his Service, the Honour and Grandeur of his Court to have a select number of Gentlemen of Quality and Condition to be always in his Person; was the first English Monarch that instituted and establish'd this Society of Gentlemen, limited their Number to Forty-eight, and gave them the Title of *Honourable*; this Establishment has successively continued in every King or Queen's Reign to this present Time. Among other Considerations, the chief End of their Institution, was to wait and attend on the King and Queen at Court, in their Diversions, Progresses, and on all emergent Occasions: Six of these Gentlemen are constantly appointed by the Lord Chamberlain, with a Gentleman, and the Master of the Ceremonies, to accompany all Foreign Ambassadors from Crown'd-Heads in their public Entries, and to their Audiences; and therefore they are generally chosen out of the Sons of the Nobility, and the best rank of Gentlemen, in the several Counties of England, such as were qualified to render an Account of any Affairs of the Country or Kingdom; and they were always in so high Esteem at Court, that they were constantly appointed to attend the Persons of the Lord Chamberlain or Vice-Chamberlain in their Absence; and for that reason were order'd Place, King James the First, and King Charles the First, next to the Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber; and in the Reign of a Son of a Queen, next the Vice-Chamberlain. At every Coronation Two of these Gentlemen in Ducal Robes, Personate the Dukes of Aquitaine and Normandy. At all Publick Solemnities, Reviews and Cavalcades, where the Honour and Glory of the Nation is concern'd, they are appointed their Stations by the Marshalls, to go next to the Privy-Councillors, (not Peers) whenever the King or Queen are pleas'd to go to the Park or by Water, Two of this Society have Place in the Barge, and likewise kneel upon the second Step of the Barge, where no other Officers are allow'd to interpose between them. As a particular Mark of Royal Favour and Trust, these Gentlemen are empower'd to execute the King or Queen's Verbal

Verbal Commands, without producing any written Order, their Persons and Characters being sufficient Authority: Example, in King Henry the Eighth's Time, Cardinal Wolsey was Arrested for High Treason by a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, without any written Order; the Cardinal obeyed, saying, his Person was a sufficient Warrant, after the said Cardinal had refus'd to submit to the Arrest by a Great Lord, and an Order in Writing.

Gentlemen Cup-bearers. 4.

Gentlemen Carvers 4.

Gentlemen Sewers 4.

These were very ancient Officers of the Crown, and Places of Honour; and for that Reason they precede many other Officers of Note, which now have large Salaries, with considerable Perquisites.

At all Coronations three Earls put in their Claims to officiate in their Places of Cup-bearer, Carver and Sewer; there is likewise one of each Office who are Assistants to the Noblemen, for that Day, and also have Rank in the Cavalcade. At the Coronation of Her late Majesty Queen Anne, the Earl of Huntingdon was Cup-bearer; the Earl of Denbigh, Carver, the Earl of Scarfsdale, Sewer.

Gentlemen Ushers of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Chamber, were also Four.

They have the Power of Commanding all Officers and Men in the Privy Lodgings; (the Bed-Chamber excepted) and the Honour of Leading Her Majesty in the Absence of the Lord-Chamberlain and Vice-Chamberlain. They also attend in the Closet at the Chapel, where no other Gentleman Usher waits.

In the Presence Chamber there are Gentlemen Ushers daily Waiters in ordinary, Four; of whom the first hath that considerable Office of *Black-Rod*; and in Time of Parliament is to attend every Day the Lords House, and is also Usher of the Noble Order of the Garter. In the House of Lords he hath a Seat within the Bar; and when the King will command the House of Commons to attend him in the House of Lords, always sends the *Black Rod*, who is so call'd from a *Black Rod*, which he bears in his Hand. To his Custody also are Delinquents committed by the Lords; and he is employ'd in setting up the Lords House, before the Sitting of the Parliament, and afterward, for introducing Lords into that House. Fees of this Officer are very considerable, a Particular of which the Reader will find among the Lists of the King's servants under the Lord Chamberlain.

Besides these Four Gentlemen Ushers daily Waiters, there is One Assistant, and One Chamber-keeper.

The Office of these *Gentlemen Ushers* is to wait in the *Presence-Chamber*, and to attend next the King's Person; and the Lord Chamberlain, and the Vice-Chamberlain, to be in all Affairs; and all Under-Officers above Stairs are to wait upon them.

Next are *Gentlemen Ushers Quarter-Waiters* in ordinary, in Number Eight.

These wait also in the *Presence-Chamber*, and are to give Directions in the Absence of the *Gentlemen-Ushers* daily Waiters, to whom they are subordinate, and as it were *Deputies* to the Grooms and Pages, and other Under-Officers, who are to attend in all Offices, next below the said Quarter-Waiters.

Grooms of the *Privy-Chamber* are Four.

The Pages of the *Presence-Chamber* are Four.

There are Fourteen Grooms of the *Great Chamber*, or *Messengers*

Sewers of the Chamber, Eight.

Offer-Bearers Two.

Gentlemen of the *Bed-Chamber* are Eleven; whereof the first Groom of the *Stole*, that is (according to the Signification of the Word in Greek, from whence the *Latins*, and thence the *Italian* and *French* derive it) Groom or Servant of the *Long Robe* or *Surcoat*; he having the Office and Honour to present and put on his Majesty's first Garment or Shirt every Morning, and to order the things of the *Bed-Chamber*. His Salary 966 l.

4 d.

The *Gentlemen* of the *Bed-Chamber* consist usually of the Prime Nobility of *England*, whose Office in general is, each one in his turn, to wait one Week in the King's *Bed-Chamber*, there to lie upon the King on a Pallat-Bed all Night, and in the absence of the Groom of the *Stole*, to supply his Place. Moreover, they wait upon the King when he eats in private; for then the Cup-bearers, Carvers and Sewers do not wait. This High Office, which in the Reign of a Queen, as in Her late Majesty's, is performed by Ladies, as also that of the Grooms of the *Bed-Chamber*, who are called *Bed-Chamber-Women*, and were Five in Number.

Pages of the Back-Stairs, Six.

Master of the Great Wardrobe, Deputy and Clerk.

Next is the Master of the Robes, whose Office is to order all his Majesty's Robes; as those of his Coronation, of St. George's, and of Parliament also, of all his Majesty's wearing Apparel, of his Collar of SS's, *George* and *Garter*, beset with Diamonds and Pearls.

The King hath (besides the Great Wardrobe) divers standing Robes at *Whitehall*, *Kensington*, *Windsor*, *Hampton-Court*, the Tower of *London*, &c. whereof there are divers Officers.

The removing Wardrobe, which always attends upon the Person of the King, Queen, and the Children, attends also upon Ambassadors,

Ambassadors, upon Christnings, Masques, Plays, &c. and in the Command of the Lord Chamberlain, who hath the disposal of vacant Places : Here are six Officers.

One Yeoman of the *Removing Wardrobe*.

Two Grooms of the *Wardrobe*.

Three Pages of the *Wardrobe*.

To all these together were allowed Six Dishes each. All Moveables belonging to this Wardrobe are at least divided into three parts ; whereof the Yeoman hath one for his own use, the Grooms another, and the Pages the third part.

Keeper of the private Armory.

Surveyor of the Chamber and Dresses.

House-keeper at *White-Hall*.

At *Kensington*.

Theater-keeper at *White-Hall*.

Two Gallery-keepers.

Under the Master of the Robes is,

One Clerk of the Robes and Wardrobes.

One Yeoman.

Three Grooms.

One Page.

One Brusher.

One Semstrefs.

Body Laundress.

Starcher.

Keeper of the *Wardrobe* at *White-Hall*.

Keeper of the standing *Wardrobe* at *Kensington*.

Necessary Women.

Treasurer of the Chamber.

Controller of the Chamber.

Auditor of the Chamber.

Master of the Jewel-House.

Other Officers Four.

Master of the Ceremonies. The Office of Master of the Ceremonies was instituted by King James the First, for the Honourable Reception of Ambassadors and Strangers of Quality. The Badge of his Office is a Chain of Gold with a Medal, having on the one side under the Crown of England an Emblem of Peace, with King James's Motto *Beati Pacis*, and on the other an Emblem of War, with *Dieu & Mon Droit*.

Under the said Master of the Ceremonies, is an Assistant Deputy ; which Office is held during the King's Pleasure.

Besides the Assistant-Master, there is a third Officer called the Marshal of the Ceremonies, whose business it is to receive the Master's or his Assistant's Commands for his Majesty's Service, and without their Orders he can do nothing.

[Heralds.] Amongst His Majesty's Servants in Ordinary are
be reckoned.

Three Kings of Arms.

Six Heralds, or Dukes of Arms.

Four Pursuivants.

Nine Sergeants at Arms.

more concerning these in the College of Heralds, in the Supplement
about the City of London.

Groom-Porter.

The Office of Groom-Porter, is to see the King's Lodging fur-
nished with Tables, Chairs, Stools, Firing; to provide Cards,
dice, &c. to decide Disputes arising at Cards, Dice, Bowlings, &c.

Master of the Revels, whose Office is to order all things con-
cerning Comedies and Masques at Court.

The rest of the Menial Servants under the several Great Of-
fices of His Majesty's Household, are found in their respective
places at the end of the Book.

There is (besides some other Officers not here named) an
Ancient Officer in the King's Household, called *Clerk* of the
Market; who within the Verge of the King's Household, is
to keep a Standard of all Weights and Measures, and to burn
false Weights and Measures: And from the Pattern of his
Standard are to be taken all the Weights and Measures of the
Kingdom.

Some of these Officers are not subordinate to any other Offi-
cer, but are immediately dependant on the King; as Master of
the Great Wardrobe, and the like,

In the Court of King *James* the First, there were many more
Officers; and to several Offices there belonged many more Per-
sons; which King *Charles* the First, King *Charles* the Second,
and King *James* the Second much lessened, and the late King
has much more.

Upon the King are also attending in his Court, the Lords of
the Privy-Council, the Reverend Judges, Masters of Chancery,
the learned College of Civilians, Clerks of the Signer, Clerks
of the Council, Keeper of the Paper-Office, or Papers of
State, &c.

Of the Military Government of the King's Court.

Of the Gentlemen Pensioners.

At home, within the King's House it is thought fit, that
the King's Person should have a Guard both above and
below Stairs.

In the Presence-Chamber therefore wait the Honourable Band of
Gentlemen-Pensioners, first instituted by King *Henry* the Seventh.

I

Their

Their Office is to attend the King's Person with their Pole-Axes, to and from his Chapel-Royal, and to receive him in the Presence-Chamber, or coming out of his Privy-Lodgings; as also at all great Solemnities, as Coronations, St. George's Feast, Public Audiences of Ambassadors, at the King's going to Parliament, and at their Funerals.

They are Forty in Number, and each obliged to keep Three double Horses and a Servant, who is likewise to be armed, and so are properly a Troop of Guards, and have accordingly been muster'd by their own Officers; but this last part of Duty to which they are sworn, the King doth dispense withal during Pleasure.

They have ever been commanded by a Nobleman, or Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, as their Captain; they have a Lieutenant, a Standard-Bearer, and a Clerk of the *Cheque*.

A Gentleman Harbinger to provide Lodging for them, and assist the Clerk of the *Cheque* in his Absence, as his Deputy.

All the Band and Officers are sworn by the Clerk of the *Cheque* (except the Captain) for which he hath a Fee of 5 l. 10 s.

The Band wait half at a time quarterly, but on Christmas-day, Easter-day, Whit-sunday, All-Saints, St. George's Feast, Coronation-days, and on extraordinary Occasions, they are obliged to give their Attendance under the Penalty of the *Cheque*.

They have the Honour likewise to carry up the King's Banner on the Days of his Coronation, and at St. George's Feast, at which times His Majesty usually confers the Honour of Knighthood on two such Gentlemen of the Band that the Captain doth present.

Their ordinary Arms are Guilt Pole-Axes.

Their Arms on Horseback in time of War, are Curassier Arms, with Sword and Pistols.

Their Standard born in time of War, is, *A Cross Gules in Field Argent.*

Of the Yeomen of the Guard.

Again, in the first Room above Stairs, called the Guard-Chamber, attend the Yeomen of the Guard of His Majesty's Body; whereof there were wont to be two hundred and fifty Men of the best Quality under Gentry, and of larger State than ordinary, (for every one of them was to be six feet high.) There are at present one hundred Yeomen in duty waiting, and seventy more not in waiting; and as any one of the Hundred shall die, his Place is to be fill'd up out of the Seventy. These wear Scarlet Coats down to the Knee, and

scarlet Breeches, both richly garded with black Velvet, and each Badges upon their Coats, before and behind. Moreover, black Velvet round broad-crown'd Caps, (according to the Mode used in the Reign of Henry VIII.) with Ribbands of the King's Colour: One half of them of late bear in their Hands Harquebuzes, and the other half Partizans, with large words by their Sides. They have Wages and Diet allow'd them. Their Office is to wait upon the King in his standing Houses, Forty by Day, and Twenty to watch by Night; about the City, to wait upon the King's Person abroad by Water or Land.

Of the Troops of the Household.

THE Guards of Horse, which the Spaniards call *Guardas de a Cavallo*; the French, *Gardes du Corps*; the Germans, *Leibgarde*; and we *Life-Guard*, that is, the Guards of the King's Body, consist of Eight hundred Horsemen, well arm'd and quipp'd; and are for the most part Reform'd Officers, and young Gentlemen of very considerable Families, who are there made fit for Military Commands. They are divided into Three Troops.

To each Troop of Guards there now is added by Establishment a Troop of Granadiers, consisting of Sixty Four Men, besides Officers, which is commanded by the Captain of the Troop of Guards to whom it belongs.

Each of these Three Troops are divided into Four Squadrons or Divisions: Two of which consisting of One hundred Gentlemen, and commanded by one Principal Commission'd Officer, two Brigadiers, and two Sub-Brigadiers, with two Trumpets, mount the Guard one Day in six, and are reliev'd in their Turns. Their Duty is always by Parties from the Guard, to attend the Person of the King, wheresoever he goes near home; but if out of Town, he is attended by Detachments out of the four Troops.

Besides this, there is a more strict Duty and Attendance week on the King's Person on Foot, wheresoever he walks, from his Rising to his going to Bed; and this is perform'd by one of the Three Captains, who always waits immediately next to the King's own Person, before all others, carrying in his hand an *Ebony Staff* or *Truncheon*, with a Gold Head, engraven with his Majesty's Cipher and Crown: Near him also attends another Principal Commission'd Officer, with an *Ebony Staff*, and Silver Head, who is ready to relieve the Captain on occasions, and at the same time also Two Brigadiers, having likewise *Ebony Staves*, headed with Ivory and engraven as the others.

One Division of Granadiers mounts with a Division of the Troop to which they belong; they go out on small Parties from the Guard, perform Centinel-duty on Foot, and attend the King also on Foot, when he walks abroad, and always march with great Detachments.

The Pay of the said Guards of Horse is as followeth, viz.

THE Captain's Pay of the First Troop of Guards is 10 s. per Diem.

The other two Captains, their Pay is to each 1 l. per Diem.

A Lieutenant's Pay of the Guards is 15 s. per Diem.

A Corner's Pay of the King's Troop is 14 s. per Diem.

Of each of the other two Troops is 13 s. per Diem.

A Guidon's Pay is 12 s. per Diem.

A Quartermaster's Pay is 9 s. per Diem.

A Chaplain's Pay is 6 s. 8 d. per Diem.

A Surgeon's Pay is 6 s. and his Chest-Horse 2 s. in all 8 s. per Diem.

A Brigadier's or Corporal's Pay of the King's Troop, is 7 s. per Diem.

Of each of the other two Troops is 6 s. per Diem.

A Trumpeter and Kettle-Drummer, each is 5 s. per Diem.

A Sub-Corporal, or Sub-Brigadier's Pay is but equal to a Gentleman of the Troop, viz. 4 s. per Diem.

The Pay of the Granadiers of Horse is as followeth.

A Lieutenant's Pay is 8 s. per Diem.

A Sergeant's Pay is 4 s. per Diem.

A Corporal's Pay is 3 s. per Diem.

A Hautboys and Drummer's Pay is 2 s. 6 d. per Diem.

A private Soldier's Pay is 2 s. 6 d. per Diem.

As to the Precedency of the respective Officers of the King's Guards of Horse, by their Commissions the Captains always command as eldest Colonels of Horse; the Lieutenants as eldest Lieutenant-Colonels of Horse; the Cornets and Guidons as eldest Majors of Horse; the Quartermasters as youngest Captains of Horse; the Brigadiers, as eldest Lieutenants of Horse; and amongst themselves every Officer, according to the Date of his Commission when on Detachments, but not when the Three Troops march with their Colours; for then the Officer of the eldest Troop commands those of equal Rank with him in the others, tho' their Commissions be of elder Date.

Next immediately after the Three Troops of Guards his Majesty's Regiment of Horse takes place, and the Colonel of it is to have Precedency after the Captains of the Guards, and before all other Colonels of Horse, whatsoever Change may be of the Colonel, and all the Officers thereof, in their proper Degree, are to take place according to the Dates of their Commissions.

As to the Foot, the King's own Regiment of Guards takes place of all other Regiments, and the Colonel thereof is always to precede as the first Colonel. The *Coldstream* Regiment takes the next place, and then all other Colonels according to the Dates of their Commissions.

All other Regiments of Horse or Foot, not of the Guards take place according to their respective Seniorities from the time they were first raised; and no Regiment loses its Precedency by the Death or Removal of its Colonel.

Of Offences committed within the Verge of the King's Court.

THE King's *Palace Royal* is exempted from all Jurisdiction of any Court, Civil or Ecclesiastical, but only of the Lord Steward, and in his Absence, of the *Treasurer and Controller* of the King's Household, with the *Steward of the Marshalsea*, who may, by virtue of their Office, without Commission, hear and determine all *Treasons*, *Misprisions of Treasons*, *Murders*, *Manslaughters*, *Breaches of the Peace*, &c. committed within the King's Court or Palace, or within 200 Foot of the outward Gate. The most excellent Orders and Rules of the Demeanour and Carriage of Officers and Servants in the King's Court, are to be seen in several Tables hung up in several Rooms at the Court, and sign'd with the King's own Hand, or the Lord Chamberlain's, and worthy to be read of all Strangers.

The King's Court, or House where the King resideth, is accounted a place so sacred, that if any Man presume to strike another within the *Palace* where the King's Royal Person resideth, and by such a Stroke only draw Blood, his Right Hand shall be struck off, and he committed to perpetual Imprisonment, and fin'd. By the ancient Laws of *England*, only striking in the King's Court, was punish'd with Death and loss of Goods.

To make the deeper Impression and Terror in Mens Minds at striking in the King's Court, it hath been order'd, That the Punishment for striking shou'd be executed with great Solemnity and Ceremony, in brief thus:

Punishment for striking in the King's Court,

The *Sergeant* of the King's *Wood-Yard* brings to the place of Execution a square Block, a Beetle, Staple and Cords to fasten the Hand thereto; the *Yeoman* of the *Scullery* provides a great Fire of Coals by the Block, where the *Searing-Irons*, brought by the chief *Farrier*, are to be ready for the chief *Surgeon* to use. Vinegar and cold Water, brought by the *Groom* of the *Saucery*, the chief Officers also of the *Cellar* and *Pantry* are to be ready, one with a Cup of Red Wine, and the other with a *Manchet*, to offer the Criminal. The *Sergeant* of the *Ewry* is to bring Linnen to wind about, and wrap the Arm; the *Yeoman* of the *Poultry* Cock to lay to it; the *Yeoman* of the *Chandlery* seared Cloth; the *Master-Cook* a sharp *Dresser-Knife*, which at the Place of Execution is to be held upright by the *Sergeant* of the *Larder* till Execution be perform'd by an Officer appointed thereunto. After all, the Criminal shall be imprison'd during Life, and ransom'd at the King's Will.

C H A P. XV.

Of the Civil Government of England in the respective Courts of Judicature: And first, of the Court of Justice call'd the KING'S-BENCH.

FOR the Execution of Laws, after the House of Lords in Parliament, the Highest Court in England at Common-Law is the *King's-Bench*, so call'd, because anciently the Sovereign sometimes sat there in Person on a high Bench, and his Judges on a low Bench at his Feet, to whom the Judicature belonged in his absence, or perhaps, because this Court determines Pleas between the Crown and the Subject.

In this Court are handled the Pleas of the Crown, all crimes that concern the loss of Life or Member of any Subject; when the King is concern'd, because the Life and Limbs of the Subject belongs only to the King. Here are handled all Treasons, Felonies, Breach of Peace, Oppression, Misgovernment, &c. The Court moreover hath Power to examin and correct Errors *Facto*, and in *Jure*, of all the Judges and Justices of England, their Judgments and Proceedings; and this, not only in Pleas of the Crown, but in all Pleas, Real, Personal, and Mix'd, except only in the *Exchequer*.

In this high Court sit commonly four grave reverend Judges, whereof the first is stiled the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

and is created not by Patent, but by a short Writ, thus ;
B. Militi salutem. Sciatis quod constituimus vos Justiciarium no-
rum Capitem, ad placita coram nobis tenenda, quam diu te bene-
seris. Teste meipso apud Westm.

The rest of the Judges of the *King's-Bench* did formerly hold
 their Places by Letters-Patents, in these words ; *Rea omnibus ad*
us presentes litera pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis quod constituimus
lectum & fidelem. A. B. Militem, unum Justiciariorum, ad Placita
ram nobis tenenda, durante bene placito nostro. Teste, &c. But since
 the Revolution, their Tenure is like the former.

These Judges, and all the Officers belonging to this Court,
 have all Salaries from the King, and the chief of them have
 Robes and Liveries out of the great Wardrobe.

This Court may grant Prohibitions to keep other Courts,
 both Ecclesiastical and Temporal, within their Bounds and due
 Jurisdiction.

The Jurisdiction of this Court is general, and extendeth to all
 England ; (for the Law presumes, that the Sovereign is always
 here in Person.)

None may be Judge in this Court, unless he be a Sergeant of
 the Degree of the Coif ; that is, a Sergeant at Law, who upon
 taking this high Degree, is oblig'd to wear a Lawn-Coif under
 his Cap always at the Bar.

The Jurisdiction of this *Lord Chief Justice* is very great over all
 England, and even in Parliament-time ; the Lords sometimes wa-
 ving their own Power, have directed him to send his Warrant
 to seize Persons suspected of Capital Crimes.

Secondly, Of the High Court of CHANCERY.

NEXT to the *King's-Bench* in *Westminster-Hall*, is wisely placed
 this High-Court, to mitigate the Rigour of the other : It
 is called *Curia Cancellaria* ; because, as some think, the Judge of this
 Court sat anciently *intra Cancellos*, or *Latices*, as the East-end
 of our Churches, being separated *per Cancellos* from the Body
 of the Church, as peculiarly belonging to the Priest, were thence
 called *Chancels*.

This Court is the *Officina Justitie*, the Womb of all our Funda-
 mental Laws, the Fountain of all our Proceedings in Law, the
 original of all other Courts. It is as ancient as the Civility of
 the Nation, tho' perhaps by another Name.

This Court proceeds either ordinarily, according to the Laws,
 Statutes and Customs of the Nation, and in *Latin* granting out
 Writs Mandatory and Remedial ; Writs of Grace, or else ac-
 cording to Equity and Conscience, and by *English Bill* : so that
 the Chancery hath two Courts in one ; the Equitable-part is by
 Bills, Answers, and Decrees, to examin Frauds, Combinations,
 Trust,

Trust, Secret Uses, &c. to moderate the Rigour of the Law, and rescue Men out of the Hands of their Oppressors; to relieve a Man especially in three things, viz. against Cheats, unfortunate Accidents, and Breaches of Trust.

Out of this Court are issued Writs or Summons for Parliaments and Convocations, Edicts, Proclamations, Charters, Protection, Safe-conducts, Writs of *Moderata Misericordia*, when a Person hath been amerced too high, and for a reasonable Part of Goods for Widows and Orphans, Patents for Sheriffs, Writs of *Certiorari* to remove Records and False-Judgments in inferior Courts, Writs of *Audita Querela*, and *Scire facias*: Here are sealed and enroll'd Letters-Patents, Treaties and Leagues with Foreign Princes, Deeds between Party and Party, touching their Lands and Estates, or Purchasers taking Recognizances, and making of Extents upon Statutes and Recognizances for Payment of Money, or Securing of Contracts, Writs Remedial or Magisterial, Commissions of Appeal, Oyer and Terminer, &c. The Court of *Common-Pleas*, which are betwixt Subject and Subject, hath its Original and Commission from the *Chancery*, and cannot hold *Pleas* without it.

For the *Latin* Part of this Court, are the Twenty-four *Clerks*, and for the *English* Part are the Six *Clerks*.

The Court of *Equity*, that proceeds not according to Law, is no Court of Record, and therefore binds only the Person, and not his Lands or Goods.

Chancellor.] The Judge of this Court is the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*. He is the sole Judge, whereas in other Courts there are three or four Judges: But he may, and doth often, in Cases of greater weight and difficulty, call some of the other Judges to his Assistance, and therefore it is said, this Office may be discharged by one that is no profess'd Lawyer, as it was almost always anciently.

This is the highest Office in *England* that a Lay-man is capable of: And the Chancellor under the King is *Magistratus summus Antistes*, chief of all Magistrates.

Anciently the Lord Chancellor had sometimes his Vice-Chancellor, commonly call'd *Keeper of the Great Seal*; but since Queen *Elizabeth's* time they hardly differ in any thing but Name.

The Chancellor is said to be *Keeper of the King's Conscience*, to judge *secundum Equum & Bonum*, according to Equity and Conscience; he is to moderate the *austeritas*, the exact Rigour and Letter of the Law, whereunto other Judges are strictly tied; for the Princes of this Realm (in Imitation of the KING of Kings, governing the World by Justice and Mercy) have erected two Supreme Tribunals together, at the upper end of *Westminster-Hall*, one of *Justice*, wherein nothing but

A Letter of the Law is observed ; and the other of *Mercy*, wherein the Rigour of the Law is tempered with the Sweetness of Equity, which is nothing else but *Mercy* qualifying the strictness of *Justice*.

The manner of Proceeding in this Court, is much like that of the Courts of the Civil-Law, the Actions by Bill or Plaint, Witnesses examined in private, the Decrees in *English* or *Latin*, not in *French*. No Jury of Twelve Men, but all Sentences are by the Judge of the Court.

Officers of Chancery.] The Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, with twelve Assistants, anciently call'd *Clerici*, Clerks, or *Magistri Cancellarie*, because they were usually all in Holy Orders, Doctors of Laws ; for Master and Doctor were anciently the same, as at this Day a Doctor in the Arts is call'd *Magister Artibus* ; and sometimes they were call'd *Coadjutores*.

Master of the Rolls.] The first of these is the *Master of the Rolls* ; in Latin, *Sacrorum Scriniarum Magister*, & *Rotularum*, *five Præfectus*, so call'd from the Chapel wherein the Rolls are kept : It is a Place of great Dignity, and is in the Gift of the King, either for Life, or during Pleasure ; and this Officer hath *Jure Officii*, the Gift of those considerable Offices of the Six Clerks in *Chancery*, hath the keeping of the Rolls ; and in the absence of the Chancellor, hears Causes there, and makes Orders, by virtue of a Commission, with two Masters, *that Jure Officii*.

When he sits in the Lords House in Parliament, he sits next the Lord Chief Justice of *England*, upon the second Wool-stock.

This Court is always open, whereas all the others are shut, but only in Term-time ; so that if any Man be wrongfully imprisoned in the Vacation-time, out of the Term, the Lord Chancellor may grant his Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and do him Justice, according to Law : So likewise may this Court grant Prohibitions in time of Vacation, as well as in Term-time.

The Salary of the Masters in *Chancery*, is One hundred Pounds each of them, paid out of the *Exchequer* quarterly, besides the *Be-Money*. These Masters do sit at *Westminster-Hall* with the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, three at a time in Term-time, and two at a time out of Term, when the Lord Keeper sits to hear Causes at his own House. And to these Masters the Lord Keeper does often refer the further Hearing of many Causes ; they have also a publick Office, where one or more of them do constantly attend to take Affidavits.

The House founded at first for the Converted *Jews*, was, after their Expulsion out of *England*, annex'd for ever to the Office of Master of the *Rolls*, where he hath the Custody of all Charters, Patents, Commissions, Deeds, Recognizances, which

which being made up in Rolls of Parchment, gave occasion for that Name.

At present there are kept all the Rolls since the beginning of *Richard III.* The rest are kept in the Tower of *London.*

In his Gift are, besides the Six Clerks Office, the Office of the Examiners, Three of the Clerks of the Petty-Bag, and Six Clerks of the Roll's Chapel, where the Rolls are kept.

[*Clerk of the Crown.*] Next is the Clerk of the Crown. This Office is of high Importance; he is either by himself, or Deputy, continually to attend the Lord Chancellor, or the Keeper, for special Matters of State, and hath a Place in the Higher House of Parliament: He makes all Writs for Elections of Members of Parliament sitting in the Parliament, upon Warrant directed to him upon the Death or Removal of a Member; and also Commissions of Oyer and Terminer, Delivery, Commissions of Peace, and many other Commissions distributing Justice to the King's Subjects: Which Office has been sometimes executed by a Deputy.

Protonotary of this Court. This Office is chiefly to execute Commissions for Embassies. It is executed by a Deputy.

Clerk of the Hamper, or *Hanaper*, sometime styled *Warden of the Hanaper*, whose Office is to receive all the Money due to the King for the Seals of Charters, Patents, Commissions and Warrants, and to attend the Keeper of the Seal daily in Term-time, and at all times of Sealing, with Leather-Bags now, (but anciently probably with Hampers) wherein are put all sealed Charters, Patents, and the like, and then those Bags are delivered to the Comptroller of the *Hamper*.

Warden of the Fleet, or Keeper of the *Fleet-Prison*, is an Office very considerable. He is to take care of the Prisoners who are commonly such as are sent thither from this Court for Contempt to the King or his Laws, or such as will not pay their Debts.

[*Sergeant at Arms.*] His Office is to bear a Gilt Mace before the Lord Chancellor or Keeper for the Time being.

Six Clerks, are Officers of great Account, next in Degree to the Twelve Masters in *Chancery*, whose Office is to inroll Commissions, Pardons, Patents, Warrants, &c. that are passed under the Great Seal. They were anciently *Clerici*, and afterwards forfeited their Places if they did marry, till by Act of Parliament, in the time of *Henry VIII.* they were allowed to have Wives.

They are also Attorneys for Plaintiffs and Defendants in Causes depending in this Court.

Under the aforementioned Six Clerks, there were Sixty, now Ninety other Clerks, viz. Ten to each of the Six Clerks, and who, with their Under-Clerks, dispatch the Business of that Office. Some of these Ninety, do severally get four, five, or six hundred Pounds per Annum, or more.

Examiners in Chancery, there are Two. Their Office is to examine the Witnesses on their Oaths, in any Suit, on both Sides.

Clerks of the Petty-Bag in Chancery, are Three. They are under the Master of the Rolls: Their Office is to make all Papers for Customers, Comptrollers, all *Congé d'Esquire's*, first Monarchs of Nobility, Clergy, Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses Parliament, &c.

The *Subpœna Office*, is to issue out Writs to summon Persons to appear in Chancery.

Clerk of the Patents, or Letters-Patent, under the Great Seal of England.

The Principal Register of the Court of Chancery,

Clerk of the Reports, Keeper of the Old Book, and of one of Entry-Books.

The Office for filing all *Affidavits* in the same Court of Chancery is an Office granted by Letters-Patents.

Surgeons Office in the Chancery, is to make out Original Writs; were anciently call'd *Clerici Brevium de Curfu*: Of these there are Twenty four, whereof each one hath certain Counties and Cities allotted to him, into which they make out such Original Writs as are required. These Clerks are a Corporation of themselves, who execute these Offices by themselves, by their Deputy.

From this High Court are also issued out Commissions for charitable Uses throughout England, where there is occasion to enquire any Abuses, Misdemeanors, Breaches of Trust, Negligences, Employments, not Employing, Concealing, Defrauding, Misappropriating, or Misgoverning any Lands, Tenements, Rents, Annuities, Profits, Hereditaments, Goods, Chattels, Money or Stocks of Money, which have been at any time given, limited, appointed or assign'd for the Relief of Aged, Impotent, and Poor People; Maintenance of Sick and Maimed Soldiers or Mariners; Schools of Learning, or Free-Schools, or Scholars in Universities; Repair of Bridges, Ports, Havens, Cause-ways, Churches, Sea-ports, or High-ways, Education or Preferment of Orphans, Relief of Stock, or Maintenance of Houses of Correction, Marriage of Maids; Supportation, Aid or Help of young Tradesmen, Artificers, or Persons decay'd; Relief or Redemption of Prisoners or Captives; or Aid or Ease of any poor Inhabitants concerning Payment of Fifteens, setting out of Soldiers, or any other Taxes.

Alienation Office.

Here is also an Office call'd the *Alienation Office*, whereunto all Writs of Covenants and Entry, whereupon Fines are levied, Recoveries suffered, are carried to have Fines for Alienation made and paid thereupon. This Office is executed by three Commissioners.

In

In all are counted Seventy two Officers, under the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper.

Thirdly, Of the Court of Common-Pleas.

THE next Court for Execution of Laws, is the *Common-Pleas*, so call'd, because there are debated usual Pleas between Subject and Subject. Some say, this Court as well as other Courts, was at first held in the King's House wheresoever he resided; but by the Statute of *Magna Carta* it was ordain'd, That this Court should not be Ambulatory, but be held at a certain Place; and that hath been ever since *Westminster-Hall*.

None but *Serjeants at Law* may plead in this Court; and many of them as the King shall appoint, are bound by Oath to assist all that have any Cause depending in that Court.

This Court may grant Prohibitions, as the Court of *King's-Bench* doth.

The chief Judge in this Court is call'd *The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas*, or of the *Common-Bench*: He holdeth his Place by Letters-Patent *quam diu se bene gesserit*; and so do the other inferiour Judges of this Court, whereof there are commonly Three.

In this Court all Civil Causes, Real and Personal, are tried, according to the strict Rule of Law.

Real Actions are pleadable in no other Court, nor are they levied, or Recoveries suffer'd, but only at this Court at *Westminster*, at a Judge's Chamber, at the Assizes, or by the Commission out of *Chancery*.

The King allows to the *Lord Chief Justice* of this Court a Reward, Robes, and two Tun of Wine, as is done to the *Chief Justice* of the other Bench; also to the other Judges of this Court: and to four Serjeants is allow'd Fees, Reward, Robes to each one.

Before the Reign of *Queen Mary*, these and the rest of Twelve Judges rode upon Mules, and not upon Horses, or Coaches, as they now do in great State, at the beginning of the Term.

Then there is an Officer call'd *Custos Brevium*, the first Officer of the Court, whose Office is to receive and keep all writs returnable in that Court, to receive of the *Protonotaries* Records of *Nisi prius*, call'd *Postea's*. He holdeth his Place by Patent from the King, and hath the Gift of the second *Protonotaries* Place, and of the Clerk of the Juries.

There are three *Protonotaries*, a word compounded of *Pro* and *Notarius*, and signifie the first Notaries: They are Clerks of this Court, and by their Office are to enter and

declarations, Pleadings, (which the *Filazers* did formerly
discussiously do) Affizes, Judgments, and Actions; to make
Judicial Writs, &c. for all English Counties except Men-

These considerable Offices are in the Hands of Three
Persons, in whose Offices all the *Attornies* of the Court of
Common Pleas do enter their Causes; each of the said *Protono-*
taries hath a *Secondary*, whose Office is to draw up the Rules
of Court, and to do other Matters relating to the Business of
Court. These *Secondaries* are commonly the ancientest and
ablest Clerks or Attorneys of the Court. The *Chirographer*
is an Officer who ingrosseth Fines acknowledg'd, &c. he holdeth
his Office also by Patent.

In this Office there are several Clerks, who have their several
Divisions allotted them, and for which they are to ingross the
Fines levied of Lands in their respective Divisions.
The *Register* of the *Fine-Office*; which Office is the only pro-
per Place for searching for Fines, they not being perfect till
they are brought thither and recorded.

Clerk of the Proclamations.

These *Protonotaries* and *Chirographer* afore-mention'd, sit
in the Court, cover'd with black round Caps, according to
the Mode immediately before the Invention of Hats, which
since the beginning of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth
they are all sworn, and have their Offices for Life,
Freehold.

There are in this Court Three Officers unsworn, and hold
their Places *durante bene placito*.

One Clerk of the *Treasury*, who hath the Charge of keeping
the Records of this Court, and makes out all Records of *Nisi*
and divers other things. This Office is in the Gift of
the Lord Chief Justice of this Court.

The Clerk of the *Enrolments* of Fines and Recoveries, is
appointed, under the three *puisné* Judges of this Court, and re-
sides at their Pleasure. Note, That the Enrolment of the
Fines and Recoveries, or any part thereof, by Stat. 23 Eliz.
is of good Force and Validity in Law, to all Intents
and Purposes, for so much of any of them so enroll'd, as the
same being extant and remaining, were, or ought by Law to
be. The general Neglect whereof in this Kingdom hath oc-
casion'd many Law-Suits, and hath prov'd, in process of time,
being dangerous to many Mens Estates.

The Clerk of the *Outlawries*, who maketh out the Writs of
Utilegatum (after the Parties are return'd *Outlaw'd*) in
the Name of the King's Attorney, whose Deputy he is pro

There are Five Clerks or Officers more.

1. Clerk of the *King's Silver*, unto whom every *Fine* or *Real Agreement* upon Sale of Land is brought, after it has been with the *Custos Brevium*, and who makes an Entry what Money is to be paid for the King's use, executed by Deputy.

2. Clerk of the *Warrants*, executed by a Deputy, who writeth all Warrants of Attorney for Plaintiff and Defendant, and enrolleth all Deeds acknowledg'd before any of the Judges of this Court.

3. Clerk of the *Juries*, who makes out the Writs call'd *Corpus*, and *Distringas Juratorum*, for Appearance of the Jury, either in this Court, or at the Assizes in the Country, by Deputy.

4. Clerk of the *Essoins* or Excuses for lawful Cause of defence.

5. Clerk of the *Superseades*, which is held by Patent. Before King James the First's time the Writs of *Superseades* made by the *Exigenter*.

In this Court are also *Filazers* for the several Counties of *land*, so call'd from the *French*, *Fil*, a Thread, because they file their Writs. These make out all Process upon Original Writs, and do many other things too long to be here set down: Of these there are Fourteen; the last of which is the *Protomary*, *Filazer*, and *Exigenter* of *Monmouth*, by Patent. The rest are in the Gift of the Lord Chief Justice of this Court, and hold for Life.

There are also Four *Exigenter*s, whose Office is to make out *Exigents* and *Proclamations* in all Actions, where Process of Law doth lie. This Writ is call'd an *Exigent*, because it *exigeth* the Party; that is, requireth his Appearance to answer the Law, and lies against a Transgressor of the Law, that cannot be found, nor any of his Goods within the County, so that after Summons by the Sheriff at five several Counties, if he appears not, he is *Outlawed*.

These are all in the Gift of the Lord Chief Justice of this Court; and are for Life.

There are also belonging to this Court Four *Cryers* and *Porters*.

Fourthly, Of the Court of Exchequer.

THE next Court of Execution of Laws, is the *Exchequer*, so call'd, as some think, from a *Chequer-wrought* Carpet covering the great Table in that Court, (as the Court

Green-Cloth in the King's House, is so call'd from the *Green-Cloth* or else from the French Word *Eschiquier*, a *Chess-Board*; these the Accomptants in that Office were wont to use such as in their Calculation. Here are try'd all Causes which belong to the King's *Treasury* or *Revenue*, as touching *Accompts*, *Assessments*, *Customs*, and all *Fines* imposed upon any Man. In this Court may sit,

the Lord *Treasurer*, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the Lord *Chief Baron*, and Three other Learned Judges call'd *Barons of the Exchequer*; also one other *Cursitor Baron*.

The first of the five is the principal Judge of this Court, and presides the *Bar* of the *Barristers*, who direct their Speech to him, in *Recognizances* for the King's Debts, &c. It is an Office of high Honour and Profit; He is stil'd *Lord Chief Baron*; created by *Letters Patent*, to hold this Dignity, *Quam diu se possiderit*; He alone, without the other *Barons*, sits at *Guild-Hall* in the Afternoon in Term-time, upon *Nisi prius* in *London*; he hears *Audits*, *Accompts*, *Recognizances*, *Presentations of Offices*, and other things of Importance. In the Absence of the *Chief Baron*, the other three *Barons* supply his Place, according to their Seniority; but the Fifth is said to be the *Fourth* of the Court, and administers the Oath to the *Sheriffs*, *Sheriffs*, *Bailiffs*, *Searchers*, *Surveyors*, &c. of the *Customs*; but is no itinerant Judge, nor counted one of the five Judges.

The *Exchequer* are held two Courts, one of *Law*, another of *Equity*.

Judicial Proceedings according to *Law*, are *Coram Baronibus*; but the Court of *Equity* held in the *Exchequer Chamber*, is called the *Theaurario, Cancellario & Baronibus*. This Court had its name from *primo Phil. & Mar.*

The Authority of this Court is of original Jurisdiction, without any Commission.

Also, That all the other foremention'd Courts were not created by any Statute or Written Law, but have their Origin from the ancient Custom of the Kingdom.

A long time after the Conquest there sate in the *Exchequer* both *Spiritual* and *Temporal Barons* of the Realm; and at other times there sate in their Places others that were not of the Realm, yet stiled *Barons*, because *Barons* used to sit there.

The Twelve Judges belonging to these high Tribunals, wear *Robes* and *Caps* like *Doctors*.

Offices belonging to the Court of Exchequer.

The King's Remembrancer's Office.

AFTER the Lord *Treasurer*, the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, the Barons of the *Exchequer* aforementioned, the next Officer is the King's *Remembrancer* : In whose Office are Eight Sworn Clerks ; whereof two are Secondaries.

In this Office are enter'd the States of all the Accompts concerning the King's Revenue, for Customs, Excise, Subsidies, and all Aids granted to the King in Parliament, and all other Accompts of what nature soever, except Sheriffs and Bailiffs Accompts; and also Accompts for Moneys imprested to any Person to perform Service for the King, concerning the King's Revenue, either certain or casual, all Securities either by Bonds or Recognizances, to the King's Majesty by *Accountants* and *Officers*, for the faithful Exercising of their Offices, and all of his Debts are taken here. All Proceedings upon any Writ by Information for Custom, Excise, or any other Part of the Law. All Proceedings upon the said Bonds or Recognizances, or any other Bonds taken in the King's Name, by Officers appointed thereunto, under the Great Seal of *England*, and committed hither for Recovery thereof, are properly in this Office from whence issueth forth Process, to cause all Accompts to come in and accompt. In the Court of *Exchequer* there is also a Court of Equity, all Proceedings touching the same, are taken in this Office, with many other things concerning the King's Revenue. This Office is in the King's Gift.

The Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.

Next is the Lord *Treasurer's Remembrancer* ; whose Office is to make Process against all Sheriffs, Receivers, Bayliffs, &c. their Accompts, and many other things, of moment, as *Rules*, &c. All Charters and Letters Patent, whereupon Rents are reserv'd to the King, are transcribed and sent into this Office by the Clerk of the *Petty-bag*, to the end such Moneys are thereby payable to his Majesty, may be transmitted to the Clerk of the *Pipe* ; and Process made to recover the same by the *Controller of the Pipe*. Out of this Office Process issues to the 20 *l.* per Month due from Popish Recusants, when committed ; and also to seize the two Thirds of their Lands, where *Writs* thereof are made by the Clerk of the *Pipe*, and transmitted hither. Out of this Office Process is also made to levy the King's *Fee-Farm Rents*, &c.

When the Auditors of the Revenue have made *Schedules* of Arrears, and transmitted them to the *Remembrancer*, the *Accounts* of all Imprest Accompts, and other great Accompts, and other Accompts whatsoever, are also entred in this Office, as well as in the Office of the King's *Remembrancer*. In this Office there were heretofore Twelve sworn Clerks, whereof the Two first were called *Secondaries*. This is also in the King's Gift.

All Accompts which pass the *Remembrancer's* Office, are brought to the Office of the Clerk of the Pipe, and remain there, to the end that if there be any determin'd Debt due to any Accomptant, or any other Person in any such Accompt, the same may be drawn down into the great Roll of the Pipe, or the Pipes thereof, and by the Controller of the Pipe taken into his Roll, *verbatim* with the great Roll; and process may be made by him for the Recovery thereof by a writ, call'd the *Summons of the Pipe*; which is in the nature of a *facias*.

And if upon *Summons* of the Pipe, a *Nichil* be return'd by the Sheriff, then a *Schedule* is made of such Debts as are *Nichil*, and sent to the *Treasurer's Remembrancer*, who makes a long writ, and annexes the same to it; which Writ is a *Capias Fieri* *in Extendi Facias*.

All *Tallies* which vouch the Payments contain'd in such Accompts, are examin'd and allow'd by the chief Secondary in the Pipe, and remain for ever after in this Office.

All Accompts of Sheriffs and Bailiffs, are made up by the Clerk of the Pipe, and he gives them, and all the other Accomptants before-mention'd their *Quietus est*, in case their Accompts be even.

The Clerk of the Pipe makes Leases of the King's Lands, and *Wardens* Lands, when he is warranted so to do by the Lord Treasurer and Chancellor of the Exchequer, or Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. And these Leases are sometimes directed to be made under the Great Seal, but for the most part pass the Exchequer. He hath under him Eight Attorneys, whereof the two are *Secondaries*.

[Controller of the Pipe.] He writeth in his Roll all that is in the great Roll; and nothing entred in the great Roll, can be discharg'd without his Privity. And if *Nichils* be return'd, *Schedules* are made to the *Treasurer's Remembrancer*, as before mentioned,

He writeth out the *Summons* twice every Year to the Sheriffs, to levy the Debts charg'd in the great Roll of the Pipe.

[Clerk of the Pleas.] In his Office all the Officers of the Exchequer, and other privileg'd Persons, as Debtors to the King, &c. are to have their Privilege to plead, and be impleaded,

pleaded, as to all Matters at the Common-Law : And the Proceedings are accordingly by Declarations, Pleas, and Trials as at the Common-Law, because they should not be drawn of their own Court, where Attendance is requir'd. In this Office there are four sworn Attorneys.

Foreign Opposer.] His Office is to oppose all Sheriffs upon the *Schedules* of the Green Wax.

Clerk of the Exchequer.] His Office is to receive every Year the *Excheats*, or Extracts out of the Office of the Remembrancer of the Lord Treasurer, and to write them out, to be levied by the King; also to make *Schedules* for such Sums as are to be discharged.

Auditors of the Imprest.] Audit the great Accompts of the King's Customs, Wardrobe, Mint, First-fruits and Tenth, Navy and Military Expences, Moneys imprested, &c.

Auditors of the Revenue] Are Seven.

These Audit all Accompts of the King's Revenue, and are given by Act of Parliament.

There are also several Receivers of the King's Revenues, arising from Lands and Rents, whose Accompts the Auditors make up yearly.

Remembrancer of the First-Fruits.] Takes all Comptrolors for First-Fruits and Tenth, and makes Process against them as pay not the same.

Auditor of the First-Fruits.

Receiver of the Revenue of the First-Fruits. The Bishop are Collectors of the Tenth, and accompt annually for the same.

Deputy-Chamberlains.] There are also two other considerable Officers, call'd *Deputy-Chamberlains*; in whose Office at *Westminster* are preserv'd all the Counter-foils of the *Tallies* (whereof more anon) so exactly rank'd by Months and Years, that they may presently be found out, to be join'd with their respective Stock or Tally, when thereunto requir'd; which being done, and prov'd true, they deliver the same, attested by lawful Tally, to the Clerk of the Pipe, to be allow'd in the great Roll: But in case any Corruption hath been used, the same is easily and soon discover'd, and the Offender severely punish'd by Fine and Imprisonment.

Other Officers.] There are moreover divers other Officers, as Clerk of the *Parcels*, Clerk of the *Nichils*, the Master of the chief Usher of the *Exchequer*, whose Office is an Office of Inheritance, Four under *Ushers*, and Six *Messengers*, whose Offices are all in the Gift of the Chief Usher. He is also by the same Gift *Proclamator* of the Court of *Common-Pleas*, and has the Gift of all the *Ushers* also.

the other part of the Exchequer, call'd by some, the Lower-Exchequer, where the King's Revenue is receiv'd and disburs'd with admirable Order and Frugality.

THE principal Officer is the Lord Treasurer. *Supremus Erarii Anglici Quaestor: Or Tribunus Aerarius Maximus.*

There is one Secretary.

Next Officer is the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is also an Officer of great Account and Authority; he hath a principal Power, not only in the Exchequer Court, but also here in the managing and disposing of the King's Revenue: He hath also the Custody of the Exchequer Seal. He sits in the Court above the Barons of the Exchequer, and has a Superintendency and Introlment over the Lord Treasurer's Rolls.

He hath the Gift of the Controller of the Pipe, and of the Clerk of the Pleas, also of the Clerk of the Nichils, and of the Seal of the Court.

He is moreover an Under-Treasurer, and hath the Gift of the Praefers of the Court.

Then there are Two Chamberlains of the Exchequer, in whose custody are many ancient Records, Leagues, and Treaties with foreign Princes, the Standards of Moneys, Weights and Measures, those ancient famous Books call'd *Dooms-day Book* (which is in two Volumes,) and the *Black Book* of the Exchequer; whereof the former is *Liber Censualis totius Angliæ*, the *Tax-Book* of all England, made by William the Conqueror, wherein is describ'd all the Lands of England, except the Counties of Cumberland, Westmorland, Lancashire, and the Bishoprick of Durham, which might properly have been entred in a third Volume, now lost) with a full Value, and their Owners Names: it was six Years in making, from the 14th to the 20th Year of that King, and call'd at first *Rotulus Wintoniæ*, but since nam'd *Dooms-day Book*; because in it was set down an exact Account, not only of all the Cities, Towns, and Villages of England, but the Number of Families, of Men, Soldiers and Husbandmen, Bondmen, Servants, &c.; how much Money, what Rent, how much Meadow, Pasture, Wood, Tillage, Common, Marth, Heath, every one possessed: And when any one was cited, or any difference arose about those things, and Taxes, &c. there was no place for denying or deceiving the King when this Book was open'd, like as it was at the opening of the Book at the great Day of Doom, or the final Judgment of the World. This Book is kept under three Locks and Keys, not to be look'd into under 6 s. 8 d. and for every Line transcrib'd, is to be paid 4 d.

Next is the *Auditor* of the Receipts of the *Exchequer*; whose Office is to file the Bills of the Tellers, whereby they charge themselves with all Money receiv'd, and to draw all Orders to be sign'd by the *Lord High Treasurer*, having a Warrant from him first so to do, for issuing forth all Monies by virtue of Privy Seals, which are recorded by the *Clerk* of the *Pells*, and entered in the Office of the said *Auditor*; and lodg'd in his Office. He also by Warrant of the *Lord Treasurer* makes Debentures to several Persons, who have Fees, Annuities, or Pensions by Letters Patent from the King, out of the *Exchequer*, and directs them for Payment to the Tellers. He receives every Day the State of the Accompts of each Teller; and also Weekly certifies the whole to the *Lord High Treasurer*, or *Lords Commissioners*, who immediately present the Estimate or Ballance to the King. He makes half-yearly, at *Michaelmas* and *Lady-Day*, a Book called a Declaration, which contains a methodical Abstract of all Accompts and Payments, made in the preceding half year, and delivers one of them to the *Lord Treasurer*, and another to the *Chancellor* of the *Exchequer*. By him are kept the several Registers appointed for paying all Persons in course, upon several Branches of the King's Revenue. He is *Scriptor Talliarum*; hath Five Clerks to manage the whole Estate of Moneys, receiv'd, disburs'd, and remaining.

Next these are four *Tellers*.

Their Office is to receive all Moneys due to the King, thereupon to throw down a Bill thro' a Pipe into the *Tally Court*, where it is receiv'd by the *Auditor's Clerk*, who then attends to write the Words of the said Bill upon a *Tally*, then delivers the same to be entred by the Clerk of the *Pells*, or his *Under-Clerk*, who there attends to enter it in the Book; then the *Tally* is cloven by the Two Deputy-Chamberlains, who have their Seals, and while the Senior-Deputy reads one part, the Junior examines the other part with the other two Clerks.

Clerk of the Pells :] His Office is to enter the *Tellers* Bills into a Parchment Skin (in Latin *Pellis*, whence this Office has its Name) and all Receipts and Payments for the King, for what Cause, or by whomsoever; and is in nature of a Controul, hath Four Clerks; whereof one is for the *Introitus*, and another for the *Exitus*.

In the *Tally-Court* sit the Deputies of the Two Chamberlains, who cleave the *Tallies*, and examine each piece a-part; also a *Tally cutter* attends there.

A *Tally* in the *Exchequer*, from the French Verb, *Tailler*, the Italian, *Tagliare*, to cut, is a very ancient and most convenient way of avoiding all Cozenage in the King's Revenue, than any other way now where else in *Christendom*: And is after this manner:

He that pays or lends the King any Moneys, receives for his Acquittance or Acknowledgment a Tally, which is a Stick, with Words written on it on both sides, containing the Acquittance proper to express what the Moneys received is for, which being cloven asunder by the *Deputy Chamberlains*, one part thereof call'd the *Stock*, is deliver'd to the Party that pays that Money, and the other part, call'd *Counter-Stock*, or *Counterfoil*, remains with them, who afterwards deliver it over to the other Deputies, to be kept till it be called for, and shew'd with the *Stock*; after which they send it by an Officer of their own to the Pipe, to be applyed to the Discharge of the Accomptant.

This most ancient way of *striking of Tallies*, hath been found by long Experience to be absolutely the best way that ever was invented; for it is morally impossible so to falsifie or counterfeit a *Tally*, but that upon rejoining it with the *Counterfoil*, it will be obvious to every Eye, either in the Notches, in the cleaving, in the Length, or in the Breadth, in the natural Growth, or in the Shape of the *Counterfoil*:

Other Officers in the Receipt of the *Exchequer*, are the *Ushers* of the Receipt, a *Tally-cutter*, and Four *Messengers* of the Receipt. The *Ushers* Duty is to take care to secure the *Exchequer* by day and by Night, and all the Avenues leading to the same, and to furnish all Necessaries, as Books, Papers, &c.

The Court of the Dutchy Chamber of Lancaster, at Westminster.

THIS Court takes Cognizance of all Causes that any way concern the Revenue belonging to that Dutchy, which hath been annexed to the Crown ever since Hen. IVth's time.

The chief Judge of this Court is the *Chancellor* of the Dutchy, who is assisted by the *Attorney* of the Dutchy.

There are divers other Officers of this Court, as may be seen among the Lists.

All the Forementioned Courts of Judicature at Westminster, are opened four Times a Year, called the *Four Terms*, viz.

[*Terms*.] *Easter-Term*, which beginneth always the seventh Day after *Easter*, and lasteth twenty seven Days.

Trinity-Term beginning the 5th Day after *Trinity-Sunday*, and lasteth twenty Days.

Michaelmas-Term began heretofore a little after that Feast, but now by a late Statute, begins the 23d of *October*, and lasteth thirty seven Days.

Lastly, *Hilary-Term* begins now ten Days after *St. Hilary*, the 23d of *January*, and lasteth twenty one Days.

Affizes are held twice a Year, namely after the end of *Hilary-Term*, and after the end of *Trinity-Term*, the Twelve Judges two by two, ride several Circuits, and at the principal Towns of every County, sit to hear and determine all Causes of last Session Momenr, both Civil and Criminal; a most excellent Constitution, begun by King *Henry the Second*, Anno 1176. who at first divided *England* into six Circuits (not the same that are now) and to each Circuit allotted three Judges. *Wales* also is divided into two Circuits, *North* and *South Wales*; in which are design'd in like manner, two Serjeants at Law for each Circuit. These Judges give Judgment of the Pleas of the Crown, and all Common Pleas within those Counties, dispatching ordinarily, in Two or Three Days, all Controversies in a County, that are grown to Issue in the aforementioned Courts at *London*, between Plaintiff and Defendants, and that by their Peers; a Jury of Twelve Men *ex vicineto*, out of the Neighbourhood whereabout the Business lies; so that twice a Year in *England* and *Wales*, Justice may be said to be rightly and speedily administred even at our own Doors.

Of the Government of Counties, &c.

HAVING given a brief Account of the Civil Government of all *England* in general, next shall be described the particular Government of Counties, Hundreds, Cities, Boroughs and Villages.

[*Justices of the Peace.*] For the Civil Government of Counties, the King makes choice of some of the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, Lawyers, Men of Worth and Parts, who have their usual Residence in the County; so many as His Majesty pleaseth, to keep the Peace of the County; and they by Commission under the Great Seal, are called *Justices of the Peace*, at first stil'd *Wardens of the Peace*, and such of them whom the King doth more particularly confide in or respect, are called *Justices of the Quorum*: from these Words in the Commission, *Quorum A. B. unum esse volumus*; that is, some Business of more Importance may not be transacted without the Presence and Concurrence of one of them.

One of the principal Justices of Peace and *Quorum*, is by the Lord Chancellor made *Custos Rotulorum*, so called, because he hath the Custody of the Rolls, or Records of the Sessions, and to bring them to each Quarter-Sessions.

The Original of Justices of the Peace is from the fourth Year of *Edward the Third*.

Their Office is, to call before them, examine, and commit to Prison, all Thieves, Murtherers, wandring Rogues, those that hold Conspiracies, Riots, and almost all other *Delinquents* that may occasion the Breach of Peace and Quiet to the King's Subjects, to commit all such to Prison, as either by Law or by Statute are not to be bailed; that is, cannot be set at Liberty by Sureties (taken for their Appearance at a certain Time and Place) and to see them brought forth in due Time to Tryal.

Quarter-Sessions.] Every Quarter, or Three Months, the Justices meet alternately at the Shire and other chief Towns in their respective Counties, which are accordingly appointed by the *Custos Rotulorum*, and there the Grand Inquest, or Jury of the County, is summon'd to appear, who upon Oath enquire of all Traytors, Hereticks, Thieves, Murderers, Money-Coiners, Rioters, &c. Those that appear to be guilty, are by the said Justices committed to Prison, to be tried at the next Assizes, when the Judges go their Circuits as mentioned.

Sheriffs.] For the Execution of Laws in every County, except Cumberland, Westmorland and Durham, the King every Michaelmas-Term nominates for each County a Sheriff, so called from the Saxon *Scyre-Gerefa*, *Præpositus*, or *Præfectus Comitatus*, a Governor or Guardian of the County; for the Words in the Patent are, *Commissimus tibi custodiam Comitatus nostri*. N. and he is properly *Quæstor Provinciæ*, he that gathereth up and accounteth to the King for the Profits of the County that come to the Exchequer, but call'd in our Law-Latin *comes*.

The Sheriff's Office is to execute the King's Mandates, and all writs directed to him out of the King's Court, to impanel Jurors, to bring Causes and Criminals to Tryal, to see the Sentences both in Civil and Criminal Affairs executed, to attend on and guard the Itinerant Judges twice a Year, so long as they continue within the County, which at the Assizes is performed with great Pomp, Splendour, and Feastings. In order to the better executing of his Office, the Sheriff hath under him his Under-Sheriff, divers Clerks, Stewards of Courts, Bailiffs of Hundreds, Constables, Goalers, Sergeants or Beadles; besides a gallant Train of Servants in rich Liveries, all on Horseback at the Reception of the Judges.

Before 9 Edw. II. he was chosen as Knights of the Shire are; but to avoid Tumults it is now thus:

Every Year, about the beginning of November, the Judges Itinerant nominate Six fit Men of each County; that is, Knights or Esquires of good Estates; out of these the Lord Chancellor, Treasurer, Privy-Councillors, and Twelve Judges, assemble in the Exchequer-Chamber, and make Choice of three, of which

which the King himself after chuseth one to be *Sheriff* for the Year only, tho' heretofore it was for many Years, and sometimes Hereditary: as the *Cliffords*, who by their Descent from *Robert de Vipont*, were *Sheriffs* Hereditary of the County of *Wiltshire*, by Charter from King *John*, as the Earl of *Thanet* is at this Day.

Furthermore, the *Sheriff's Office* is to collect all publick Profits, Customs, Taxes of the County, all Fines, Distresses, and Amerciaments, and to bring them into the King's *Exchequer*, or Treasury at *London*, or elsewhere, as the King shall appoint. To suppress Riots, execute Writs, secure Prisoners, distress for Debts, attend the Judges, see the Execution of Malefactors, protect them from the Insults of By-standers, return Knights for Parliament, &c.

The *Sheriff* of each County hath a double Function: First Ministerial, to execute all Processes and Precepts of the Court of Law, and to make Returns of the same: Secondly, Judicial, whereby he hath Authority to hold Two several Courts of distinct Nature, the one called the *Sheriff's Turn*, which he holdeth in several Places in the County, enquiring of all Criminal Offences against the Common Law, not prohibited by any Statute: The other called the *County Court*, wherein he hears and determines Civil Causes of the County under Forty Shillings, which anciently was a considerable Sum; so that by the great Fall of Monies now, the *Sheriff's Authority* in that part is much diminished.

No Suit begins, and no Process is served, but by him; the Execution of the Law but by him. Lastly, He is the chief Conservator of the Peace in the whole County.

Bailiffs. Every County being subdivided into Hundreds (called at first, either for containing an hundred Houses, or an hundred Men bound to find Arms) or Wapentakes, so called touching a Weapon when they swore Allegiance, as the manner at this day is in *Sweden*, at their solemn Weddings, for the Witnesses to lay all their hands upon a Launce or Pike: every such Wapentake or Hundred hath commonly a *Bailiff*, a very ancient Officer, but now of small Authority.

High-Constable Also Officers call'd *High-Constables*, called *Pacis*, first ordained by the Statute of *Winchester*, 13 Ed. I. for the Conservation of Peace, and View of Armour; they dispense Warrants, and Orders of the Justices of the Peace, to every Constable.

Coroners. There are also in every County two Officers called *Coroners*, whose Office is to enquire by a Jury of Neighbours, how, and by whom any Person came by a violent Death, and to enter the same upon Record, which is Matter Criminal, and a Plea of the Crown, and thence they are called *Crown Coroners*.

These are chosen by the Free-holders of the County, by virtue of a Writ out of the *Chancery*. They were anciently Men of Estates, Birth, and Honour; and therefore in the Reign of Edward III. a Merchant being chosen a *Coroner* was removed to *communis Mercator fuit*, whereas he ought to have been a Nobleman, and no Tradesman.

[*Clerk of the Market.*] Every County also hath an Officer called *Clerk of the Market*, whose Office is to keep a Standard of Weights and Measures exactly agreeing with the King's Standard kept in the *Exchequer*, and to see that none other be used in the same County; to seal all Weights and Measures made exactly by the Standard in his Custody, and to burn such as are otherwise. He hath a Court, and may keep and hold a Court therein.

the Civil Government of Cities, Boroughs, or Towns Corporate, and Villages.

[*Mayor and Aldermen.*]

Every City of *England*, by their Charters or Privileges, granted by several Kings, is a little Common-wealth a-part, governed not as the Cities of *France* and *Spain*, by a Nobleman or Gentleman placed there by the King, but wholly by themselves. They chuse among themselves their own Governour. In Cities the Mayor is chosen commonly out of Twelve Aldermen. In the other Corporations a Bailiff is chosen out of a certain number of Burgeffes.

Citizens are not taxed but by the Officers of their own Corporation, every Trade having some of their own always in the Council, to see that nothing be enacted contrary to their Liberty.

Every City by Charter from the King, hath *haute, moyenne, & basse Justice*, a Jurisdiction among themselves, to judge in all Matters Criminal and Civil, only with this Restraint, That all Civil Causes may be removed from their Courts to the higher Courts at *Westminster*.

The Mayor of the City is the King's Lieutenant, and with the Aldermen and Common-council (as it were, King, Lords, and Commons in Parliament) can make Laws, called *By-Laws*, for the Government of the City.

He is for his time (which is but for one Year) as it were a Judge, to determine Matters, and to mitigate the Rigour of the Law.

[*Boroughs.*] The Government of *Boroughs* (that is to say, of them as are Incorporated, for many of them are not)

is much after the same manner. In some there is a *Mayor* in others one or two *Bailiffs*; in others, the chief Magistrate goes by other Names, as *Aldermen*, *Portreeve*, &c. who have equal Power with a *Mayor* and *Sheriffs*; and during their Office they are *Justices of the Peace* within their *Liberties*, and have there the same Power that other *Justices of the Peace* have in the County.

Those Towns that send *Burgesses* to Parliament are what they strictly call *Boroughs*, without any regard to their Incorporation which is not essential to them; and also, that there are several Corporations which are not *Boroughs*, such as *Kingston* in *Surrey*, *Southwold* in *Suffolk*, *Deal* in *Kent*, and others.

Villages.] For the better Government of *Villages*, the Lord of the Soil hath ordinarily Power to hold a Court *Baron*, called, because anciently such Lords were called *Barons*, as they still are in *Scotland*; or else Court *Baron* (i. e.) Court of *Freeholders*; as the *Barons of Germany* are called *Freyherren*; the *Barons of the Cinque-Ports* in *England* are but the *Freeholders of the Cinque-Ports*: And this Court may be held every Three Weeks.

Petty-Constables.] Also for the Government of Towns and Parishes, there is another very useful Officer called *Petty-Constable*. This Officer is to keep the Peace in case of Quarrels; to search any House for Robbers, Murderers, and others that have any ways broken the Peace, to raise the Alarm and Cry after Robbers fled away, to seize upon them, and keep them in the Stocks, or other Prison, till they can bring them before some Justice of the Peace, to whom the *Constables* are subservient upon all Occasions, either to bring Criminals before them, or to carry them by their Command to the common Prison.

Every little Village hath almost an Epitome of Monarchical Government, of Civil and Ecclesiastical Polity within it, which if duly maintained, would render us a very Happy People.

C H A P. XVI.

Of the Military Government of England.

OF the Military Power of England, both by Land and Sea, the King hath the sole Supreme Power, Government, Command, and Disposition; And neither one nor both Houses of Parliament have any Right to levy any Forces, or make any War Offensive or Defensive, as they have at large declared.

Parliament Anno 14 Car. 2. but by the same Act the King is oblig'd to repay a Months Pay formerly advanc'd, before he can raise the Militia; for which reason it has ever since been rais'd by Act of Parliament.

Besides his Majesty's Guards aforementioned of Horse, there are two Regiments of Foot-Guards, the first consisting of twenty eight Companies, of Eighty private Soldiers in each Company; the second, called the *Cold-stream* Regiment, consisting of Fourteen Companies, of Eighty private Men in each Company.

The first General Officer is the *Pay-Master-General* of all the Forces, who is also *Surveyor* of the Guards.

An Auditor of the Muster-Rolls.

A Clerk of the Books, who have several Clerks under them.

The next is the *Commissary-General*, who has under him a Deputy commission'd by the King.

There are Eight Deputy-Commissaries, who have their Commissions from the Commissary-General; and the several Counties of England and Wales are divided into Eight Circuits, and each Commissary is to take care to muster all such Forces as at any time comes into his Circuit: Immediately after each Muster is made, the said Deputy-Commissaries make a Return of all their Names upon Oath to the Deputy-Commissary General, who keeps a Roll of each Troop and Company as a Record in his Office; another Roll is deliver'd to the Pay-Master-General upon Muster, and sign'd by the Commissary who musters them; and is also by two Commission-Officers of each Troop or Company, and the Mayor or chief Magistrate where each Troop or Company quarters.

These have their distinct Circuits in the Country, for mustering the Forces which lie in several Garrisons.

The next is the Secretary of War, who has two chief Clerks; the least of which is Messenger to the Secretary.

The next is the Judge Advocate.

In the Horse-Guards, each Troop has an Adjutant.

The Marshal of the Horse-Guards.

The *Chirurgeon-General* of all his Majesty's Forces.

Of the Standing Militia, or Train'd-Bands.

Besides the foremention'd Forces, there is a *Standing Militia* by Land of all England, settl'd in the King, to be Govern'd, and Order'd, and Enlarg'd from time to time as his Majesty shall see occasion. They are at present computed to be near 200000 Horse and Foot.

In the Management of these standing Land Forces, the King himself makes choice of divers of the principal Peers, and

and by Commission creates them Lord Lieutenants of the several Counties of *England*, with Power to Arm, Array, Form into Companies, Troops, and Regiments, to conduct (on occasion of Rebellion or Invasion) and employ the Militia arm'd within the Counties and Places for which the said Lord Lieutenants are commissioned, or into any other County, as the King shall give order, to give Commissions to Colonels, or other Commissioned Officers, to present to the King the Names of the Deputy-Lieutenants, who have, in the Absence of the Lord Lieutenant, the same Power; (and these are to be of the Gentry of the County) to charge any Person in the County with Horse, Horse-men, and Arms, or Foot-Soldiers, Arms, within the said County, proportionably to their Estate on condition, That no Person be charg'd with a Horse, unless he hath 500 pounds yearly Revenue, or 6000 pounds personal Estate; nor with a Foot-Soldier, unless he hath 50 *l.* yearly Revenue, or 600 *l.* personal Estate; those that have meaner Estate are to join Two or Three together to find a Horse and Horse-man, or a Foot-Soldier.

The foremention'd Horse and Foot are to muster once twice a Year, and each Horse-man, during the time of Muster, to be allow'd him, from whom he serves, 2 *s.* a day, and each Foot-Soldier 12 *d.* a day.

For furnishing Ammunition, and other Necessaries, the Lord Lieutenant or Deputy Lieutenant may levy every Year the fourth part (if they judge it expedient) of each Man's portion in the Tax of 70000 *l.* a Month, upon the whole Kingdom; and in case of marching against an Enemy, they have Power to cause every Man so charged, to allow each Soldier his Months Pay, which the King is after to repay, before they be charged with another Month's Pay.

These Forces are always in readiness, with all things necessary, at the Beat of Drum, or Sound of Trumpet, to appear to muster, and be compleat with Men, Horse, and Arms; and at certain times Train'd and Disciplin'd, that they become skilful, and useful Soldiers.

These are to be commanded only within the Kingdom for the Security of the King and Kingdom.

Subservient in the *Standing Militia* to the Lord Lieutenant or Deputy-Lieutenant, are the Justices of the Peace of every County, who upon all occasions, according to the Orders of their Superiors, are to send their Warrants to the High Constable of the Hundred, or Petty Constable of the Parish, &c.

Beacons.] For the better securing the Kingdom from foreign Invasion, besides the Ships of War (whereof there are 1000) there are upon certain eminent Places of all Parts of *England* high Poles erected, whereon are fastned Pitch Barrels, which be fired by Night, and a Smoak made by Day, thereby to

in a few Hours to the whole Kingdom of the approach-
Invasions : Whereupon the Inhabitants in Arms make haste
the Sea-Coasts. These are call'd *Beacons*, from the *Saxons*
and *Beacen*, or *Beacnian*, to shew by a Sign. In all times of
War some are set to watch at every *Beacon*.

*the present Maritime Power belonging to the Crown of
Great-Britain.*

THE Kingdom of *Great-Britain* being on all sides surroun-
ded by the Sea, there will always be a Necessity of Mari-
time Forces ; and as Neighbours grow potent at Sea, the Kings
of this Nation will be necessitated to augment their Maritime
Forces proportionably (how great soever the Charge thereof
may be) or else to quit their Ancient Right to the Sovereignty
of the Narrow Seas, and to suffer their Merchants to be abus'd,
and their *Traffick* every where interrupted.

To the Crown of *Great-Britain* belongs the Dominion of all
the *Narrow Seas* round about the whole Island of *Great-Britain*,
by ancient Right thereof it hath had Possession in all
times. First, the *Aborigines*, or *Ancient Britains*, were possess-
ors thereof, (as Mr. *Selden* makes appear) and in their Right the
Romans held it : Then the *Saxons* having gotten Possession of
the Island, kept that Dominion ; their King *Edgar*, amongst his
Royal Titles, called himself *Sovereign of the Narrow Seas*.

Afterwards the *Normans* possessing *England*, claim'd, and qui-
tely possess'd the same Dominion ; in Testimony whereof the
Danes, *Danes*, *Hans-Towns*, *Hollanders*, *Zealanders*, &c. were wont
to ask leave to pass the *British Seas*, and to take Licenses to
do therein, and to this Day do strike Sail to all the Ships of
War belonging to the King, as oft as they pass by any of
them, thereby to express that they acknowledge the *Sovereignty*
of the *British Seas* to belong to this Nation, according to an
Edict made at *Hastings* in *Sussex*, by *John King of England*,
about four Hundred and Fifty Years ago.

Henry VIII. in the Fifth Year of his Reign, built a Ship,
then accounted, the greatest that ever had been seen in *Eng-
land*, and named it *Henry Grace de Dieu*, or the *Great Henry* ; it
was 1000 Tun.

In the Eighth Year of King *James the First*, was built by the
Dutch, a Ship of 1200 Tun, and call'd *The Trades Increase* ;
which being lost in the *East-Indies*, King *James* caus'd another
to be built of 1400 Tuns ; which being given to Prince *Henry*,
was by him nam'd *The Prince*.

We have now many brave First and Second Rate Ships ; and
our Third Rates are now built so large and strong, that
they

they may engage singly with a First Rate Ship of any Nation : See the List of the Royal Navy.

The Charges of Building a Ship of the First Rate, together with Guns, Tackle, and Rigging, (besides Victualling) ordinarily amount to about 60000 *l*. Those of lower Rates proportionably.

That the Reader may have a more perfect Idea of the digigious size of a First Rate *British* Man of War, let him take following Account as we receiv'd it from the Gentleman built the *Royal Sovereign*, viz.

The *Royal Sovereign* built at *Woolwich* by Mr. Fisher Master Shipwright of his Majesty's Yard at *Deptford*, Launch'd the 25th of *July* 1701, and is of the following mensions, viz.

The Length of the Taffarel to the Head	210
The Guns	110
The Men, full Compliment	1250
The Breadth	50
The Tuns	2000
The full Tread	158
The Draught of Water	22
The Cloaths	10544
The Main Sail in Length	54
<i>Ditto</i> in Depth	19 Foot. 6
The Main-Mast in Length	39
The Diameter of <i>Ditto</i>	38
The Weight of the Anchor	82 C. 19
The Cable in Length	200
The Diameter of <i>Ditto</i>	22

To Man the Navy Royal of *Great Britain* requires about Thirty six thousand Mariners (of late Years the Parliament allow'd the Queen 40000 Men every Summers Expedition) which is not half this Nation could upon Occasion Number ; whereas according to a judicious Computation, all the Seamen of *France* do not amount to above one and twenty Thousand.

The Lord High Admiral hath under him many Officers of high and low Condition ; some at Sea, others at Land ; some Military, some of a Civil Capacity ; some Judicial, others ministerial. So that the Dominion and Jurisdiction of the Navy may justly be stiled another Commonwealth, or Kingdom apart, and the Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain* may fitly be stiled, or at least reputed, as a Vice-Roy of the Maritime Kingdom of *Great Britain*.

The Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain* doth, by virtue of his Office, appoint in divers parts of the Kingdom his several Admirals with their Judges and Marshals by Patent, under

Seal of the High Court of Admiralty. These *Vice-Ad-*
mirals and Judges do exercise Jurisdiction in Maritime Af-
fairs within their several Limits; and in case any Person be
convicted by any Sentence or Interlocutory Decree, that has
the force of a Definitive Sentence, he may appeal to the High
Court of Admiralty.

Court of Admiralty.

In Transacting of Maritime Affairs, the Lord High Admiral
keeps Courts of his own, whereof that at London is the Principal
and supreme, where all Process and Proceedings run in his Name,
not in the King's, as it doth in all Common-Law Courts.
This Court usually called the *Court of Admiralty*, he hath a
Lieutenant, call'd *Judge of the Admiralty*, who is commonly
learn'd Dr. of the *Civil Law*.

The Proceedings in this Court, in all Civil Matters, is accord-
ing to the Civil Law, because the Sea is without the Limits of
Common Law, but under the Admirals Jurisdiction; there-
fore the Civil Law only (all Common Law seclud'd) is made
use of.

King Edward the Third who first erected this Court of *Admi-*
ralty, as (some hold) made at *Queenborough*, 1375. very excellent
Institutions concerning Maritime Affairs, and many Statutes
and Ordinances have been made by other Princes and People, as
at *Pisa*, *Genoa*, *Marseilles*, *Barcelona* and *Messina*.

The Customs and former Decrees of the *English Court of Ad-*
miralty are there of force for deciding of Controversies. Under
this Court there is also a Court of *Equity* for determining Dis-
putes between Merchants.

In Criminal Affairs, which is commonly about Piracy, the
Proceeding in this Court was by Accusation and Information,
according to the Civil Law, by a Man's own Confession, or
by Witnesses, by which any one was to be proved guilty be-
fore he could be condemn'd; but that being found inconve-
nient, there were two Statutes made by *Hen. VIII.* that Crimi-
nal Affairs should be try'd by Witnesses and a Jury, and this
Special Commission of the King to the Lord Admiral,
wherein some of the Judges of the Realm are ever Commissio-
ners, and the Trial according to the Laws of *England*, directed
by those Statutes.

Between the Common Law of *England* and the Admiralty,
there seems to be *Divisum Imperium*; for in the Sea, so far as
the Low-water-Mark is observ'd, that is counted *Infra Corpus*
maris adjacentis, and Causes thence arising are determinable
by the Common Laws; yet when the Sea is full, the Admiral
has Jurisdiction there also (so long as the Sea flows) over
all Matters

Matters done between the Low-water-Mark, and the Land appears in *Sir Henry Constable's Case*, 5 *Report Coke* p. 107.

For Regulating and Ordering his Majesty's Navies, Ships, War, and Forces by Sea, see those excellent Articles and Orders in *Stat. 13. Car. 2. cap. 9.*

Of the **NAVY-OFFICE**, where the whole Business concerning the King's **NAVY-ROYAL** is managed.

THE Management of the Navy-Royal under the **HIGH-ADMIRAL** of Great Britain, is entrusted with principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy.

The Principal Officers for South-Britain are Four.

Treasurer.] Whose Office is to receive out of the *Exchequer* by Warrant from the *Lord Treasurer*, or Lords Commissioners executing that Place, and to pay all Charges of the Navy by Warrant from the principal Officers of the Navy, which he had formerly a Salary of 220 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* per Annum, besides 3 *d.* per Pound out of all Moneys paid by him; he hath now an honourable Allowance certain from his Majesty in lieu thereof, viz. 2000 *l.* per Annum, and 800 *l.* per Annum for his Instruments.

Controller.] The second is the *Controller of the Navy*, whose Office is to attend and control all Payments of Wages, to regulate the Market Rates of all Stores belonging to Shipping, to examine and audit all Treasurers, Victuallers and Storekeepers Accompts, &c. His Salary is 500 *l.* yearly.

Surveyor.] The third is the *Surveyor of the Navy*, whose Office is generally to know the State of all Stores, to supply the Wants supply'd; to survey the Hulls, Masts, and Rigging, and estimate the Value of Repairs by Indenture; to regulate all Boat-swains and Carpenters of his Majesty's Navy, what Stores they received; and at the end of each Year to state and audit their Accompts. His Salary is 500 *l.* per Annum.

Clerk of the Acts.] The fourth is *Clerk of the Acts*, whose Office is to record all Orders, Contracts, Bills, Warrants, and other Businesses transacted by the Principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy, at the Salary of 500 *l.* per Annum. In time of War there is an extraordinary Clerk of this kind, on reason of the Multiplicity of Business.

The Commissioners of the Navy,

The First executes that part of the Controller of the Navy's Duty, which relates to the controlling of the Victuallers Accounts. His Salary is 500 *l.* per Annum.

The Second executes another part of the said Control-Duty, relating to the Control of the Accompts of the Receivers of the several Yards: His Salary is 500 *l.* per Annum.

The Third resides at *Portsmouth*, and has the care of managing the Navy at that Port. His Salary is 500 per Annum.

The Fourth resides at *Chatham*, and has the same charge of Affairs in the King's Yard there; His Salary is 500 *l.* per Annum.

The Fifth resides at *Plymouth*, and discharges the like Employment.

There are other Commissioners at large, the number more or less according to the Exigencies of Publick Affairs.

The principal Officers and Commissioners, do hold their Offices by Patent under the Great Seal. And since the Increase of his Majesty's Navy, have several Clerks undertaken, with Salaries allow'd by the King, for the dispatch of the Business of the Navy, under their respective Managements.

[Commissioners for Victualling the Navy.]

The Victualling of his Majesty's Navy hath formerly been undertaken by Contract, but is now manag'd by Commissioners, who keep their Office on *Tower-Hill*, within the Parish of *St. Andrew Aldgate*, and these have their Agents also at *Chatham*, *Plymouth*, *Plymouth*, and other convenient Ports in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*.

[There are belonging to his Majesty's Navy, Six Yards, viz. *Chatham*, *Deptford*, *Woolwich*, *Portsmouth*, *Shyres* and *Plymouth*, where his Majesty's Royal Ships are laid up in Harbour; which Yards are fitted with several Docks, Harbours, Lanches, and Graving Places, for the Building, Repairing and Cleaning of his Majesty's Ships; and therein are great Quantities of Timber, Masts, Planks, Anchors, and other Materials. There are also convenient Store-houses in each Yard, in which are laid up vast quantities of Cables, Rigging, Sails, Blocks, and all other sorts of Stores needful for his Majesty's Navy-Royal.

The King hath also another Yard at Harwich, which chiefly made use of in the times of some great Sea-War, and there are also Officers to take care of the Store-House there.

In the aforementioned Yards his Majesty hath divers Rope-Yards, as at Woolwich, Chatham, Portsmouth, &c. where in are made Cables, and all sorts of Cordage for his Navy.

All the said Officers, and whole Navy-Office, are governed by the Lord High Admiral.

All the other Officers, as well those in the several Yards as those belonging to any of his Majesty's Ships, hold their Places by Warrant from the Lord High Admiral *de bene placito*. In which number I cannot omit to observe the honour of the Nation, as well as of our Church, there are *Chaplains* to every Man of War appointed by like Warrants, at the Recommendation of the Lord Bishop of London, whose Office it is to perform Divine Service on board twice a Day, and to Preach every Sunday, whilst the Ships are in *Sea-pay*, &c. and even when the Fleet is up, the Officers and their Servants are by no means neglected; but are duly instructed on board their Church-Chapels in the Yards, or Neighbouring Churches, by the Distribution of Pious Orthodox Books among them, perusal of Conferences, and other proper means, through the care of respective *Chaplains* to the Navy in ordinary at Plymouth, Portsmouth, Chatham, Shyreness, Woolwich and Deptford; who are Warranted in like manner with other Officers by the Lord High Admiral.

A Bears Charge of the Navy.

The ordinary Charge of his Majesty Navy for a Year time of Peace continuing in Harbour, is so well regulated that it amounts to scarce 1300000 *l.* besides all Charges of fitting out of Ships, &c. and besides the setting forth of Fleets, even at the time when we had only a War with *Algiers*, amounted at least to 3000000 *l. per Annum*, as may be easily computed by the number of Men at Sea in pay, which were at that time supposed to be 6000, and are always reckoned to stand at King in 4 *l. per Mensen* each Man, including all Charges of Victuals, Wages, Wear and Tear, &c.

THE Present State OF Great-Britain.

PART I. BOOK. III.

of the Manners, Customs, Laws, &c.
of that part of Great Britain call'd Eng-
land.

CHAP. I.

*Religious Manners, viz. of the Clergy; Their Names,
Orders, Privileges, Revenues, Magnificence, &c.*

THE Clergy were so called, because they
are God's *Κλῆρ* or *Portion*; for al-
though all Christians may be stiled God's
Portion, as well as God's *Servants*; yet a-
mong Christians, those Persons whom
God hath set apart, and separated from common Use to his
service, to be, as it were, his *Domestick Servants*, are more
particularly the Lord's *Portion*: And therefore from the First
of Christianity, the Persons so set apart, have been called
Presbiteri, Clerici, or Clergy.

Orders.] The Clergy of the Church of England, are compos'd of three Orders; *Bishops, Priests, and Deacons.* Bishops in England are made in this manner.

When any Bishop's See becomes vacant, the Dean and Chapter of that Cathedral giving notice thereof to the King, who is Patron of all the Bishopricks in England, and humbly requesting that His Majesty will give them leave to choose another; the King hereupon grants to the Dean his *Commissio* which in French (wherein it was anciently Penn'd) signifies *leave to elect*. Then the Dean summons a Chapter, or Assembly of the Prebendaries, who are bound to elect the Person recommended by the King's Letters, under Pain of a Penitence. The Election is then certified to the Party elected, and if he accepts it, it is certified to the King, and the Archbishop of the Province; whereupon the King gives his Royal Assent under the Great Seal of England, which is exhibited to the Archbishop of the Province, with command to Confirm and Consecrate him. Hereunto the Archbishop subscribes *fiat Commissio*, and gives Commission under his Archiepiscopal Seal to his Vicar-General, to perform all the Acts required for perfecting the Confirmation of the Elected Bishop.

The Vicar-General then, in the Name of the Archbishop sends forth a Citation, summoning all Opposers of the Election, or Person elected, to appear at a certain Time and Place, especially assigned, to make their Objections: This is done by an Officer of the Arches, usually at *Bow-Church, Cheap-side, London*, by Proclamation three times, and then fixing the said Citation on the Church Door, for all People to read, the said Officer returns an Authentick Certificate thereof to the Archbishop and Vicar-General. At the Day and Place Assigned for the Appearance of the Opposers, the Vicar-General sits; then the Proctor for the said Dean and Chapter obtains the Royal Assent, and the Commission of the Archbishop, which being read and accepted by the Vicar-General, the Proctor exhibits the Proxy from the Dean and Chapter, then presents the elected Bishop, and returns the Citation, desires the Opposers to be publickly called three times; when being done accordingly, he accuseth their Contumacy, and for Penalty thereof, desires that the Business may proceed, which the Vicar-General in a Schedule by him read and subscribed, doth order. Next, the Proctor giving a Summons, Petition, wherein is deduc'd the whole Process of Election, desires a time to be assigned to prove it, which the Vicar-General admits and decrees: After which the Proctor exhibits the Royal Assent, with the elected Bishop's Assent, and the Certificate to the Archbishop, and desires a Term to be assigned to hear final Sentence; which the Vicar-General decrees. Then the Proctor desires that all Opposers

ould again be called, which being thrice publicly done, and ne appearing, nor opposing, they are pronounc'd Contu- cious, and a Degree made to proceed to Sentence, by a hchedule read and subscrib'd by the said Vicar-General. Then e Elect Person takes the Oaths of Supremacy, Simony and Cano- al Obedience.

Next the Judge of the Arches reads and subscribes the Sen- ce, after which usually there is an Entertainment made for e Officers and others there present.

When a Bishop is elected, and the Election Confirm'd, he y give Institution, and do his ordinary Jurisdiction, and y sit in Parliament as Lord thereof; according to Sir Edward e 4. Inst. pag. 47.

After the Confirmation, then according to the King's Man- e, is the solemn Consecration of the Elected Bishop; which one by the Archbishop, with the Assistance of Two other hops, in manner following:

Upon some Sunday or Holy-Day, after Morning-Service, the hishop beginneth the Communion-Service, after a cer- Prayer appointed for this Occasion, One of the Bishops e present readeth the Epistle, 1 Tim. 3. 1. 7. or Acts 20. 35. Another readeth the Gospel, John 21. 15. 18. or John 19. 24. or Matth. 28. 19, 20. and afterwards the Nicene Creed, a Sermon is Preach'd by some Learned Divine upon the ation. Then the elected Bishop, vested with his Rochet, Linnen-Garment, is by Two Bishops presented to the hishop, or some other Bishop Commissioned by him, sit- in his Chair, who demands the King's Mandate for the ecration, and causes it to be read: Then the Elect Bishop e Oaths of Supremacy, and of Canonical Obedience e Archbishop. And after divers Prayers, and several In- gatories put to the Bishop, and his Answers, the rest of piscopal Habit is put upon him; and after more Prayers, Elect Bishop kneeleth down, and the Archbishop and Bi- e there present, lay their Hands on his Head, and by a in pious, grave Form of Words, they Consecrate him; wards the Archbishop delivers to the Bishop Elect a e, with another Set-form of Words, and so all proceed to Communion-Service; and having receiv'd the Sacrament e Blessing, they repair from Church to Dinner, which is e Charge of the Bishop Elect.

his Form and Manner of Consecrating Bishops, is accor- to the Rule laid down in the Fourth Council of Carthage, e the Year 470, generally receiv'd in all the Provinces of e Western Church.

ext goes forth a Mandate from the Archbishop to the Arch- on of this Diocese, to Instal the Bishop Elected, and Con- d, and Consecrated: Which Installment is almost on the

same manner in all Cathedrals, and is usually thus: Upon a Day, between the Hours of Nine and Eleven, in the Presence of a publick Notary, the Bishop Elect, or his Proxy, which is most usual, is introduced into the Cathedral Church, by the Archdeacon of *Canterbury*; by whom or his Proxy, all the Bishops of that Province are Installed; and first he declares Assent to the King's Supremacy, and Swears, That unless he be otherwise dispensed with, he will be Resident according to the Custom of that Cathedral, and observe the Customs of the Church, and cause others to observe the same. Then the Archdeacon, with the Petty-Canons, and Officers of the Church, accompany the Bishop up to the Quire; and there place him in the Seat prepared for the Bishops, between the Altar and the Right-side of the Quire; and then the Archdeacon pronounces these Words in Latin; *Ego auctoritate mihi commissa induco & inthronizo Reverendum in Christo Patrem Dominum N. Episcopum, & Dominus custodiat suum introitum & exitum ejus nunc, & in seculum. Amen.*

Then the Sub-Dean and the Petty-Canons sing the *Te Deum* mean while the Bishop is again conducted from his own Place to the Dean's Seat, and there in token of taking real Possession he stands till *Te Deum* is ended, together with other Prayers, the Archdeacon reading some Versicles, as, *O Lord save this Servant N. our Bishop* (the People answering) and send him Health from thy Holy Place, &c. Then the Archdeacon reads a short Collect for the Bishop by Name. After Prayers, the Bishop is conducted into the Chapter-House, and there placed on a high Seat. Then the Archdeacon and all the Prelates, Priests and Officers of the Church, come before the Bishop, and acknowledge Canonical Obedience to him. Finally, the publick Notary is by the Archdeacon required to make an Instrument, declaring the whole Matter of Fact in this Affair.

Then the said Bishop is introduced into the King's Presence to do his Homage for his Temporalities or Barony, by kneeling down, and putting his Hands between the Hands of the King, sitting in a Chair of State, and by taking of a Solemn Oath, to be True and Faithful to his Majesty, (which Oath is read to him by one of the Principal Secretaries of State) that he holds his Temporalities of him.

Lastly, The new Bishop Compounds for the First-Fruits of his Bishoprick, that is, agrees for his first Year's Profits, to be paid to the Corporation for Augmenting the Benefices of the poor Clergy, within three Years.

The Translation of a Bishop, from one Bishoprick to another, differs only in this, from the Manner of making a Bishop, that there is no Consecration.

The Translation of a Bishop to be Archbishop, differs from the Translation of a Bishop, in the Commission, which is directed by His Majesty, to

more Bishops to confirm him. Note, That the Difference between an Archbishop and a Bishop is, that the Archbishop, with other Bishops, doth Consecrate a Bishop, as a Bishop with other Priests doth Ordain a Priest; the Archbishop visits a whole Province, the Bishop only his Diocese; the Archbishop can convocate a Provincial Synod, the Bishop only a Diocesan Synod: The Archbishop is Supreme Ecclesiastical Ordinary, within his Province or Ordinary, and hath Canonical Authority over all the Bishops in his Province; as the Bishop over all the Priests of his Diocese. None may by the Canons be admitted a Bishop, till he is Thirty Years Old.

The Ordination of Priests and Deacons is Four times a Year; on the several Sundays in the *Ember-Weeks*; or the *Quatuor Tempora*, as the Canonists calls them, in which the Church puts up solemn Prayers with Fasting, to implore a Blessing from God on the Bishops, in the Performance of that great Work. No Ordination can be performed but by a Bishop lawfully Consecrated by another Bishop.

None is to be Ordained Priest, till he be Twenty-four Years of Age; nor a Deacon, till he is at least Twenty-three Years of Age.

How a Clergy-Man becomes settled in a Living.

Upon the Vacancy of a Church, the Clergy-man desiring to succeed, must take special Care that he doth not procure a Presentation thereunto by any Promise, Contract, or Agreement, directly, or indirectly, which may make him become a *Simoniac*.

Now, by *Simony*, is understood not only an Agreement for Money in Hand paid, or Yearly to be allow'd, but *aliquid aliud momentum pacto interveniente*, as the Words of the English Canon are, Anno 1229. (Lindwood) *any other Profit, Emolument or Advantage*; and the Words of the Statute of 31 Eliz. c. 6. are, *of Money, Reward, Gift, Profit or Benefit, directly or indirectly, or by Reason of any Promise, Agreement, Grant, Bond, Covenant, or Assurance, &c.* And this holds not only in Acceptance of a Living, but likewise in Exchange or Resignation.

The Penalty of this Statute is, that the corrupt Patron shall forfeit the next Presentation to the King, and two Years value of the Living; not according to the Valuation in the King's Books, but according to the true and utmost Value of the Benefice.

And the corrupt Incumbent shall be for ever disabled to receive and enjoy the same Living.

Having therefore obtain'd the Consent of the Patron Lawfully and Honourably, he must get a Presentation Sign'd and Seal'd by him in this or some such like Form.

Form of a Presentation to a Living.

Reverendo in Christo Patri & Domino, H. divina Permissione, Episcopo ejusque vicario in spiritualibus generali, A. B. Armigeri dubitatus Patronus Ecclesie Parochialis de C. in Comitatu D. Saltem in Domino sempiternam. Ad Ecclesiam de C. predictam vacantem modo per mortem, (if void by the Death of the last incumbent; or modo per resignationem, if by Resignation; or, Cessionem, if by taking a second Living without Qualification or, per Deprivationem, if by Deprivation) E. F. ultimi incumbentis ibidem jam vacantem, & ad meam donationem pleno spectantem; dilectum mihi in Christo, G. H. Clericum in Artibus Magistrum Paternitati vestre presento humiliter Supplicans quatenus prefatum, G. H. ad dictam Ecclesiam admittere, eumque Rectorem (if it be a Rector, or Vicarium, if a Vicarage) ejusdem Ecclesie instituere cum suis juribus, & pertinentiis universis, ceteraque impendere, & peragere quae vestro in hac parte incumbunt Officio pastorem dignemini cum favore. In cujus rei testimonium his presentibus sigillum meum apposui: Datum die— Annoq; Regni Dominae nostrae Georgi, Dei Gratia, Magnae, Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae, Regni, Fidei Defensoris, &c.— Annoq; Domini.—

Which Presentation, the Clerk presented must carry to the Bishop of that Diocese, in which the Church is, or to his Vicar-General; or if the Bishoprick be vacant, to the Guardian of the Spiritualities. And he must carry with him and exhibit, if requir'd, Letters Testimonial, either from the Master and Fellows of the College where he last resided, or under the Hands and Seals of Three, at least, Reverend Divines, who knew him well for three Years last past, and can give a good Account of his Vertue, Uniformity, and Learning, in this, some such like Form.

Form of a Testimonial.

Cum antiquus & probatus Ecclesie Anglicanae mos sit, ut qui ad literarum studium vitae probitatem adjunxerint, publico hominum dignorum testimonio honestarentur; nos, quorum Nomina infra scripta sunt, testamur, perquam eruditum & dilectum nobis in Christo, A. B. in Artibus Magistrum per tricennium proxime elapsam assiduam & suo operam dedisse, vitamque, & mores suos pie & sobrie instituisse dignumque; judicamus qui ad quidlibet munus in Ecclesia promoveretur & quam de eo opinionem concepimus eandem apud omnes libere promeretur. In cujus rei testimonium sigilla nostra presentibus apposuimus. Dat. die.— Anno Dom.—

such a Testimonial as this, is always indispensably required before Holy Orders are conferr'd; and the Bishop demands it from a Priest, before he admits him to a Benefice.

That if any one living in a certain Diocese, and not in either of the two Universities, go to the Bishop of another Diocese for Orders, he must have *Letters Dimissory* from the Bishop of that Diocese where he last resided, to the other Bishop; so he ought to have if he goes for a Living.

Also, That the Presentation must be tender'd to the Bishop within an Hundred Eighty Two Days, after the Living is vacant, else it lapses to the Bishop; and if the Bishop then not Collate in half a Year more, it lapses to the Archbishop; and if the Archbishop doth not Collate in half a Year, it lapses to the King; and the next Presentation continues, till the King (if the Living be 20 *l. per Annum* in the Presentation Book, or the Lord Chancellor, if under 20 *l.*) present, be it when it will; for *Nullum Tempus occurrit Regi*. After this, the Person to be admitted is examined, and if he be duly Qualified, the Bishop or his Surrogate Institutes in these, or other Words: *Instituo te Rectorem Ecclesie* *hujusmodi de* ——— *& habere curam animarum & accipere curam* *& meam*.

When a Mandate is Issued out under the Bishop's Seal, to the Archdeacon of the Place; who himself, or by some Clergyman, whom he shall appoint, is to induct the Clerk into his Living, which is done by Delivery of the Bell-Rope; and then the newly Instituted Clerk being left alone in the Church, he strikes the Bell; and now he is Inducted.

Within two Months after this, he must in the said Church perform Divine Service (*i. e.* after some Part of the Church-Services, and before the whole is finish'd) read the Nine and Thirteen Articles of Religion, and declare aloud his unfeign'd Assent and Consent to all that is therein contain'd, positively, and without any Reserve, one or two substantial Parishioners read along with him, who may testify he omitted no Part. Likewise within Two Months after his Induction, he must in the Book of Common-Prayer, upon some Lord's-Day, Forenoon and Afternoon; that is, the whole Service of the Church appointed for that Day, as it is there appointed, likewise declare his Assent and Consent to all therein, contained in these Words:

A. B. Do declare my unfeign'd Assent and Consent to all and every thing contain'd and prescrib'd in, and by the Book, Intituled, The Book of Common-Prayer, and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the Use of the Church of England; together with the Psalter or Book of David, Pointed as they are to be Sung or Said in Churches; and

and the Form and Manner of Making, Ordaining, and Consecrating Bishops, Priests and Deacons.

And before he be Instituted, he must subscribe to this Declaration following.

I A. B. Do declare, That no Foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, or Potentate, hath, or ought to have any Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority, Pre-eminence or Authority, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual within this Realm; And that I will Conform to the Liturgy of the Church of England, as it is now by Law Establish'd.

After he hath subscrib'd the same, he must have a Certificate from the Bishop, or Vicar-General, of his Subscription to the said Declaration.

So likewise within Three Months after his Institution, some Lord's-Day, during Divine Service, he must publicly and openly read his Certificate from the Bishop, or Vicar-General, of his Subscription to the said Declaration, and he must at the same time read the said Declaration itself.

And if he hath fail'd in any of the foresaid things, he forfeited his Living.

And when-ever any Parson or Vicar goes to Law for Tithes, Tyths, or any thing belonging to the Church, the Defendant insist upon it, he must prove the doing of these things.

Therefore he must have credible Witnesses when he subscribes before the Bishop.

And two credible Parishioners having read along with him the Thirty-Nine Articles, should endorse upon the Book which they read, their Attestation; which Book so Attested the Parson is to keep by him safely.

So likewise some intillegent Parishioners must Attest with their Hands, That such an One, on such a Day, read the Common-Prayer and Declaration as aforesaid; and all these Attestations are to be carefully preserv'd.

See more in the Acts of Uniformity, Printed before the Book of Common-Prayer.

Privileges of the Clergy.

Of Privileges, some belong to Archbishops, some to Bishops, as they are so, and some belong to them and the Inferiour Clergy, as they are Ecclesiasticks or Church-men.

Clergy-mens Goods are not to pay Tolls in Fairs and Markets.

No Clergy-man may be compell'd to undergo any Publick Functions, (as to be Sheriff, Constable, Overseer of the Poor, &c.) or Services of the Common-Wealth.

All Clergy-men are free from the King's Purveyors, the King's Carriages, the King's Post, &c. for which they may demand a Protection from the King, *Cum Clausula nolimus*.

A Clergy-man acknowledge a Statute, his Body shall not be taken by Vertue of any Process thereupon; for the Writ *Si laicus sit*, &c.

Clergy-men are not obliged to appear at *Sheriffs Turns* or *of Frank Pledge*, there to take their Oath of Allegiance; ancient Laws presuming, that those whose principal Care and Office should be to teach the People Loyalty and Allegiance to their King, could not themselves want Loyalty. A Preacher may be disturb'd, vex'd, or molested while he is teaching or Officiating.

Magna Charta, no Clergy-man is to be Fin'd or Amerced according to his Spiritual Means, but according to his Temporal Estate, and according to the Crime committed.

The Goods of Clergy-men are discharg'd by the Common Law of England from Tolls and Customs, (*Si non exerceant Mercatorias de eisdem*) of Average, Pontage, Murage, Pavage, for which they have the King's Writ to discharge them.

A Clergy-man have Lands, by the Tenure of which he is bound to be Bayliff, Reeve, or Beadle, and be chosen into such Office by reason thereof, he hath a *Cursory Writ* out of the Chancery to discharge himself.

The Clergy being by their Function prohibited to wear a sword, or any Arms (their Habit being alone their Defence) do not serve in Person in War; they serve their Country otherwise, and for that Service have always been thought worthy of their Spiritual Profits and Revenues, and of the King's Protection.

A Clergy-man is not bound to the Leet, nor to follow the Sheriff and Cry.

A Clerk in Holy Orders convict of a Crime, for which the punishment of the Clergy is allowable, shall not upon the production of his Orders, be Burn'd in the Hand.

A Clerk in Holy Orders, at this Day, shall have his Clergy Privilege, from time to time; which no Lay-man can have once.

The Sheriff may not intermeddle with the Clergy in respect of their Spiritual Promotions, but return, *Quod Clericus est beneficarius in Episcopatu non habet Laicum feodum in Balliva mea*. And this Privilege is confirm'd to them by *Magna Charta*.

It appears fully by the Common Law and Statute of this Realm, that the Clergy are not to be burthen'd in the general Burges with the Laity of this Realm, neither to be troubled or burthen'd, unless they be specially Nam'd, and expressly nam'd by some Statutes: For general Words do not affect them; Therefore if a Robbery be committed, and the Hundred be

be brought into Trouble for it, it is not understood that the Minister should contribute, though the Words are *Generantes*. So they are not to be Assessed for Watching and Winding, nor for mending the High-ways, &c.

Revenues of the Clergy.

The first Kings of *England* had all the Lands of *England* Demesne, the second sole Monarch among the *Saxon* *Ethelwolphus*, Anno 855, by the Advice of his Nobles, gave ever to God and the Church, both the Tyth of all Goods, the Tenth Part of all the Lands of *England*, free from all secular Service, Taxations and Impositions whatsoever. Charter of Donation is to be seen in *Ingulphus* and other Authors; which Charter thus ends, *Qui augere voluerit nostram nationem* (as many Pious Kings and Nobles since have done) *augeat Omnipotent Deus dies ejus prosperos, si quis vero minuire presumpserit, noscat se ad Tribunal Christi rationem redditurum*. He that shall add to our Donation, may the Almighty God increase his happy Days; but if any one shall pretend Change or Diminish it, let him know that he must give account thereof at the Tribunal of Christ.

This Solemn Sanction was afterwards confirm'd by Acts in following Reigns, as of *Edmund*, *Edgar*, *Ethelwulf*, and *William the Conqueror*; so that the Clergy of *England* (whether they have *Jus Divinum* or no) have an ancient Right by Common Law to their Tyths, than any Layman can shew for his Lands in Fee-simple.

William the Conqueror, at his coming into *England*, found Bishopricks then in being, so richly endow'd with Lands, he erected them all into Baronies, and every Barony then consisted of thirteen Knights Fees at least.

The Revenues of the Bishopricks are very much impaired since the Reformation; for the great Men in the Beginning of *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, forc'd the Bishops of many to surrender many of their best Mannors, and in lieu thereof to accept appropriate Tyths, and in some Places no Compensation at all. By this means some Sees were exceedingly impoverish'd, as *Exeter* and *Landaff*, and others much hurt.

Whenever Bishops go through Dioceses upon Episcopical Visitations, all the Clergy are oblig'd to pay them certain Contributions, to enable them to bear that Expence: But their Procurations are never paid, unless a Bishop Visits, either himself or his Proxy.

Tiths and First-Fruits were anciently paid, (as is becoming) to the several Diocesans, as was continu'd to the Bishop of *London*, till *Hen. VIII.* depriv'd him thereof, and the Pope

est; moreover all Cathedral Churches, were by divers and Nobles richly furnish'd with Lands, for the plenary Maintenance of a Dean, and a certain Number of Prebendaries.

The Revenues of the inferior Clergy in *England*, are generally small, and insufficient, near a third part of the best Benefices of *England*, being anciently by the *Pope's* Grant appropriated to Monasteries towards their Maintenance, were upon Dissolution of Monasteries, made Lay-Fees. Besides what had been taken by Secret or Indirect Means, through Compositions, Compacts, and Customs in many Parishes; there are also very many large Estates wholly exempt from Tithes; as Lands belonging to Monasteries, of which 190 were Dissolv'd in *Henry VIII's* Time, of between 200 and 3500 *l. per Annum* Value a piece; which at a rate of 1500 *l. per Annum* each, amounts to 285000 *l. per Annum* Tith-free, besides all the lesser Priories, Abbies, and Monasteries.

It has been the unhappy Condition of the *English* Clergy, since the Reformation down to these present Times, till it was that the late Queen *ANNE* of Blessed and Glorious Memory took the same into Her Princely Consideration; moving in the first place remitted all the Arrears of Tithes from small Livings not exceeding 30 *l. per Annum*, to be paid to the Commons in Parliament Assembled, That to the End a Fund might be settled for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy, She would make a Grant of the whole Revenue of *First-Fruits* and *Tithes*; whereupon an Act was pass'd in the second Year of Her Reign, Intituled *An Act for the making more effectual Her Majesty's Gracious Promise, &c.* Pursuant to which Act Her Majesty did in the third Year of Her Reign, issue out Her Letters Patent, Constituting all the *Lords of the Privy Council, the Lords of the Treasury, and Custodes Rotulorum, the Archbishops and Bishops, the Masters of Cathedral Churches, the Judges, the Queen's Serjeants at Law, Attorney General, Solicitor General and Advocate General, the Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors of the Two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the Mayor and Aldermen of London, the Mayor of York, and all Mayors of Cities*, then and for the future being, to be One Body Politick and Corporate, by the Name of *The Governors of the Bounty of Queen ANNE*, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy. And by the same Name, they and their Successors, to have perpetual Succession, and a Common Seal for the Business of Incorporation; and by the same Name, they and their Successors, are capable in Law to Purchase and Receive for the purposes in the Charter, any Estate real or personal. And by the same Name, they and their Successors, shall and

and may Sue and be Sued in Courts of Records or any other Place.

And for the Ends and Purposes in the said Letters Patented expressed, and pursuant to the said Act of Parliament, His Majesty Granted unto the said Governors and their Successors, all the Revenues of First-Fruits and Yearly perpetual Tenths of all Dignities, Offices, Benefices and Promotions Spiritual whatsoever, and all Arrears thereof to be applied and distributed by the Governors, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of such Parsons, Vicars, &c. Officiating in any Church or Chapel within the Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, where the Liturgy, and Rites of the Church of England, as now by Law establish'd, are us'd, under such Rules as shall be established pursuant to the Charter.

However, as low as the Revenues of the Church have been brought by the Sacrilege of former Times, it has pleased God to suffer so much still to remain, as to be an Encouragement to the Gentry and Nobility of the Nation to Educate their younger Children in that way. And the present Age can scarce find several of the Eminentest Church-men now in England, who have at once Honour'd the Church, and added a Lustre to those Eminent Families from which they are Descended, among whom we ought to reckon these that follow, the late Bishop of London, Dr. Compton, Brother to the late Bishop of Northampton.

Dr. Fane, Brother to the late Earl of Westmorland.

Dr. Mountague, Dean of Durham, Uncle to the late Earl of Sandwich.

Mr. Edward and Mr. Henry Finch, both Brothers to the late Lord of Nottingham, the younger of which is Dean of York.

Mr. Booth, Archdeacon of Durham, Uncle to the late Lord of Warrington.

The Right Honourable the Lord Crew, Bishop of Durham.

Dr. Graham, Dean of Wells, Brother to the late Lord of Count Preston.

Dr. Verney, Prebendary of Windsor, only Son and Heir apparent, to the Lord Willoughby of Brook.

Sir Jonathan Trelawney, Baronet, Bishop of Winchester.

Sir William Dawes, Baronet, Archbishop of York.

Mr. Bridges, one of the younger Sons of the Right Honourable the Lord Chandos.

Sir Robert Sutton, His Majesty's Ambassador in Turkey, nearly Related to the Lord Lexington. Not to mention the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Oxford, Descended from the ancient Earls of Shrewsbury, and not above the fourth fifth Person from the Earldom.

Sir George Wheeler, Prebendary of Durham, &c.

but to return to our Bishops upon whom the Weal of this Kingdom, and the Service of the King so much depended, and whose Presence for that end so much required at London, that it was judg'd expedient, that every Bishoprick should have a Palace or House belonging to it, in or about London; and it is so at this Day, where stood the Houses of every one, except that of St. Asaph, which also might probably have one.

During the Vacancy of a See, or when the Bishop is employed by the King in publick Negotiations beyond Sea, Law provides an Officer in his Place, to whom Prebendations may be made, and by whom Institutions, Admissions, &c. may be given, which Officer is called *Guardian of Spiritualities*. The Office is sometimes Executed by the Bishop of the Province, or his Vicar-General, or the Dean Chapter of the vacant See.

[Papists.] The *Papists* are not very Numerous. They are chiefly in *Lancashire*, *Staffordshire* and *Sussex*. In the Trading Towns (if we except London) there are very few, and Numbers in the Country would be much less, if they were not supported by so many Gentlemen of their Party, who have not yet been brought to renounce the Errors of their Fore-fathers. In King James the II^ds Time, when they were in the Government on their side, and when no Methods that could be used were left unattempted to bring the Nation over to Popery, they gain'd but few Converts. They are generally very zealous in their way, and very intent upon gaining Proselytes; for which Reason, it has been thought advisable to check their Progress by several Penal Laws, some made severally, others since the Revolution: And yet, tho' they are not openly and directly Tolerated, they enjoy, thro' the Generosity of the *English* Government, greater Freedom than is allow'd to any Protestants, in any *Roman Catholick* Countries in Europe, tho' those Protestants have never been Convicted of Crimes, tending to overthrow the Constitutions under which they have lived, which has been but too often Experienc'd of *Papists* among our selves.

The other Dissenters, who are Tolerated by Law in England, may be reduc'd into four Classes, *Presbyterians*, *Independents*, *Anabaptists* (or as they call themselves, *Baptists*) and *Quakers*. [Presbyterians and Independents.] These, how widely they formerly differed among themselves, yet there is very little difference between them. In the Doctrinal Principles of Christianity they agree with the Church of England, whose Doctrines are set down in the XXXIX Articles: In what relates to the Fundamentals of the Faith of Jesus Christ, they are entirely united with her. So that as to what is contain'd in the three Creeds, the *Apostles*, the *Nicene*, or the *Athanasian*, there

there is no Dispute: The same Scriptures, and the same Sacraments, are own'd by both; The Differences lie in the outward Administration of Ecclesiastical Government, who appoint the Governors of the Church, and what Subordination there shall be or not be between them. The Presbyterians allow of no Sub-ordination in the Persons of their Ministers but then they teach that every Minister ought to be Obedient to the Class, under which he lives, and that Class to a *Provincial, National or Oecumenical*; and that the Power of Ordination ought to Reside in the Class; and that none ought to Administer the Sacraments that are not Ordain'd by the imposition of Hands of other Ministers. In the Government of the Church they call in Lay-Elders, and for the taking care of the Poor, they make use of Deacons. This, which is the discipline of the Kirk of Scotland, where also a fuller Account shall be given of it, has been very little us'd since the Restoration of King Charles II, in England.

Anabaptists.] The great Constituent Doctrine of these Men, is their entire disallowing of Infant Baptism; and the Baptism of Adults, they constantly make use of Dipper. In appointing Pastors, some of them use Imposition of Hands. Some, though not many of them, scruple the Lawfulness of paying Tithes, and some observe the Jewish Sabbath. The Number of these, as distinct from the former, is comparatively very small, most of them being listed under the denomination of

Quakers.] These are a distinct Body from all the Dissenters, disagreeing in Doctrine and Practice from all, and Teaching in Truth, a distinct Religion from every Body of the Christians throughout the World. Their Antiquaries have of late Years, charg'd them with a Denial of the Fundamentals of Christianity. They are a distinct Ecclesiastical Body, Govern'd with great Regularity by Lawful Rules of their own making: And in their outward Discipline, they study to appear as contrary to the rest of Mankind as they possibly can.

For their Faith, The fairest Account we can take of it may be from an *Apology*, which Robert Barclay, one of their own, presented to King Charles II.

In this there is no mention of a Trinity of Persons in the Godhead, nothing of the Incarnation of Jesus Christ, and of his actually thereupon God-Man, of the Plenary Satisfaction he gave to the Divine Justice for the Sins of Men by his Death, his Ascension into Heaven with the same Body, with which he appear'd to St. Thomas after his Resurrection, of his constant intercession at the Right Hand of the Father for all Mankind, nor of the Resurrection of the Body.

These Articles the Quakers have been charg'd with denying, are the Writing of Robert Barclay's Apology, and more virulently since. In Defence for themselves they say, That own the Three that bear Record in Heaven, 1 John v. 7. the Terms, Person and Trinity they Reject, as not Spiritu- and they say farther, That the Word Person is too Gross to express such an Union. They refuse therefore to Subscribe Nicene and Athanasian Creeds, and they seem to accuse the Trinites therein contained of Polytheism. As to the Doctrine of the Incarnation, as the Church of England holdeth it, they are not clear. They keep to no Scripture Phrases, and own that God-head dwelt Bodily in Jesus, but whether they mean more thereby, than that the Light, which they call the Light within, dwelt in the Man Christ Jesus fully, and was in to him without Measure, is uncertain; For when they have been charg'd with Affirming, That there is no other Christ, what is within them, They reply thus, "When we say there is no other Christ than what is within us, we say so, because Christ as God, cannot be divided, and the Measure or Manifestation of the Spirit of Christ in us, is another, but a Manifestation of the same Christ, which dwelt in fulness and bodily dwell in the Man Jesus. They speak of the Hypostatical Union of the two Natures, Divine and Human, in the Person of Jesus Christ. Some of them have been charged with Allegorizing away the whole History of the Crucifixion of Jesus Christ at Jerusalem, and of Resurrection and Ascension; but this their Vindicators deny, and many of them have been very explicit in their acknowledgment of the Reality of that History; "though they utterly deny that the outward Person who suffered his Body to be Crucify'd by the Jews, without the Gates of Jerusalem, is properly the Son of God. It will not be difficult to collect how far they agree with the Church of England, in the Doctrine of the full and sufficient Oblation and Satisfaction, which Jesus Christ made, for the Sins of all Mankind at his Death. As to the Resurrection of the Body, what they positively say by it, they have never yet Explain'd: Negatively they say, that the same Natural and Fleshly Body, which was here on Earth, shall not rise, and in that they are very Explicit, they pretend to prove their Assertion from St. Paul's Account of the Resurrection, 1 Cor. 15.

The Original of this Set, was from one George Fox a Journey-Shoemaker of Manchester, who first Preach'd up these Doctrines, at Derby in the Year 1650. He was a very Illiterate Man, and so continued to his dying Day. At first he was opposed by several Mechanicks and Women in the North of England, who were accus'd of Blasphemy, and himself was imprisoned for it at Lancaster and Acquitted. By degrees they got

Southward, and they are now reckon'd to be above 5000 in *Great-Britain*. For the first Ten Years after their Appearance many of them in their Meetings were seiz'd with such *Shakings* and *Convulsions*, that they appear'd to be Possess'd, but these Motions have been long diffus'd : But from that time they had the Name of *Quakers*, which they have never given to themselves, but have assum'd the Title of the *People of God*, and when they speake one of another, they use the Word *Brother*. At first they had no such thing as *Church-Government*, every Man Speake, and Acted, and Directed, and Admonish'd in all Things, as he apprehended himself to be Directed by the *Light within* ; but as they grew Numerous, they found this would not keep them sufficiently together, and so under the Direction of their first Founder *George Fox*, they formed themselves into a regular Body, and observ'd a Stated Discipline, which (tho' without pretending to any thing like Coercion) they are as United, and understand the State of one another as well as any Society of Men whatsoever, Civil or Ecclesiastical in *Christendom*.

Their Meetings by which they Act as a Society, are of four Sorts, *Monthly*, *Quarterly*, *Yearly*, *Second-Days Meetings*, and *Days of Sufferings*.

Their *Monthly* and *Quarterly Meetings* are held in the several Countries in which they live, and according as their Numbers are more Numerous and Thick, so more or fewer they send Deputies to these Assemblies. In their *Meetings*, they take Examinations of the State of every Town in which they Dwell ; they enquire who stand fast to their Rules and Orders, and who backslide from them, who write against them, who pay Tythes and Church-Wardens Rates ; who suffer by Non-payment of either ; and who are Married by Priests, and accordingly they Censure or Encourage. There they communicate, and there upon occasion they receive into Communion again : And of all this they keep exact Registers in Books provided for that purpose.

From these *Monthly* and *Quarterly Meetings*, Appeals are made to their *Yearly* ones. These *Yearly Meetings* are always held in *London*, which is the Center of Communion of all the *Quakers* throughout the World : Thither Deputies come from all Parts of *Great-Britain*, *Ireland*, *Holland*, *Germany* and the *West-Indies*, in which last they have many Numerous Settlements. This Meeting is usually held in *White-Hart-Court* in *Grace-Street*, in a Commodious Room built on Purpose ; Thither are Transmitted Accounts of whatsoever has been in all *Monthly* and *Quarterly Meetings* all the World over ; There Directions are given concerning Friends Behaviour relating to Tythes and Tithes, and using Guns in Ships ; concerning dispersing of Bibles, there the Publick Accounts are Audited, and proper

are given to their respective Deputies, for them to observe at their return home; they send also a *Yearly Epistle* to all their Settlements, giving Instructions and Admonitions proper to the Occasion, to be read in the *Monthly* and *Quarterly* Meeting of Friends throughout the World.

The *Second-Days Meeting*, is a standing Committee, residing in London, which meets every *Monday* in the Year; its Members are their principal Teachers residing in or near the City; their Business is to attend to every particular Exigency relating to the Body, which may happen from one *Yearly Meeting* to another; but more particularly they are to Examine, Approve and License all Books Printed or Reprinted for the Service (as they call it) of the Truth.

The *Meeting of Sufferings*, is one of the Ancientest Assemblies we have; its regular Time of Meeting is every six Weeks; its Business is to receive Complaints out of all Parts of *England* and *Wales*, from those who have Suffered for Non-payment of Taxes and Rates, and to take care how to procure them Release, either by sending them Money, or by Soliciting their Release above, or both. This Meeting has a Fund on purpose to apply on this Affair: Sometimes they receive Directions from the *Yearly Meetings*, to send down Directions to the *Monthly* and *Quarterly Meetings* concerning Friends Books, in which Matter Quakers are particularly careful and exact.

CHAP. II.

English Computation, Numbring, Weights, Measures, Money.

English Computation.]

THE *English Nation*, as most of the other States that withdrew themselves from under the Bishop of Rome's usurp'd Authority before the Year 1582. did till lately still observe the Ancient Account made by *Julius Caesar*, Forty three Years before the Birth of Christ, which is therefore called the *Old* or *Julian Account*; the other observ'd at present by most European Nations, is call'd the *New Stile*, or *Gregorian Account*; is, by reason of the aforesaid 10 Days taken away, with the *Dissextile* the last Year, now 11 Days before ours, for the naming of Months, and for all fixed Festivals; but various in all moveable Feasts.

Easter, and the other moveable Feasts in *England*, are certainly thus found; *Shrove-Tuesday*, is always the first day after the first New Moon after January, and the Sunday following is *Quadragesima*, and the sixth Sunday after is *Easter-day*, and the fifth Sunday after *Easter* is *Rogation Sunday*, the Thursday following, being Forty Days after the Resurrection is *Ascension-Day*, Ten Days after which, or Fifty Days after *Easter* is *Pentecost*, or *Whitsunday*, and the Sunday following is *Trinity-Sunday*: Which Computation of the Church of *England* agrees with all the *Eastern Christian Churches*. Yet it cannot be denied, but that this old Computation may sometimes be inconvenient; For the Year beginning the 25th of *March* according to the Computation of the Church of *England*, *Easters* may happen in one Year; as in the Year 1667, the *Easter* fell out the 25th of *April*, and the second the 22d of *March* following, and not one *Easter* in the ensuing Twelve Months, as the Author of this Treatise observed formerly in his Proposals to the Parliament, concerning *England* Wants.

Advent Sunday hath a peculiar Rule, and is always the first Sunday before *Christmas-Day*, or the nearest Sunday to *St. Andrew's-Day*, whether before or after.

The Year in *England*, according to the Cycles of the Sun and Moon, and according to Almanacks, begins on the first of January; but the *English Church* begins the Year from the birth of Christ's Incarnation, on the 25th of *March*; which is observ'd in *Spain*; Yet the *Portuguese* (as in divers Countries in *Africa*) begin their Year on the 29th of *August*; the *Venetians* on the first of *March*, according to the *Epact*; the *Greeks* on the longest Day; as the Old *Romans* did on the shortest Day; which two last seem to have most Reason, as beginning just as the Periodical Day of the Sun's Return.

The Natural Day consisting of Twenty-four Hours, is begun in *England*, according to the Custom of the *Egyptians* and ancient *Romans*, at Mid-night, and counted by Twelve Hours to Mid-day, and again by Twelve Hours to next Mid-night; whereas in *Italy*, *Bohemia*, *Poland*, and some other Countries their Account is from Sun-setting by Twenty-four of the Clock, to the next Sun-setting; and at *Nuremberg* and *Leipsic* in *Germany*, according to the Old *Jewish* and *Babylonian* Account, they began at the first Hour after Sun-rising, and count 1 of the Clock, and so again at the 1st Hour after Sun-setting; but *Astronomers* accommodating their Calculations to the most noble Time of the Day, begin their Account from Noon to Noon, as do still the *Arabians* and some others.

English Numbering.] There was a Time when Names of Numbers amongst all Civiliz'd Nations were unknown to the

probably they then apply'd the Fingers of one, and some-
 of both Hands, to things whereof they desired to keep
 count; (as is yet done among the Illiterate *Indians*) and
 since it may be that the Numeral Words are but Ten in al-
 most all Nations, and in some Nations but Five, and then they
 begin again, as after *Decem, Undecim, Duodecim, &c.*
 things that are sold by Tale and not Weight, are thus ac-
 counted.

cod-Fish, Haberdine, Ling, &c. have 124 to the C. Eels 25
 the Strike; 10 Strike to the Bind. Herrings 120 to the C.
 hundred to the Thousand, which make a Barrel; and 12
 Eels a Last.

Furs, Filches, Grays, Jennets, Martins, Minks, Sables,
 skins is a Timber; other Skins, five Score to the Hun-

d Paper 24 or 25 Sheets to the Quire; 20 Quire to a Ream;
 beam to a Bale.

Parchment, Twelve Skins make a Dozen; and five Do-
 Roll.

Hides, 10 are a Dicker; 20 Dickers a Last. Of Gloves
 six a Dicker.

Weights and Measures.] For *Weights* and *Measures* at pre-
 sent in *England*, there are very many excellent Statutes
 Ordinances, and abundance of Care taken, by our An-
 cestors to prevent all Cheating and Deceit therein.

In the 27th Chap. of *Magna Charta*, the *Weights* and *Mea-*
 sures are thought to be the same over all *England*, and those to be ac-
 cording to the King's Standards of *Weights* and *Measures*, kept
 in the Exchequer, by a special Officer of his House, call'd the
 Chief Controller of the Market.

In *Weights*, there are two sorts us'd at present throughout
England, viz. *Troy-Weight*, and *Avoirdupois*: In *Troy-Weight*,
 480 Grains of Wheat, make a Penny-Weight Sterling; 20 Pen-
 ny-Weights, make one Ounce; Twelve Ounces make a Pound;
 there are 480 Grains in the Ounce, and 5760 Grains in the
 Pound.

In *Troy Weight*, we weigh *Bread, Corn, Gold, Silver, Jewels,*
Liquors: The *Apothecaries* and *Goldsmiths*, have the same
 Ounce and Grain; but they differ in their intermediate
 Divisions.

The *Apothecaries* reckon 20 Grains Gr. make a Scruple 3,
 3 Scruples 1 Drachm 3, 8 Drachms 1 Ounce 3, 12 Ounces
 1 Pound; so that there is in

lb	3	5	9	Gr.
1	12	96	288	5760
	1	8	24	480
		1	3	60
			1	20

Note, That although the Apothecaries make up their Medicines by *Troy-Weight*, they buy their Drugs by *Avoirdupois-Weight*.

The Goldsmiths reckon 24 Gr. make a Penny-Weight 20 Penny-Weight 1 Ounce, 12 Ounces 1 Pound. So there is in

lb	3	P.W.	Gr.
1	24	240	5760
	1	20	480
		1	24

By *Avoirdupois-Weight* are all other things weighed, as Cery and Grocery Ware, Metals, Wooll, Tallow, and the which they account thus, 16 Drachms make an Ounce, 16 Ounces a Pound, 28 Pounds a Quarter, 4 Quarters a Hundred, 20 Hundred a Tun: So that there is in

Tun.	Hund.	Quart.	Pound.	Ounces.	Drachms.
1	20	80	2240	35840	573440
	1	4	112	1792	28672
		1	28	448	7168
			1	16	256
				1	16

The *Troy Ounce* is more than the *Avoirdupois Ounce*, 16 Ounces *Troy*, are equal to 56 Ounces *Avoirdupois*.

But the *Avoirdupois Pound* is more than the *Troy Pound*, 14 Pounds *Avoirdupois*, are equal to 17 Pounds *Troy-Weight*.

Note, That Bakers, who live in Corporation Towns, weigh their Bread by *Troy-Weight*, but they who live not in Corporations, are to make it *Avoirdupois-Weight*; for Free-men allow'd 3 d. in the Bushel more for Profit, than those that are not Free.

For Instance, when the current Market-price of middling Wheat is 5 s. per Bushel, a Free-man Baker must make a Penny Loaf to weigh 11 Ounces *Troy-Weight*, and Three Penny White-loaves the like Weight; but they that are Free-men, must make it as heavy as when the Market-price is but 4 s. 9 d. per Bushel, and when it is 5 s. per Bushel, must outweigh the Free-mens Penny-loaf by Ten Drams, make their Household Penny-loaf a Pound, or Sixteen Ounces *Avoirdupois*, and Fourteen Drams.

Measures. Measures are either *Applicative* or *Receptive*.

The smallest Applicative Measure, is a *Barly-Corn*, whereof 12 in length make a Finger's breadth, or *Inch*, four *Inches* make a *Hand*, three *Hands* a *Foot*, one *Foot* and a half makes a *Cubit*, two *Cubits* a *Yard*; in a *Yard* are Sixteen *Nails*, one *Yard* a *Quarter* makes an *Ell*; a *Dutch Ell* or *Stick*, by which *Taylors* is measured, is but $\frac{3}{4}$ of a *Yard*, five *Foot* make a *Geometrical Pace*, five *Foot* a *Fathom*, sixteen *Foot* and a half make a *Pole*, or *Rod*; but there are other customary *Perches* or *Poles*, viz. Eighteen Feet for Fens and Woodland, Twenty one Feet, *Lancashire* and *Irish* Measure, and $18\frac{1}{2}$ *Scotch*, Forty make a *Furlong*, eight *Furlong*, or 320 *Perch* make an *English Mile*; which according to the Statute of 11 H. VII. ought to be 1760 *Yards*, 5280 *Foot*, that is 280 *Foot* more than the *Latin Mile*; 60 *Miles* (more exactly Sixty nine *English Miles* and a half) make a *Degree*, and 360 such *Degrees*, or 24840 *Miles*, compass the whole Globe of the Earth.

Surveys are measured by the *Hand*, which is 4 *Inches*.

For Measuring of Land in *England*, Forty *Perches* in length, Four in breadth, make an *Acre* of Land, so called from the *German* Word *Acker*, and that from the *Latin* Word *Ager*. Forty *Acres* ordinary make a *Yard-Land*, an Hundred *Acres* accounted an *Hide* of Land, and Six Hundred and Forty make a *Mile square*.

A Table of Long Measure.

63360	21120	7040	5280	3520	1760	1408	1056	880	320	8	Mile.
7920	2640	280	660	440	220	176	132	110	40	Furlongs.	
198	60	82	16½	11	5½	4½	3½	2½	Pole.		
72	24	8	6	4	2	1½	1¼	1½	Fath.		
60	20	6½	5	3½	1¾	1½	1¼	1½			
45	15	5	3½	2½	1¾	1½	1¼	1½			
36	12	4	3	2	1¾	1½	1¼	1½			
18	6	2	1½	1	¾	¾	¾	¾			
12	4	1½	1	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾			
9	3	Span.									
3											

But in this, and also in some Weights and Measures, the Custom of the Place is otherwise, which must be regarded. *France* about *Paris*, 12 Inches make a Foot; 22 Foot make a Perch; and 100 Perches make an Arpent.

Of Timber, 43 Foot solid make a Ton, and 50 Foot a Load. Receptive Measure is twofold; first of liquid or moist things; secondly of dry things.

The ordinary smallest Receptive Measure is called a Pint. 2 Pints make a Quart; 2 Quarts make a Pottle; 2 Pottles make a Gallon, a Gallon of Beer, or the Measure containing 288 solid Inches, and holds of Rain-Water 10 Pounds, 3 Ounces, 1½ Drachms, 1½ Scruples, 1½ Grains, 1½ Mils. *Avoirdupois*; 8 Gallons a Firkin of Ale, 2 such Firkins make a Kilderkin; and 2 Kilderkins, or 32 Gallons make a Tun.

Ale; and 12 Barrels a *Last*; 9 Gallons a *Firkin* of Beer; 4 Firkins, or 18 Gallons make a *Kilderkin*; two such Kilderkins, or Thirty-six Gallons make a *Barrel* of Beer; one Barrel and half, or 54 Gallons make a *Hogshead*; 2 Hogsheads make a *Pipe* or *Butt*; and 2 Pipes a *Tun*, consisting of 1728 Pints of Ale.

The *English Wine Measures*, are smaller than those of Ale and Beer, and hold Proportion as about 4 to 5. So that 4 Gallons of Beer Measure are almost five Gallons of Wine Measure, each Gallon of Wine is 231 Cubical Inches, 8 Pound, 1 Ounce, and 11 Drachms *Avoirdupois* of Rain-Water. Of 4 Gallons, a *Runlet* of Wine holds 18; half a Hogshead 36 Gallons and a half; a *Tierce* of Wine holds 42 Gallons, a *Hogshead* 63 Gallons; a *Punchion* 84 Gallons; a Pipe or Butt 126, and a Tun 252 Gallons, or 2016 Pints.

To measure dry things, as Corn or Grain, there is first the *Bushel*, which is bigger than the Wine Gallon, and less than the Ale or Beer Gallon; containing $272\frac{1}{4}$ Cubical Inches, and 13 Ounces, 12 Drachms and half of *Avoirdupois* Weight. Two of these Gallons make a *Peck*, four *Pecks* a *Bushel*, four Bushels the *Comb* or *Curnock*, two Curnocks make a *Quarter*, *Seam* or *Raff*, and ten Quarters a *Last*, which contains 5120 Pints, and so many Pounds *Troy* Weight; so that a Garrison, 5000 Men, allowing each but a Pound of Bread daily, will consume near a Last, or 80 Bushels every Day; 250 Men in a Ship will drink a Tun of Beer in two Days, and bring each Man about a Pottle *per Diem*.

Wheat is weigh'd as Corn, but the Common Repute is, that a Bushel of Wheaten Meal weighs 7 Pound *Avoirdupois*, and 6 Ounces, 4 Penny-weight *Troy*; so a Bushel 56 Pound *Avoirdupois*, and 68 Pounds, 1 Ounce, 12 Penny-weight *Troy*. All other Grain, and so likewise Salt, Lime, Coals, &c. are measured by this Measure, which is call'd *Winchester Measure*. But that where Sea-Coal and Salt are measured with this Measure, then they are heaped, or else there is allowed five Pecks to the Bushel, and this is called *Water-Measure*. 36 Bushels are a Chaldron of Coals; and on Shipboard they allow 21 Chaldron to the Score.

[*Money*.] At first all Nations bartered, and exchanged one commodity for another, but that being found troublesome, by the Introduction of Custom, good Liking, or Usage, amongst all civil Nations, Silver and Gold, as most portable, pliable, and precious, and less subject to rust, have been as early as the times of *Abraham*, chosen to be the Instruments of Exchange and Estimation of all things, and were at first paid only by weight, till in process of time, the way of Coining or *Stamping* Money was found out.

When

When *Julius Caesar* first entred this Island, the *Britains* used Brafs Money, and also Rings of Iron instead of Money. afterwards divers of their Kings and Queens coined Money of other Metals, of all which there are several Specimens yet remaining in the Cabinets of the Curious. Not to mention *Roman Money*, which by the great Quantities continually found, seems to have been of common Use.

In time of King *Richard I.* Money coined in the *East Part of Germany*, being for its Purity highly esteem'd, some of the *Easterlings* were sent for over, and employ'd in our Money, and from thence our Money was called *Esterling*, or *Sterling* Money, as some think (as the first Gold coin'd in *England*, by King *Edward III.* and those Pieces called *Florentines*, because the *Florentines* were the first Coiners thereof) though others say the *Saxon* Word *Ster*, Rule or Standard, from *Stearon* to guide, govern; and a third Opinion is, that it is so called from the Stars on the *Saxon* Groats, which therefore by our Ancestors were probably term'd *Stearlings*.

Silver.] King *Edward I.* since the *Norman* Conquest, established a certain Standard for *Silver* Coin in this manner: 24 Grains make one *Penny Sterling*, 20 *Penny*-weight Ounce, and 12 Ounces or 5660 Grains make a *Pound Sterling* consisting of 20 s. Of these 12 Ounces, 11 Ounces two penny-weight of *Sterling* was to be of fine *Silver*, and the Weight of 18 d. *Sterling* in Allay the Minter added; so that actually a *Pound Sterling* was a *Pound Troy* Weight; whereas a *Pound Sterling* is but the third Part of a *Pound Troy*, a little more than the fourth Part of *Avoirdupois* Weight.

The Money of *England* was abused and falsified for a time, till Queen *Elizabeth* in the Year 1560, to her great Profit call'd in all such Money, since which time, no base Money hath been coined in the Mint of *England*, but only of Gold and *Silver*, called *Sterling* Money; only of latter time in relation to the Necessity of the Poor, and Exchange of great Money, a small Piece of Copper call'd a *Farthing*, fourth Part of a *Penny*, hath been permitted to be coined, and so likewise an Half-penny or Piece of two *Farthings*; no Man inforc'd to receive them in Pay for Rent or Debt above a *Shilling*, which can't be affirm'd of any other *State* or Nation in the *Christian* World; in all which there are several sorts of Copper Money as currant with them for any Payment, as the purest Gold or *Silver*.

No Monies in any Mint are made of pure *Silver*, because *Silver* in its Purity is almost as flexible as *Lead*, and therefore not so useful as when hardned with *Copper*.

Gold minted pure would also be too flexible, and therefore is in all Mints allayed with some *Copper*, or with *Silver*, and most Mints differ in more or less Allay.

had no Silver Money, in the *Saxon* Times bigger than a Penny, nor after the Conquest till *Edward III.* who about the Year 1351 Coined *Grosses*, i. e. *Greats* or great Pieces, which for 4 d. a piece, and so the Matter stood till the Reign of *Richard III.* who in the Year 1504 first Coined Silver Pieces of Value, which we call *Shillings*.

The Pound Weight *Troy* of Silver, since the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth* hath been currant at 62 s. and the several Silver Coins currant in *England*, are the Crown or 5 s. which is all the Ounce *Troy*, the Half-Crown, Shilling, Sixpence, 4 d. 2 d. and 1 d.

For the Coinage there was allowed 2 s. in the Pound *Troy*, of Silver; so that the Merchant who brought in the Bullion, received only 60 s. for 62 s. each, which made the Ounce to be 60 s. But by an Act of Parliament 1665. for Encouragement of Coinage, the Charge of Coinage was defrayed by an Addition on Brandy, and nothing payable by the Bringer in the Bullion; so that the Merchant receives 62 s. for every Pound *Troy* of Bullion.

The Pound Weight, or twelve Ounces *Troy* of Gold is divided into Twenty-four Parts, which are call'd *Carrats*: So that one Carrat is ten penny weight *Troy*, or half an Ounce; and this is divided into four Parts, which are call'd *Carrat Grains*; so that the Carrat Grain is 2 d. Weight and an half, or Sixty penny Grains; and the Carrat Grain is divided into divers Parts; the Standard of Crown Gold is Twenty-two Carrats of Gold, and two Carrats of Alloy in the Pound Weight; the Alloy of some Gold Coins is all Silver, as the *Hea-Gold*, and some all Copper, which renders the Gold some more white, some more yellow.

In *England* at present the Pound Weight *Troy* of Gold is cut into Forty-four Parts and a half, each Part is to pass for 20 s. the half Part for 10 s. Yet now by the Scarcity of Gold exported, each of the said Parts is current at 1 l. 1 s. 6 d. There are also Coined some Pieces of 40 s. and some of 100 s. which hold proportionably in Weight and Fineness to the 20 s.

The *English* Gold was Coined at 44 l. 10 s. to the Pound, whereof 15 s. were taken by the King for his Seignorage, the Charge of Coinage; and the Merchant for a Pound of Gold received but 43 l. 15 s. whereas he now receives by the Act of Parliament 44 l. 10 s.

The Standard of Sterling Silver in *England* is Eleven Ounces 2 d. weight of fine Silver, and 18 d. weight of Alloy of Copper out of the Fire, and so proportionably; so that twelve Ounces of pure Silver, without any Alloy, is worth 3 l. 4 s. 6 d. an Ounce is worth 5 s. 4 d. 1 ob. but with Alloy is worth 3 l. and the Ounce 5 s.

The

The Spanish, French and Flemish Gold, is almost of equal Value with the English.

The English Silver Money hath less of Alloy than the French or Dutch.

The Moneyers divide the Pound Weight into Twelve Ounces Troy.

The	{	Ounce	}	into	{	20 Penny-Weight.
		Penny-Weight				24 Grains.
		Grain				20 Mites.
		Mite				24 Droites.
		Droite				20 Perits.
		Perit				24 Blanks.

The Proportion of Gold to Silver in England, is as One Fourteen, and about one Third; that is to say, one Ounce Gold is worth in Silver fourteen Ounces, and about one Third or 3 *l.* 14 *s.* 2 *d.* of English Money.

Since the Restoration of His late Majesty King Charles Second, the Coining and Stamping of Money by Hammer hath been laid aside, and all stamp'd by a Mill or Screw, whereby it comes to pass, that our New Coins for Neatness, Gracefulness, and Security from Counterfeiting, surpass the most excellent Coins not only of the Romans, but of the Modern Nations of the World.

But we must not on this Subject forget, that since the Happy Revolution, the Silver Coin of this Kingdom, was miserably debas'd by Clipping, that it was a Prejudice to Trade, and indeed, a Scandal to the Nation.

" It will (says the Excellent Author of the *Chronicon Praesentis Aevi*) be much for the Honour of the late Reign, to have
 " medied the greatest Abuse of Money, that was ever known
 " in England, at a Time of the greatest Danger and Expence
 " with very little Grievance of the People. But, sure,
 " better to prevent a moderate Mischief, than to Redress a
 " very great one; and perhaps a Proclamation of Three
 " Four Lines, forbidding any Clipp'd Money to be received
 " into the King's Exchequer in 1690, would have prevented
 " the Clipping and Spoiling Five Millions.

CHAP. III.

Of Names, Titles of Honour, Privileges, &c.

[English Names.]

Omnia quasi Notamina. Names were first imposed on Men for Distinction sake, by the Jews at their Circumcision, the Romans at the Ninth Day after their Birth, and by the Christians at their Baptism, of such Signification for the most part that might denote the future good Hope or good Wishes parents towards their Children.

The English Names at Baptism, are generally either Saxon and English, as Robert, Richard, Henry, William, Edward, Edmond, Edgar, Gilbert, Walter, Leonard, &c. which are all very significant, or else (especially in latter Ages) out of the Old and New Testament, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, John, Thomas, James, or sometimes the Mother's Sur-name, especially if she has no Heiress, or of Superior Birth or Quality to her Husband, and rarely two Christian Names, which yet is usual in some Countries, especially in Germany.

[Names.] Names superadded to the Christian Names are called *Sur-noms* (i.e.) *Super nomina*.

The Hebrews, Greeks, and most other Nations, had no Sur-name prefix'd to their Families, as in these Days; but counted for Example among the Hebrews, Melchi Ben Addi, Addi Ben Sam, &c. So the Britains, Hugh ap Owen, Owen ap Rhese: the Irish, Neal Mac Con, Con Mac Dermoti, &c.

Christian Names were first given for Distinction of Persons, and Sur-names for Distinction of Families.

About Anno 1000. the French Nation began to take Sur-names, with *De* prefix'd of a Place, and *Le* prefix'd for some Qualifications, as at this Day is their usual manner. The English also took to themselves Sur-names, but not generally among the common People, till after the Reign of Edward the First.

High Offices of Honour have brought divers Sur-names, as Fitz Theobald, being long ago made Butler of Ireland, the name of Ormond and his Ancestors descending from him, the Sur-name of Butler. So John Count Tankerville of Northampton being made Chamberlain to the King of England, above 100 years ago, his Discendants of Sherborn-Castle in Oxfordshire, extinct, and of Prestbury, Mangersbury, and Oddington in Gloucestershire.

Gloucestershire, from whom the Author of this Book was descended, bear still the same Coat of Arms, by the Name of *Chamberlayne*.

At first, for Sur-names the *English* Gentry took the Name of their Birth-place, or Habitation, as *Thomas of Aston*, or *John of Sutton*, or *South-Town*, *Henry of Wotton*, or *Wotton*; and as they alter'd their Habitation, so they alter'd their Sur-name. After, when they became Lords of Places, call'd themselves *Thomas Aston of Aston*, *John Sutton of Sutton*, *Henry Wotton of Wotton*.

The *Saxons* Common People (as do the generality of *Dutch*, *Germans*, *Danes*, *Islanders*, and *Swedes*, to this Day) added their Father's Name with *son* at the end thereof, as *Thomas Johnson*, *Robert Richardson*, and some added their Mother's Name in like manner, as *Bettison*, *Nelson*, *Margetson*; they also oft took their Father's Nick-name or breviation with Addition of *s*, as *Gibs* the Nick-name or breviation of *Gilbert*, *Hobs* of *Robert*, *Nicks* of *Nicholas*, *Bartholomew*, *Sams* of *Samuel*, *Hodges* of *Roger*, *Sanders* of *Andrew*; and thence also *Gibson*, *Hobson*, *Nickson*, *Batson*, *Hodson*, *Saunderson*, and *Hutchenson*, &c. Many were also named from their Trade, as *Smith*, *Joyner*, *Weaver*, *Walker*, *Fuller* in *Old English*, and *Goff*, that is *Smith* in *Welsh*, &c. from their Offices, as *Porter*, *Steward*, *Shepherd*, *Carter*, *Deer*, (that is, *Steward*;) *Cook*, *Butler*, *Kemp*, that is, in *Old English*, *Soldier*; or from the Place of Abode, as *Underwood*, *Hill*; also *Atwood*, *Atwell*, *Athill*, which three last are changed into *Wood*, *Wells*, *Hill*; or from their Colour or Complexion, as *Fairfax*, that is *Fairlocks*; *Pigot*, that is *Speckled*; *Blund*, that is *Flaxenhair*: So from Birds, as *Arundel*, *Swallow*; *Corbet*, that is *Raven*; *Wren*, *Finch*, *Woodcock*. So from Beasts, as *Lamb*, *Fox*, *Moyle*, that is *Mule*: From Colours, as *Black*, *White*, *Brown*, *Red*, *Green*; from the Wind, *East*, *West*, *North*, *South*, Sometimes from *Saints*, as *St. George*, *St. Leger*, *St. Amand*, *Seymour* (i. e. *St. Mary*.)

The *Normans* at their first coming into *England*, brought names for many of their Gentry, with *De* prefix'd, as the *French* do generally at this Day, and their Christian Names were generally *Scandic*, they being originally descended from *Norway*, inhabited by the Rogeny of the *Old Scandinavians*; some for about 200 Years after the Conquest took for their names their Fathers Christian Name, with *Fitz* or *Fil* prefix'd, as *Robert Fitz Williams*, *Henry Fitz Gerard*, which was as much as *Williamson*, *Gerardson*, &c.

The *Britain* or *Welsh*, more lately refin'd, did not take new names till of late Years, and that for the most part, only leaving out *a* in *ap*, as annexing to *p* their Father's Christian Name, as instead of *Evan ap Rice*, now *Evan Price*.

of ap Howel, Powel; ap Mugh, Pugh; ap Rogers, Pro-
&c.

the most Ancient Families, and of best Account for Sur-
in England, are either those that are taken from places in
ndy, and thereabouts in France, and from some other
marine Countries; or else from Places in England and
nd, as Evereux, Chamorth, Nevil, Montague, Mohun, Biron,
Clifford, Berkly, Anvers, Arcy, Sturton, Morley, Court-
&c. which anciently had all *De* prefix'd, but of latter
generally neglected, or made one Word, as *Devereux*,
rs, *Darcy*, &c. unless we should more esteem those, whose
tors were of great account here before the *Norman Con-*
and their Posterity have still flourish'd ever since, as *Ar-*
bburnham, &c.

Titles of Honour, and Degrees of Nobility.

2.] **N**obles, *Nobiles*, *quasi viri nobiles*, or *Notabiles*. In
all Christian Monarchies, Men that have been
for Courage, Wisdom, Wealth, &c. have been judg'd
worthy to enjoy certain Privileges, Titles, Dignities,
urs, above the Common People, to be placed in an high
and to be a Skreen between the King and Inferior Sub-
to defend the one from Insolences, and the other from
ny; to interpose by their Counsel, Courage and Gran-
where Common Persons dare not; to support their
and defend the Kingdom with their Lives and For-

the Nobility of England is called the *Peerage of England*, be-
they are all *Pares Regni*, that is, *Nobilitate Pares*, tho' gradu-

degrees.] The Degrees of the *English Nobility* was only
Duke, Marquiss, Earl, Viscount and Baron.

the.] A Duke in Latin, *Dux à ducendo* (in High Dutch
which also signifies the Leader of an Army) Noble-
being anciently either Generals and Leaders of Armies
of War, or Wardens of Marches and Governours of
nces in time of Peace, afterwards made so for Term
; then held by Lands and Fees, at length made He-
ry and Titular.

Duke is at this Day created by Patent, Cincture of Sword,
of State, Imposition of a Cap, and Coronet of Gold on
head, and a Verge of Gold put into his Hand.

Mantle is guarded with four Guards.

Title is *Grace*; and in the Stile of the *Heralds*, *Most High*,
High-born and *Noble Prince*.

Coronet hath only *Leaves*, without *Pearls*.

Marquiss.

Marquiss.] *Marchio* a *Marquiss*; was first so called from Government of Marches and Frontier Countries.

A *Marquiss* is created by Cincture of Sword, a Mantle, Imposition of a Cap of Honour, with a Coronet, Delivery of a Charter or Patent.

His Mantle is double Ermin, three Doublings and an

His Title is *Most Noble, Most Honourable and Potent Prince*.

His Coronet hath *Pearls* and *Strawberry-Leaves*, interround of equal height.

Earls.] *Earls*, anciently call'd *Comites*, because they wont *Comitari Regem*, to wait upon the King for Council Advice. The Germans call them *Graves*, as *Landgrave*, *Margrave*, *Palsgrave*, *Rheingrave*; the Saxons, *Ealdormen*, unless that might be more properly apply'd to our Dukes, the Danes, and the English, *Earls*. They had anciently for the Seal of their State, the third Penny out of the Sheriff's Court issuing out of all Pleas of the Shire, whereof they had Title; but now it is otherwise: For whereas heretofore *Comitatus* were Correlatives, and there was no *Count* or *Earl*, but had a County or Shire for his Earldom; of late Years the Number of the Earls increasing, and no more Counties left, divers have made choice of some eminent Part of a County, as *Lindsey*, *Holland*, *Cleveland*, *Craven*; some of a particular Part, as *Stafford*, a Wapentake in *Yorkshire*, &c. Others have chosen for their Title some eminent Town, as *Marlborough*, *Exeter*, *Bridgwater*, *Bristol*, &c. And some of late have chosen for their Title the Name of a small Village, their own or Park, &c. as *Godolphin*, *Bolton*, *Clarendon*, *Mulgrave*, *Wharton*.

An *Earl* is created by Cincture of Sword, Mantle of Purple put upon him by the King himself, a Cap and a Coronet upon his Head, and a Charter in his Hand.

All the Earls of *England* are Local, or denominated from some Shire, Town, or Place, except three, whereof one is Personal, as the *Earl Marshal of England*, who is not only so denominated, but also an Officer of Honour; as all the rest, but also Officer. The others are nominal, viz. *Earl Rivers*, and *Earl Poulet*, who take their Title by nomination from Illustrious Families, as the rest do, from some noted Place.

An *Earl's* Mantle hath three Doublings of Ermin.

His Title is, *Most Potent and Noble Lord*.

His Coronet hath the *Pearls* raised upon Points, and interlaced between.

Viscount.] *Viccomes*, quasi *Vice Comitibus gubernaturus*. This Title was first given, some say by *Hen. VI.* in the 18th Year of his Reign, to *John Beaumont*, though it was found, that 5 *Hen. V.* *Sir Robert Brent* was by the King created a *Viscount*.

Counts are stiled by the King, *Consanguinei nostri*, Our Counts; and his Title is *Right Honourable and truly Noble or Potent*

Viscount is made by Patent, as an Earl is.

His Mantle hath two Doublings and an half of plain white; his Coronet only *Pearl'd* with a Row of Pearls, without any Number, close to the Chaplet.

[Baron.] In the Laws of the *Longabards*, and of the *Normans*, the Word was used for *Var*, as at this Day *Baron*, or *Varon*, in Spanish Tongue is used for the same; so that Baron is *Vir*, *Georgiv Vir Notabilis & Principalis*: So the chief Burgesses of London anciently, and still those of the *Cinqueports* are called *Barons*.

Barons in the beginning of the Reign of *Hen. III.* were not so much Repute as afterwards, when that King, after that Rebellion was suppress'd, call'd by Writ unto Parliament, only such great Men as had continued Loyal; which succeeding Kings observing, they only were accounted Peers of the Realm, that were called by the King's Writ, and others lost their Peerage, as some great Author affirms.

The Earl Palatines, and Earl Marches of *England*, had anciently also their Barons under them; in *Cheshire* there are yet Barons: But as no Bishop but those that hold immediately of the King, are Peers of the Realm, for the Bishop of *Land Man*, holding immediately of the Earl of *Darby* is not a Peer of *England*, so no Barons but those that hold immediately of the King, are Peers of the Realm.

Barons are sometimes made by Writ, being thereby called into the higher House of Parliament; but most usually by Patent.

Baron's Title is *Right Noble Lord*.

He hath two Guards or Doublings on his Mantle.

His Coronet hath six Pearls upon the Circle, given to that Peer by King *Charles II.*

All the forementioned Degrees have Title of *Lord*, from the Latin Word *Hlaford, Dominus*.

All the Lords of *England*, both Spiritual and Temporal, are Attaches to the King, and in their Creation, and also in their Succession, do swear an Oath of Fealty, and do Homage to the King their Sovereign, and pay certain Duties, as Sign and Seals of their Subjection to their Prince.

All Honours of *England* are given by the King, who is the Fountain of Honour.

The Laws of *England* prohibit all Subjects of the Realm to take any Hereditary Title of Honour or Dignity, of the King or of any Foreign Prince or Emperor without the Consent of their own Sovereign.

None of these Honours bestowed by the King on a Family can be lost, but by want of Issue Male, nor then neither if Patent extends to Issue Female, as sometimes it doth; or by some heinous Crime, and then that Family cannot be restored to their Blood but by Parliament.

All Noblemen at their Creation have two Ensigns, to signify two Duties; their Heads are adorned *ad consulendum Regem Patriam tempore pacis*, and they are girt with a Sword *ad defendendum Regem & Patriam tempore belli*.

The Nobility of England have in all Times enjoyed considerable Privileges.

All Peers of the Realm being look'd on as the King's hereditary constant Counsellors, their Persons out of Parliament-time are privileg'd (as others in Parliament-time) from Arrests, unless for Treasons, Felony, or Breach of Imprisonment in Parliament, or Contempt to the King. A *Supplicative* can be granted against them; no *Capias* or *Exco* issued out against them for Actions of Debt or Trespass, nor *Joinder* lies against any Peer of the Realm; in Criminal Cases of Treason or Felony, they cannot be tried by any other Jury but by Jury of Peers of the Realm, who are not as others, to be put to their Oath, but their Verdict given in *their Honour* sufficeth. In Civil Causes they are not impanell'd upon any Jury, nor upon any Inquests *do* tho' in a Matter between two Peers. In Case any Peer is turned upon any such Jury, there is a special Writ of *Discharge*. They are upon no case to be bound to their Behaviour, nor put to swear they will not break the Oath but only to promise it *Upon their Honour*, which was ever counted so Sacred, as upon no Terms to be violated. A Peer of the Realm called to Parliament hath the Privilege of his lawful Absence to constitute a Proxy to vote for which none of the Commons may do; also in Places of Trust committed to them, they are allowed to make Deputies for reason of the Necessity, supposed in the Law of their Absence on the Person of the King. The Title of Lord is given to all Barons, and to none other besides Bishops, and some Officers of the Kingdom.

Only of Courtesie the Title of Lord is given to all Dukes and Marquisses, and to all the eldest Sons of Earls none under.

All Barons of England are exempted from all Attendance at the Sheriff's Tourns, or any Leets, where others are obliged to take the Oath of *Allegiance*.

A Peer can't be outlawed in any Civil Action, because he can't be Arrested by any *Capias*; and by the same Reason lies no Attachment against him.

A Peer must upon his Trial, shall be convicted, but not pressed to Death, as a Commoner is, and when under Sentence of Death, it has long been customary only to behead them.

For the suppressing of Riots and Routs, the Sheriff may take the *Posses Comitatus*, that is, all able Men are to assist him, may not the Sheriff command the Person of any Peer of the Realm to attend that Service.

In any Civil Trial where a Peer of the Realm is Plaintiff or Defendant, there must be returned of the Jury at least one Right, otherwise the Array may be quashed by *Challenge*.

The Laws of England are so tender of the Honour, Credit, Reputation, and Person of Noble Men, that there is a Statute in purpose to hinder all Offence by false Reports, whereby Scandal to their Persons may arise, or Debate and Dispute between them and the Commons: And because it is to be feared not only Lay-Lords, but Bishops, and all great Officers of the Realm, it is called *Scandalum Magnatum*.

The Houses of Peers can't in some Cases as in Search for Forbidden Books, &c. be entred by Officers of Justice without Warrant under the King's own Hand, and the Hands of some of his Privy-Council, whereof Four to be Peers of the Realm.

A Peer can be assessed towards the *Standing Militia*, but by the Force more of themselves.

The Law allowing any one of the Commonalty, being Arraigned for Felony or Treason, in *favorem vite*, to challenge twenty-five of his Jury, without shewing Cause, and others by shewing Cause; yet allows not a Peer of the Realm to challenge any of his Jury, or to put any of them to their Oath, the Law presuming, that they being all Peers of the Realm, judging upon their Honour, cannot be guilty of *Falshood*, *Perjury*, or *Malice*.

All Peers of the Realm have a Privilege of qualifying a certain Number of *Chaplains*, who after a Dispensation from the Bishop, if to him it seems good, and the same ratified under the Great Seal of England may hold plurality of Benefices in such a Distance, with Cure of Souls. In this manner a Duke may qualify six Chaplains, every Marquis and Viscount five a piece, every Viscount four, and every Baron three.

In case of Amercements of the Peers of the Realm upon Non-appearance, or other Judgments, a Duke is to be amerced only ten Pounds, and all under only five Pounds; and this to be done by their Peers, according to *Magna Charta*, altho' it is often now by the King's Justice, instead of their Peers; particularly by the Barons of the *Exchequer*, because formerly there was no other in that Court, but Barons of England; and the usual Amercement of a Duke is 100 Pounds, and of a Viscount not less than five Pounds.

Notwithstanding these great Privileges belonging to the Nobility of *England*, yet the greatest of them, no not the Father or Son of the King, ever had the Privilege of the Graces of *Spain*, to be covered in the King's Presence, except only *Henry Ratcliff*, Earl of *Surry*.

If an *Appeal* of Murder or Felony be sued by any common Person against a Peer of the Realm, he shall be tried by Commoners, and not by Peers, as was the Case of *Fines Lord* *crus*, saith *Guillim*.

No Peer must go out of the King's Dominions without Leave; and if any have Leave to go, he is to return on the King's Writ under the Privy Seal, or forfeit Goods and Chattels.

Precedence.] Touching the Places or Precedencies among the Nobility of *England*, it is to be observed that after the King and Princes of the Blood, viz. the Sons, Grandsons, Brothers, Uncles, or Nephews of the King, and no farther, after the two Archbishops, Dukes amongst the Nobility take the first Place; then Marquisses, Dukes eldest Sons, Marquisses eldest Sons, Dukes younger Sons, Viscounts, Marquisses eldest Sons, Earls younger Sons, Viscounts elder Sons, Marquisses eldest Sons, Knights of the Garter *Quatenus tales*, Privy-Councillors, Chancellor, and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, Chancellor of the Duchy, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Master of the Rolls, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, other Justices and Barons of the Degree of the Coif of the said Courts, Bannorets made under the King's Banner or Standard displayed in an Army Royal in open War, and the King personally present, Viscounts younger Sons, Barons younger Sons, Barons Masters in *Chancery*, Knights Bannorets of a mean Creation, Knights of the Bath, Knights Batchelors, Colonels, Serjeants at Law, Doctors, Esquires, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Captains, Gentlemen, &c.

Moreover, observe, that all Nobles of the same Degree take place according to the Seniority of their Creation.

The Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, Lord President of the King's Council, Lord Privy-Seal; these being Barons or above, shall in Parliament sit above all Dukes, except the Son, Brother, or Nephew of the King.

The Lord High Steward of *England* is not here named, because it was intended that he should not continue beyond the Occasion for which he should be made.

Next hath Place the Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*, then the Lord High Constable, the Earl Marshal, the High Admiral, Lord Steward of the King's Household, Chamberlain of the King's Household: These shall sit above the Lord Privy-Seal, above all of their Degree only. A

King's Principal Secretary of State be a Baron, he takes place of all Barons that are not of the Offices before-mentioned; but if he be a Viscount, or higher Degree, he shall take place only according to his Degree. Also, if the King's Secretary be a Bishop, as anciently was usual, he takes place next to the Bishop of *Winchester*, before all other Bishops that have one of the Offices afore said.

All Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons not having any of the said Offices, shall take place according to the Priority of their Creation.

[State.] There are certain Marks of State belonging to each Degree amongst the Nobility, which they may practise or not practise at pleasure.

[Duke.] The first Duke in *England* after the entrance of the Norman Race, was *Edward* the Black Prince, created Duke of *Cornwall* in the 11. of *Edward* III. A Duke may have in all places out of the King's presence, a Cloth of State hanging down within half a Yard of the Ground; so may his Dutcheß, and her Train born up by a Baroness; and no Earl is to wash with a Duke without the Dukes Permission.

[Marquis.] *Robert de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, in the 8 of *Rich.* was created Marquis of *Dublin*: And was the first Marquis that any of our Kings created. A Marquis may have a Cloth of Estate reaching within a Yard of the Ground, and that all places out of the Presence of the King, or a Duke; and Marchioness to have her Train born by a Knight's Wife, out of the Presence of her Superiors, and in their presence by a Gentlewoman; And no Viscount is to wash with a Marquis, but at his pleasure.

[Earl.] Earl, was the most eminent Dignity in *England*, from *William* I. till *Edward* III. when the black Prince was created Duke of *Cornwall*. And those which in ancient times were called Counts, or Earls, were of the Blood Royal; for which Reason, our Monarchs even to this Day, call them in all publick writings, our most dear Cousin; they anciently did and still use the Stile of Nos. *Hugh Lupus*, Son of the Viscount *Archenbush* in *Normandy* by his Wife *William* the 1's Sister, was the first Hereditary Earl of *England*, created by his Uncle *William* I. Earl of *Chester*. An Earl may also have a Cloth of State without Pendants, but only Fringe; and a Countess may have her Train born by an Esquire's Wife, out of the Presence of her Superiors, and in their Presence by a Gentleman.

[Viscount.] Viscount is a Title of Honour, never heard of in *England* till *Hen.* VI. Days; for the first Viscount that ever sat in Parliament by that Name, was *John Beaumont*, who in the 18 of *Hen.* VI. was created Viscount. A Viscount may have a Cover of Assay holden under his Cup while he drinks, and no Assay taken as Dukes, Marquisses, and Earls may have,

and may have a Travers in his own House; and a Viscountess may have her Gown born up by a Woman, out of the Presence of her Superiors, and in their Presence by a Man.

Baron.] Barons include the whole Nobility of England and were called by Writ of Summons to Parliament, before they were created by Letters Patents. Rich, II. created John de Montfort of Holt-castle, Baron of Kidderminster; who was the first Baron made by Letters Patents. A Baron may also have the Cover of his Cup holden underneath whilst he drinks, and a Baroness may have her Gown born up by a Man in the Presence of Viscountesses.

All Nephews and Grandsons of a King are born as Archbishops, Dukes, and have Title of Highness; their Caps of State are gartered.

All Dukes eldest Sons are born, and have Title of Marquesses, and the younger as Lords, with the addition of their Christian Names, as Lord Thomas, Lord John, &c.

A Marquis's eldest Son is called Lord of a Place, and by Courtesy of England, Earl, and is to go as an Earl, but he gives place to an Earl, and the younger Sons Lords, as Lord Thomas, Lord John, &c.

An Earl's eldest Son is born as a Viscount, and shall go as Viscount, and shall have as many Powderings as a Viscount; so their younger Sons are said to be born as Barons, but they go after all Barons, and before all Baronets; And an Earl's eldest Son is called Lord of a Place, and all his Daughters die; but his youngest Sons not Lords.

A Viscount's eldest Son is no Lord, nor his Daughters die; And therefore the eldest Son and the eldest Daughter of the first Viscount of England, is said to be the first Gentleman and Gentlewoman without Title in England; Yet a Viscount's eldest Son is said to be born as a Baron.

A Nobleman, whether English or Foreign, who hath his Title of Nobility only from a Foreign Monarch or State, that comes into England by the King's safe Conduct, and that the King stile him by his Title of Dignity, yet in all our Proceedings no notice is taken of his Nobility.

Note also, That the highest and lowest Degrees of Nobility are universally acknowledged; for a Knight English or Foreign is a Knight in all Nations. Also if the Emperor or any foreign King come into this Realm by safe Conduct, (as he is brought; for a King or absolute Prince, tho' he be in League, may not enter this Land without Licence) in this Case he shall here sue and be sued by the Name of Emperor or King; else the Writ shall abate, *Guillim*, p. 17.

Revenue.] Anciently when the intrinsic Value of a Penny Sterling was worth 30 l. of our Money, now, as appears by the then Price of all things, every Knight was to have a

Acres, reckon'd at 20 l. yearly in Land; that is, about of our Money at this Day: A Baron to have thirteen Fees, and one third part, which amounted to about which multiplied by 30, was as much as 8010 l. a at this Day: And an Earl twenty Knights Fees; a forty. And in case of decay of Nobility, or that they so far wasted their Revenues, that their Honours could recently be maintain'd, (as the *Roman* Senators were in cases removed from the Senate, so) sometimes some *Eng-* barons have not been admitted to sit in the Higher House of Parliament, tho' they kept the Name, and Title, or Dignity still.

For the better support of these Degrees of Honour, the King usually, upon the Creation of a Duke, Marquis, Earl, or Count, grant an Annuity or yearly Rent to them and their Heirs, which is so annexed to the Dignity, that by no Grant, Surrender, or any manner of Alienations, can be given from the Crown, but is still incident to, and a support to the same Dignity, contrary to that Principle in Law, *That every Land in Fee-Simple may be charged with a Rent in Fee-Simple, by one way or other.*

To a Duke the King grants 40 l. heretofore a considerable Pension; to a Marquis 40 Marks; to an Earl 20 l. to a Viscount 20 Marks: To Barons no such Pensions are ordinarily granted, only King *Charles* the first creating *Mountjoy Blount* late Earl of *Newport* Lord *Mountjoy* of *Thurlstone*, granted him a Fee of 20 Marks *per Annum* to him and his Heirs forever.

The *English* Nobility, for Valour, Wisdom, Integrity and Honour, hath in all former Ages been equal to any in *Antiquity*.

CHAP. IV.

The Commons of England, and therein of Barons, Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Yeomen, Citizens, Handicrafts, &c.

THE Law of *England*, contrary to the Laws and Customs of other Countries calleth none Noble under a Baron; so not only all Barons, all sorts of Knights, all Esquires, Gentlemen, but also the Sons of the Nobility are by our Law reckoned amongst the Commons of *England*; as in *Rome* there was a middle Rank, *inter Senatores & Plebem*, namely the

Ordo Equestris; so in other Christian Kingdoms they are still *Nobiles Minores*.

The lower Nobility then of England consists of *Barons, Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen*.

Baronets.] The next Degree to Barons, are *Baronets*, which is the lowest Degree of Honour that is Hereditary: They are constituted in the Room of the Ancient *Valoursours*, between the Barons of England, and the Orders of *Knights*. Now this Honour was first instituted by King James the First, Anno 1606, given by Patent to a Man and his Heirs Males of his own body lawfully begotten; for which each one is obliged to pay into the *Exchequer* as much as will for three Years at 8 *solidi diem*, pay thirty Foot Soldiers to serve in the Province of *Ulster* in Ireland; which Sum amounts to 1095 *l.* which is always remitted.

Baronets have Precedence before all *Knights*, except *Knights of the Garter*, *Knights* who are *Privy-Counsellors*, or *Knights Bannerets*, made under the King's Banner or Standard, and played in an Army Royal in open War, and the King personally present.

Baronets and their eldest Sons being of full Age, may claim Knighthood.

Baronets, have the Privilege to bear in a Canton of their Coat of Arms, or in a whole Escutcheon, the Arms of *Ulster*, which is in a Field *Argent*, a Hand *Gules*. Also in the King's Armies they have place in the gross near the King's Standard, with the particulars for their Funerals.

The whole number of *Baronets* in England were not to exceed 200 at one and the same time; but now their number is without limitation: Their Qualifications are, That they be of a good Reputation, and descended of a Grandfather, at least by the Father's side, that bore Arms, and have also a certain yearly Revenue of 1000 *l. per Annum de claro*. They take precedence according to their priority of the Date of their Patent. The Title is *Sir* granted to *Baronets* by a peculiar Clause in their Patents of Creation, though they be not dubb'd *Knights* and their Wives are *Ladies*.

No Honour is ever to be created between *Baronets* and *Barons*.

The first *Baronet* that was created was Sir *Nicholas Bacon* of *Suffolk*, whose Successor is therefore stiled *Primus Baronum Angliæ*.

Knights.] The Word *Knight* is derived from the German Word *Knecht*, signifying originally a Lusty Servitor; afterwards commonly used for a Soldier or Man of War.

A *Knight* is at this day express'd in *Latin*, *French*, *Spanish*, *Italian*, and also in the High and Low Dutch Tongues, by the Word that properly signifies an *Horseman*, because they were

to serve on Horseback : Yet our common Law stiles
Militers, Soldiers, because they commonly held Lands
 Knights Service to serve the King in his Wars as

ers.
 The Honour of Knighthood is commonly given for some
 onal Desert, and therefore dies with the Person deserving,
 descends not to his Son.

Knights of the Garter.] In England there are several sorts
 of Knights, whereof the chieftest are those of the Order of
 George, commonly called *Knights of the Garter*.

This Order is esteemed the most Honourable, and most An-
 of any Lay-Order now in use in Christendom. It be-
 as appears in the Statutes of this Order in 1350, 50 Years
 the Institution of the *French Order of St. Michael* by
 II. 80 Years before the Order of the *Golden Fleece* was in-
 ed by *Philip the Good of Burgundy*; 190 Years before King
 the Fifth refined the Order of *St. Andrew* in Scotland;
 169 Years before the King of *Denmark* began the Order of
 Elephant, and the 23d Year of the Warlike and Puissant
 Edward III. who triumphed several times over France and
 and; who kept Prisoners at one time in England King John
 France, and King David of Scotland; and who, by his Son
 the Black Prince, expell'd the Rebels of Castile, and in-
 ed Don Pedro their lawful King. He that did these Migh-
 and Glorious Exploits, was the Founder of the Most Noble
 of the Garter, and at first made choice of the most Illu-
 us Persons of Europe to be Companions of that most Illu-
 us Body.

was since commonly called *The Order of the Garter*, because
 only part of the whole Habit of the Order was made choice
 first to be constantly worn.

The Motto of the Order is *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, i. e.
 be to him who thinks ill of it.

The Reason why this Motto was put in French, was because
 the King of England being possess'd of a great part
 France, not only our Laws, Pleadings and Sermons were
 French, but that was the ordinary Language in the Court of
 and.

appears by ancient Writings that this Honourable Com-
 is a College or Corporation, having a great Seal belonging
 and a little Seal; it consists of the Sovereign, who is al-
 the King of England, and of twenty five Companions,
 Knights of the Garter; of a Dean, and twelve Canons, be-
 Petty-Canons, Vergers, and other inferior Officers, and
 twenty six poor Knights, who have no other Maintenance
 the Allowance of this College, which is given them in re-
 of their Prayers for the Welfare of the Sovereign and
 Companions, and as a Reward for Military Service.

The

The Society is intituled to St. George, who hath been accounted (as St. Dennis is of France, St. Andrew of Scotland, St. Patrick of Ireland, St. James of Spain, &c.) the Tutelar Saint Patron of England, and of this Order in particular.

There be also certain Officers belonging to this Office, as the Prelate of the Garter, the Bishop of Winchester; which Office is settled on that Bishoprick; A Chancellor of the Garter, the Bishop of Salisbury, which Office did anciently belong to the Bishop of Salisbury, and was by King Charles II. re-annexed to that See: A Register, Dean of Windsor; which Office belongs to the Deanery: The principal King at Arms, called Garter, whose chief Function is to manage and marshall their Solemnities at their Installation and Feasts. Lastly, the Usher of the Garter, Usher of the Black Rod.

The College is seated in the Castle of Windsor, with a Chapel of St. George, there erected by King Edward the Third and the Chapter-House.

The Order of the Garter was wont to be bestowed upon the most Excellent and Renowned Persons for Honour and Vertue, and with it a Blue Garter deckt with Gold, Pearls, and precious Stones, and a Buckle of Gold to be worn daily on the Leg; also at high Feasts they are to wear a Surcoat, a Mantle, a high Black Velvet Cap, a Collar of SS's composed of enamelld Red, within a Garter enamelld Blue, with the Royal Motto in Letters of Gold, and between each of these Letters, a Knot with Tassels of Gold, together with other Splendid and Magnificent Apparel.

They are not to be seen abroad without their Garter on their left Leg, upon pain of paying 6s. 8d. to the Regent, only in taking a Journey, a Blue Ribbon under the Boot will suffice.

Upon the Left Side, upon a Cloak, Coat, or riding Cap, in all places of Assembly, when they wear not their Robes, they are to wear that Ornament and Imbellishment now called the Star, or rather the Sun in its Glory, of Gold Embroidery; and they ordinarily wear the Picture of St. George enamelld upon Gold, and beset with Diamonds at the end of a blue Ribbon that crosses their Bodies from the Shoulder.

The greatest Monarchs of Christendom have been enrolled, and have taken it for an Honour to be of this Order.

There have been of this Order, since the Institution, Emperors; Twenty seven, or Twenty Eight Foreign Kings, besides many Sovereign Princes, &c.

None can be of this most Honourable Order, who have been convicted of Herefy, of Treason, or of any Crime.

That anciently Kings and Princes were placed according to their Creation, but now those only are placed according to their Degrees.

more of this Noble Order in the Institution, Laws, and Ceremonies of the Noble Order of the Garter, written by Elias Ashmole Esq; Folio.

Knights Bannerets.] In the next place are *Knights Bannerets*, anciently made only in the Field in time of War, an high Honour, now obsolete, there being at this time none of this Order in *England*.

These may bear their Arms with Supporters, and none under this Degree.

Knights of the Bath.] *Knights of the Bath*, so called of their being used before they were created. The first of this sort made by Hen. IV. Anno 1399. who preparing for his Coronation, made forty six Knights at the Tower that were bathed, bathing was used in making Knights Batchelors long before that time in *France*, and probably in *England*. See Selden's *Hon. p. 2. c. 5. B. 34 and 45*. They were afterwards made at the Coronation of a King or Queen, or Creation of a Prince, Duke, or Duke of the Royal Blood. They wear a Scarlet Gown Beltwise. They were made with much Ceremony, and long to be described here. See at large in *Dugdal's Description of Warwickshire*.

Knights Batchelors.] Other Knights, called *Equites aurati*, the Gilt Spurs usually put upon them, and *Knights Batchelors*; These were anciently made by girding with the Sword and Gilt Spurs, and this Honour was bestowed upon Sword-men for their Military Service, or upon Children who came of Noble and Puissant Parentage, to encourage them when they grew up to do like their Ancestors.

This was reputed an excellent and glorious Degree, and a Reward for Courageous Persons; but of late being made common, and bestowed upon Gown-Men, contrary to the nature of the thing (as Degrees in the Universities are sometimes bestowed on Sword-men) it is become of much less Reputation in *England* than it hath been, although it be accounted an honorable Degree both in *England* and Foreign Countries; yet amongst Gownmen, 'tis given only to Lawyers and Physicians. And sometimes to Artists, as *Paintheers*, *Mathematicians*, &c.

These are now made with no other Ceremony but kneeling before the King with a drawn Sword lightly touches them on the shoulder; after which the King heretofore said in *French*, *Chevalier au nom de Dieu*; and then, *Advance Chevalier*. Knights have the Title of *Sir*, as *Sir A. B. Knight*, which is ancient.

When

When a Knight is to suffer Death for any foul Crime, his Military Girdle is first to be ungirt, his Sword taken away, Spurs cut off with an Hatcher, his Gauntlet pluckt off, and Coat of Arms reversed.

[Esquire.] Next among the lower Nobility, are Esquires called from the French Word *Escuiers* *Scutigeri*, because they were wont to bear before the Prince in War, or before the better sort of Nobility, a Shield, Launce, or other Weapon; therefore they are called *Armigeri*.

Of this Title are first all Viscounts and Barons eldest Sons; and all Viscounts and Barons younger Sons; and by the common Law of *England*, all the Sons of Earls, Marquises, Dukes are Esquires, and no more. Next are the Esquires of the King's Body, mention'd among the Officers of the Court; after these are reckon'd the eldest Sons of younger Sons of Barons, and of all Noblemen of higher Degree; Knights eldest Sons, and their eldest Sons for ever. Esquires created by the King, by putting about their Neck a Collor of SS's, and bestowing on them a pair of Silver Spurs. Lastly, Divers that are in superior publick Office for the State, are reputed Esquires, or equal to Esquires, as Serjeants of the several Offices in the King's Court, and other Officers of Rank and Quality; so Justices of the Peace, Mayors of Towns, Counsellors at Law, Batchelors of Divinity, Laws, or Physick, although none of them are really so.

In the last place, among the lower Nobility are accounted the Gentry of *England*, that have no other Title, but are descended of ancient Families, that have always borne a Coat of Arms.

This kind of Honour is derived from the *Teutonic* and *Germanic* Nations to the rest of *Christendom*, and was never known in any Country where the *Teutonic* and *Gothic* Customs were unknown, as in *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*.

A Gentleman is properly, one whose Ancestors have been Men, and have ow'd no Obedience to any Man besides the natural Prince; so that in Propriety of Speech no Man is a Gentleman who is not born so: But in *England*, the King being properly the Fountain of all Honour, he can make a Gentleman by Charter, or by bestowing an Honourable Employment upon him.

The Title of Gentlemen in *England* (as of Cavalier in *Italy*, and *Spain*) is not disdained by any Nobleman. All Noblemen are Gentlemen, though all Gentlemen are not Noblemen.

Guillim is of Opinion, that if a Gentleman be bound Apprentice to a Merchant, or other Trade, he hath not lost his Degree of Gentility.

and therefore the Gentry and Nobility of *England* have not
 and so to dispose of their younger Children.

Privileges to the Lower Nobility.

THE lower Nobility of *England* have fewer and less Privi-
 leges than those in other Monarchies.

Some few Privileges belong to Knights, *quatenus* Knights.
 Knights are excused from Attendance at *Court-Leets*. Knights
Magna Charta, Cap. 21. are so freed that no Demesne Cart of
 may be taken.

The Son and Brother of a Knight, by Statute Law, are
 entitled to hold more than one Benefice with Cure of

Some Privileges also belong to Gentlemen: Anciently if an
 idle Person did strike a Gentleman in *England*, he was to
 his Hand.

A Gentleman by *Stat. quin. Eliz. cap. 4.* may not be compel-
 led to serve in Husbandry.

A *Capias* go against *A. B. Yeoman*, and if the Sheriff take
 a Gentleman, an Action of false Imprisonment lieth against
 the Sheriff.

The Child of a Gentleman brought up to sing, cannot be ta-
 ken without the Parents and Friends Consent, to serve in the
 Chapel, as others may.

The Horse of a Gentleman may not be taken to ride Post.

Officers are Honourable, and by the Law of Arms ought to
 precede simple Knights; so are all General Officers, as Master
 of Artillery, Quarter-Master-General, &c.

Higher Officers in the King's Court or State, and all Ser-
 vants at Law, precede Esquires.

Bachelors of Divinity, Law, and Physic, all Doctors in
 commonly call'd Masters of Arts, all Barristers in the
 Court, all Captains, and other Military Officers who
 have the King's Commissions, divers other Officers in the
 Household, &c. may equal, if not precede Gentlemen
 who have none of these Qualifications.

In *England*, Gentry (as in *Germany*, all Nobility) and Arms
 are held in Gavel-kind, descending to all the Sons alike, on-
 ly the eldest Son beareth Arms without difference, which the
 younger may not.

In the lower Nobility in *England*, the Number is so great,
 there are reckoned at present above 500 Baronets more
 than the first intended Number; that is, in all above 700,
 are possessed one with another of about 1000 *l.* a Year
 each. Of Knights, above 1400, who one with another
 have about 800 *l.* Lands a Year. Of Esquires and Gen-
 tlemen

lemen above six Thousand, each one possess one with an income of about 400 *l.* a Year in Lands, amounting in all to about the third part of the yearly Revenue of all *England*: Besides younger Brothers, whose Number may amount to above 10000 in all *England*, who have small Estates in Land, but are commonly bred up to Divinity, Law, Physic, Court and Military Employments.

All in *England* are accounted Gentlemen who maintain themselves without Manual Labour, and then well may those their Pedigree what it will) who have 6, 8, and 10000 *l.* Year in Lands, and divers Merchants who have 100000 200000 *l.* in Goods and Effects, stile themselves Gentlemen.

Yeomen.] Next to the lower Nobility, and the first degree of the Commons or Plebeians, are the Freeholders of *England*, usually called *Yeomen*, from the *Saxon* German *Englisch Common*. In the King's Court it signifies an officer which is in a middle Place between a Sergeant and Groom.

The Yeomanry of *England* having Lands of their own good Value, and living upon Husbandry are looked upon not apt to commit, or omit any thing that may endanger Estates and Credits, not apt to be corrupted or suborned wherefore they are adjudged fit to bear some Offices, as of Justice of the Peace, Church-warden, to serve upon Juries, to be tried Soldiers, to vote in Election of Knights of the Shire of Parliament, and the like.

In many Cases, the Law of *England* hath conceived a high Opinion of the Yeomanry that occupy Lands, than of Tradesmen, Artificers or Labourers.

Husbandry hath in no Age render'd a Gentleman ignorant nor incapable of Places of Honour.

Of the Freeholders of *England*, there are more in Number and richer than in any Country, of the like Extent, in 20 40 or 50 *l.* a Year a-piece is very ordinary, 100 and 200 *l.* Year in some Countries is not rare; sometimes in the wild of *Sussex*, 5 or 600 *l.* per Annum, and 3 or 4 Stock.

By the Statutes of *England*, certain Immunities are given to Freeholders. *Vide Stat. 1. Jac. I. cap. 27. & alibi.*

Besides these Freeholders, which are so called, because they hold Lands or Tenements inheritable by a perpetual Right to them and their Heirs for ever, there are in *England* a very great Number of Copy-holders, who hold Lands within some Manor, only by Copy of Court-Roll, of the said Manor, and have *Jus perpetuum & utile Dominium*, though not *Absolute & directum Dominium*, which Freeholders may improve, but they are not said to have; for properly none in *England* but the Lord hath.

These Yeomen were famous in old time for Military Valour and Hardiness, when we so often conquered *France*; of these is, or should be the Militia of *England*, chiefly composed.

Amongst the Commons of *England*, in the next place, are the Traders, among whom Merchants of Foreign Trade, have, for their great Benefit to the Public, and their Endowments and generous Living, been of best Use in *England*; where, as well as in *Italy*, to become a Merchant of Foreign Commerce, hath been allowed no Disgrace to a Gentleman born, especially to a younger Son.

Amongst Traders, in the first place are Whole-sale-men, Retailers; lastly, Mechanics, or Handicrafts-Men. These are capable of bearing some Share or Office in Cities and Towns Corporate.

The lower Member, the Feet of the Body politic, are the Labourers, who by their large Wages and Cheapness of Necessaries, enjoy better Dwellings, Diet and Apparel in *England*, than the Husbandmen or Farmers do in most other Countries.

Liberties and Privileges.

The Clergy and Nobility have certain Privileges peculiar to themselves, so they have Liberties and Properties common to the Commonalty of *England*.

The Commons of *England* for Hereditary Fundamental Liberties and Properties, are blest above and beyond the Subjects of any Monarch or State in the World.

First, No Freeman of *England* ought to be imprison'd, or otherwise restrain'd, without Cause shewn, for which by Law, he ought to be so imprisoned.

Secondly, To him that is imprison'd, may not be denied a Habeas Corpus, if it be desired, which brings 'em speedily to their Tryal.

Thirdly, If no Cause of Imprisonment be alleged, and the Prisoner be returned upon an *Habeas Corpus*, the Prisoner ought to be set at Liberty.

Fourthly, No Soldiers can be quartered in the House of any Freeman (unless he be a Victualler, or sell Brandy and other strong Liquors by Retail) in time of Peace, without his Will, though they pay for their Quarters; nor in time of War, unless the Enemy be in the Country.

Fifthly, Every Freeman hath such a full and absolute Property in his Goods, that no Taxes, Loans, or Benevolences ordinarily and legally can be imposed upon them, without their own

own Consent, by their Representative in Parliament. over they have such an absolute Power, that they can do of all they have how they please, even from their own Children, and to them in what Inequality they will, without giving any Cause; which other Nations govern'd by the Law can't do.

Sixthly, No Freeman can be tried but by his Peers, nor demned, but by the Laws of the Land, or by an Act of Parliament.

Seventhly, No Freeman may be fined for any Crime according to the Merit of the Offence; always *salva tenemento suo* in such manner that he may continue, and in his Calling.

Briefly, If it be considered only, that they are subject to no Laws but what they make themselves, nor to no but what they impose upon themselves, and pray the and the Lords to consent unto; their Liberties and perties must be acknowledg'd to be transcendent, and worldly Condition most happy and blessed, and far above of the Subjects of any of our Neighbour Nations.

C H A P. V.

Of the Women, Children, and Servants in England

Touching the Women of England, there are divers considerable in the *English* Laws and Customs; Women in England, with all their Moveable Goods so soon as they are married, are wholly in *potestate Viri*, at the Will and Direction of the Husband.

If any Goods or Chattels be given to a *Femme Covert* to a married Woman, they all immediately become her Husband's: She can't Let, Set, Sell, Give away, or Alienate anything without her Husband's Consent.

Her very necessary Apparel, by the Law, is not her property. If she hath any Tenure at all, it is in *Capite*, and she holds it of, and by her Husband, who is *Caput Maritus*.

All the Chattels personal the Wife had at the Marriage so much her Husband's, that after his Death, they do not return to his Wife, but go to the Executor, or Administrator of the Husband, as his other Goods and Chattels, except her *Parapherna*, or *Præter Dotalia*, which are her necessary Apparel, which, with the Consent of her Husband, she may dispose by Will, not otherwise by our Law, because the Power and Possession, even of the *Parapherna* are in him.

the Wife can make no Contract without her Husband's Consent, and in all Law Matters *sine viro respondere non potest*, can't do without her Husband.

The Law of England supposes in the Husband the Power over the Wife, as over his Child or Servant, and therefore he must answer for his Wife's Fault; if she wrong another by her Negligence, or by Trespass, he must make Satisfaction.

The Law makes it as high a Crime, and allots the same Punishment to a Woman that shall kill her Husband, as to a Man that shall kill her Father or Master; and that is Petit Verdict, to be burnt alive.

The Woman upon Marriage loseth not only the Power over her Person, and her Will, and the Property of her Goods, but her very Name; for ever after she useth her Husband's Surname, and her own is wholly laid aside; which is not observed in France and other Countries, where the Wife subscribes herself by her Paternal Name, as if *Susanna* the Daughter of *Clifford*, be married to *E. Chamberlayne*, she either writes her *Susanna Clifford*, or else *Susanna Clifford Chamberlayne*.

Notwithstanding all which their Condition *de facto* is the best in the World; for such is the good Nature of *Englishmen* towards their Wives, such is the Tenderness and Respect, giving them the uppermost place at Table, and elsewhere, the Right of every where, and putting them upon no Drudgery and Labour; that they are, generally speaking, the most happy Women in the World.

And besides, in some things the Laws of *England* are above other Nations, so favourable to that Sex, as if Women had voted at making of them.

If a Wife bring forth a Child during her Husband's long Absence, though it be for some Years, yet if he lived all the time *quatuordecim* *Maria*, within this Island, he must Father that Child; if that Child be her first born Son, he shall inherit that Husband's Estate, if Intailed, or left without Will.

If a Wife bring forth a Child begotten by a former Husband, or by any other, before Marriage, but born after Marriage with another Man; this latter must own the Child, and the Child shall be his Heir at Law.

The Wife after her Husband's Death, having no Jointure before Marriage, may challenge the third part of his Rents of Land during her Life; and within the City of London, a third part of all her Husband's Moveables for ever.

The Wife doth participate of her Husband's Name, so as to the Condition. If he be a Duke, she is a Dutchesse; if he be a Knight, she is a Lady; if he of an Alien be made a Citizen, she is *ipso facto* so too. If a Freeman marry a Bondswoman, she is also Free during the Coverture; whereof also it is said before, *Uxor folget radiis Mariti*.

All Women in England are comprised under Noble or noble.

Noble-Women are so three manner of Ways; by Creation, by Descent, and by Marriage.

The King, the Fountain of Honour, may, and oft hath created Women to be Baronesses, Countesses, Dutcheffes, and like.

As by Richard the Second's Creation, Margaret, Countess of Norfolk, was made Dutcheff of Norfolk for Life; so Ann Boleyn afterwards Wife to Hen. VIII. was made Marchioness of Pembroke; the Lady Mary Compton in King James the First's time, was made Countess of Buckingham for Life; the said King James made Lady Finch Viscountess of Maidstone, and afterwards Countess of Winchelsea, to her and her Heirs Males of her Body, with a special Clause, that such her Heirs Males should have Voice and Place in Parliament, & *inter alios Vicecomites & ante Barones Vicecomites Maidstone.*

By Descent all those Women are Noble, to whom Lands descend by such Dignity, do descend as Heirs.

By Marriage all Women are Noble, who take to their husbands, any Baron or Peer of the Realm; but if afterwards marry to Men not Noble, in the sense of the Law they lose their former Dignity, and follow the Condition of their latter Husbands; for *eodem modo dissolvitur earum Nobilitas, quo constituitur.* But Men Noble by Creation or Descent, or Birthright, remain Noble tho' they marry Husbands under their Degree; for such Nobility is accounted *Character indelebilis.* Here note, that by the Custom of England, a Woman Noble only by Marriage, always retaineth her Nobility; and so the Widow of a Knight, married to an inferior Person, retaineth by Courtesie the Title and Dignity gotten by her former Husband; but if the King's Daughter marry a Duke or an Earl, *illa semper dicitur Regalis*, as well by her own as Courtesie.

Note also, That any Woman who is Noble by Birth, if married to a Baron, takes place according to the Degree of her Husband, tho' she be a Duke's Daughter: But if she marry one under those of the higher Nobility, as to a Knight, or Gentleman, then, by Courtesie, place is given according to her own and not her Husband's.

Noble-Women in the Eye of the Law, are Peers of the Realm, and are to be tryed by their Peers, and to enjoy most Privileges, Honour and Respect, as their Husbands; only some can't in the Opinion of some great Lawyers, maintain an Appeal upon the Statute *de Scandalo Magnatum*, the Makers of that Statute meaning only to provide in that Case for the Men, and not for the Women, as the Words of that Statute seem to import: Likewise if any of the King's Servants

Beck-Roll, shall conspire the Death of any Noble Woman, were not Felony, as it is, if like-Conspiracy be against a Man.

One of the Wife's Dignities can come by Marriage to their Land, altho' all their Goods and Chattels do; only the Dignities with the Lands are to descend to her next. Yet is the Courtesie of *England* such, that as the Wife Dowry hath the third part of her Husband's Lands, during her Life, so the Husband for the Dignity of his Sex, or getting his Wife with Child, (which must appear being born alive) shall have all his Wife's Lands for his Life, if it may be so called) during his Life; But if a Foreign Lady or Gentlewoman marry an *English* Man, and she be not denizen'd, she is barr'd all Privileges and Titles of her Husband, nor can she claim any Dowry by the Laws of *England*.

A Wife in *England* is accounted so much one with her Husband, that she can't be produc'd as Witness for or against her Husband; unless in Criminal Cases, where her self is concerned, as in Assaults, Rapes, &c.

Where be no Sons, the Lands as well as Goods are equally divided amongst the Daughters, who are Coheirs.

An *English* Woman marry a *French*, *Spanish*, or other Foreigner, tho' he be made a Denizen, yet she shall not bear his Title or Dignity in legal Proceedings.

Like if she marry an *Irish* Peer, by reason such an one is not a Peer in *England* by Law.

Children.

The Condition of Children in *England* is different from those in our Neighbour Countries.

Husbands have a more absolute Authority over their Wives and their Estates, so Fathers have a more absolute Authority over their Children. Fathers may give all their Estates away from their own Children, and all to any one Child, or divide it to the rest; the Consideration whereof keeps the Children in great Awe.

Children by the Common-Law of *England*, are, at certain Ages, enabled to perform certain Acts.

A Son, at the Age of 14 may chuse his Guardian, may contract Marriage, may by Will dispose of Goods and Chattels.

At the Age of 15 he ought to be sworn to his Allegiance to his King.

When he is said to be at full Age, may then make any Contract, may pass not only Goods, but Lands by Will, and is of full Age to sit in either House of Parliament (which in other Countries

tries may not be done, till the *Annus Consistentie*, the Age of when the Heat of Youth is somewhat abated, and they be to be staid in Mind, as well as in Growth.)

A Daughter at 7 Years is to have Aid of her Father's nants to marry her, at those Years she may consent unto riage, tho' she may afterwards dissent.

At 9 she is dowable.

At 12 she is able to ratifie and confirm her former Co given to Matrimony; and if at that Age she dissent not, bound for ever.

At 14 she might receive her Lands into her own Hands, was then out of Wardship, if she was 14 at the Death of Ancestor.

At 16, tho' at the Death of her Ancestors she was 14, she was to be out of Wardship, because then she take a Husband, who might be able to perform R Service.

At 21 she is enabled to Contract or Alienate her Land Will, or otherwise,

The eldest Son commonly Inherits all Lands, and younger Children are disposed Goods and Chattels, and monly the eldest Son's Wife's Portion; and besides, the carefully educated in some Profession or Trade.

If there be no Son, the Lands, as well as Goods are divided amongst the Daughters; yet in some Mannors, of Bray in *Barkshire*, the eldest Daughter succeeds, like the Son, to the whole Inheritance.

Of Servants.

Servants in the *Saxons* Times were properly *Slaves*, and many Instances of their Manumissions are still extant, the Forms by which their Masters set them free. Now is entirely taken away, and every Servant, Man or W excepting Apprentices, who are but for a Term of Year properly hired Servants. Ordinary Servants are hired com for one Year, at the end whereof they may be free, warning three Months before and may place themselves other Masters, only it is accounted discourteous and un to take another Man's Servant, before leave given by his Master; and unlawful (the Penalty being five Pound) to Servant without Certificate of his Diligence, and of his P ness in his Service, to his former Master.

All Servants are subject to be corrected by their M or Mistresses: And Resistance in a Servant is punished a severe Penalty; but for a Servant to take away of his Master or Mistress, is accounted a Crime next to

treason, and called *Petit-Treason*, and hath a peculiar Capital Punishment.

Foreign Slaves in *England* there are none since Christianity prevailed. A foreign Slave brought into *England*, is upon selling, *ipso facto* free from Slavery, but not from ordinary Vice.

Some Lands in *England* are holden in Villenage, to do some particular Services to the Lord of the Mannor; and such Tenants may be called the Lord's Servants, but this kind of Tenure is in a manner out of use.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Laws of England.

OF all the Laws by which the Kingdoms of the Earth are govern'd, no Law comes so near the Law of *Nature* and *Divine* Pattern, as the Law of *England*; a System of Laws comprehensive, so wise, so favourable to the Subject, and yet strongly guarding the Prerogative of the Prince, that no Nation does enjoy the like. The Law of *England* is really to us to live under it, the Foundation of all our Happiness, it secures us our Estates, our Liberties and our Lives, and all that is dear to us in this Life; and not only so, but by securing our *Religion*, it secures to us the Means of attaining everlasting Happiness too. By this Law we not only enjoy the Pleasures of this World, but in God himself, in his true Worship and Devotion. So that it may be said with justice, that we owe our Beings to God, and to him, our Wel-beings to the Law, and thus much of the Excellency of the Law in general. The particular Laws now in use, are, the,

[*Civil-Law*.] Of this Law and the Canon Law, use is made in all Ecclesiastical Courts of Bishops, Archdeacons, Vicars-General, Chancellors, and Commissaries, whenever Cognizance is taken of Wills and Testaments, of Tythes, Oblations, Mortuaries, of Forfeiture, of Divorce, Adultery, Incest, Fornication, Chastity, &c. of Sacred Orders, Institutions to Church-Livings, Celebration of Divine Offices, Reparation of Churches, Dilapidations, Procurations; of Heresie, Apostacy, Atheism, Schism, Blasphemy, &c. where Statute-Law hath not particularly interpos'd. So this Law is made use of in the Court of Admiralty, in all Affairs immediately relating to the Royal Fleets, to all other Vessels of Trade, and to their Owners and Mariners, to all Commands at Sea, to Reprizals, to Piracies, to Merchants Affairs, to all Contracts made at Sea, or beyond Sea, in the way of Marine

Marine Trade, and Commerce, to all Matters touching *Wreck*, *Flotsam*, *Treasure*, *Lagam*, (that is to say, when a Ship is sunk, otherwise perisheth, and the Goods either *Float upon the Sea*; or lastly, when a Ship is fastned to Goods so thrown out, in order to find 'em another time) *Marine Waifs*, *Deodands*, &c. Moreover use is made of *Civil Law* in the Court of the Earl-Marshall, taking Cognizance of Crimes perpetrated out of *England*, of Contracts made in foreign Parts, of Affairs of War within and without *England*, of Controversies about Nobility and Gentry, of bearing of Coats of Arms, of Precedency, &c. Of this Law much use is made in Treaties with Foreign Potentates, where many Points are to be determined and concluded, according to the direction of this most excellent and generally approved Law, and for this Cause Foreign Princes take especial care to choose such Persons for their Ambassadors as are skill'd in the *Civil-Law*; and this Policy hath heretofore duly observ'd by our *English* Princes, with very good Success. Lastly, the two Universities of *England* serve themselves of the *Civil-Law*; for by their Privileges, no Student is to be sued at Common-Law, but in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, Debts, Accompts, Injuries, &c.

Canon-Law.] The Canons of many ancient General Councils, of many National and Provincial *English* Synods, besides divers Decrees of the Bishop of *Rome*, and Judgments of ancient Fathers, had been received by the Church of *England*, and incorporated into the Body of the Canon-Law, by which she still proceeded in the exercise of her Jurisdiction, and doth still derive the Virtue of the Statute 25 Hen. VIII. so far as the said Canons and Constitutions are not repugnant to the Holy Scriptures, the King's Prerogative, or the Laws, Statutes, and Customs of this Realm.

Common-Law.] The Common-Law of *England* is a Compendium of the best and most Ancient *Saxon* Laws, first made by *Ethelbert* the first Christian King. Venerable *Bede* says the Laws were made according to the Example of the Roman *Magna Seneeca*, with the Thought or Advice of Wise Men, and the King commanded them to be written and publish'd in *English*.

King *Alfred* indeed is called *Magnus juris Anglicani Conditor*, great Founder of the *English* Laws; but not that they were made in his Reign, for there were *Saxon* Laws then in being which had been made for above three hundred Years before his Reign; but the meaning was this only, that he being the sole Monarch after the *Heptarchy*, collected the Substance of the Laws of all the former *Saxon* Kings from King *Ethelbert* to his time, (who were Kings only of part of the Land into one Book) and so form'd one entire *Codex* or Book of Laws. Now this

now made up of such variety of different Laws, enacted by the several Saxon Kings, reigning over distinct parts of the Kingdom, now reduced into one Body, and made to extend equally to the whole Nation, it was very proper to call it, the Common-Law of England: Which *jus Commune, jus Publicum, or Common-Law*, was soon after called in Saxon the *Folc-right*, or Peoples Right; and it is not very unlikely, but that this Collection of Laws, thus made by King *Alfred* and set down in one Codex, might be the same with the *Dom-bec*, or *Doom-Book*, which is referred to in all the subsequent Laws of the Saxon Kings, and in the Book of Laws or Statute Books, that they determin'd Cases by; for before this King's Reign, that is King *Alfred's*, you find no where any mention made either of *Folc-Right* or *Dome-book*; but in the next Reign, you find King *Edward* the Eldest, commanding all his Judges to give *right Domar*, right or just Judgment to all the People of *England*, to the best of their Skill and Understanding, *þa hit on þære Dom-bec stānð*, it stands in the *Dome-Book*, or *Book of Laws*, and further commands, that nothing make them afraid to declare and admit *Folc Right*, that is, the Common-Law of *England* to all his living Subjects.

These Laws indeed were not much observ'd in the Reigns of *Harold* the First and *Hardicanute*, because they were Usurpers, of a Danish Race, and their Reigns very short, both of them not exceeding seven Years. But in the time of *Edward* the Confessor, he being of the Saxon Race; all these Laws were again received and restored: And out of those Laws then extant, *Edward* the Confessor made a Collection, as *Alfred* did before him, and then ordering those to be observed which were neglected in the short Reigns of *Harold* and *Hardicanute*, he may well enough be call'd the Restorer of the English Laws. And as those Laws were then called the *Folc-Right*, and really were the Common-Law of *England*, so the present Common-Law is in Substance the same, tho' it hath undergone divers Alterations.

The Normans who invaded the Saxons, did not so much alter the Substance, as the Names of things: And notwithstanding the pretended Conquest of *William I.* these Laws of good King *Edward* were not abolish'd by him; for when King *William* publish'd those Laws, he expressly mentions them to be *Edward* the Confessor's Laws, publish'd them as such, Confirms and Promises them to be the Laws of *England*, and took an Oath to keep them inviolable, as the holy and pious Kings of *England* his predecessors had done before him.

From this Original it is, that our Common-Law came, and from it our Common-Law Judges fetch that excellent Usage of determining Causes according to the settled and establish'd Rules of Law, and have acted up to this Rule for above Eight hundred Years

Years together, and to their great Honour continue so to do this very Day.

Besides the Common-Law of *England* in general, there are divers parts of *England*, Customs and Common Usage, which have the force of Common-Law among those People to whose Property they belong, as *Borough English*, a Custom so called, because not in use out of *England*, where the youngest Son, or for want of Sons the youngest Brother, is to Inherit, being presumed in *Boroughs* or Trading Towns, the eldest Sons might probably have learned their Father's Trade, and that the youngest would always be least able to help himself. *Gravel-kind*; of which see Page 13. in *Kent*, &c.

Statute-Law.] Where the Common-Law is silent, there are have excellent *Statute-Laws*, made by the several Kings of *England*, by and with the Advice and Consent of all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and of all the Commons of *England*, by their Representatives in Parliament, whereunto the *English* easily submit as made at their own earnest Desire and Request.

All Tryals of Common and Statute-Law are tryed by a Jury of twelve Men, which is thus: The Sheriff summons Twenty-four Men, Householdiers, out of the Neighbourhood of that place, where the Matter contested lies; Twelve of whom are chosen to try the Cause. The Lawyers on both Sides plead in open Court before the Judges, these *Twelve Men* standing near, may hear all that is said and produced on either part, and may ask what Questions they please of the Witnesses. When all the Witnesses are examined, and all Pleadings are over, one of the Judges briefly recapitulates all that has past, putting the *Twelve Men* in mind of what hath been alledged, and defended on either side, and informing them what Points are according to Law, and what not, after which these Jury of *Twelve Men* are bid to retire by themselves, an Officer being charg'd with them, to see that they have neither Meat, Drink, Fire, nor Candle, that they may the sooner conclude their Opinions, which must be all Unanimous. When they are agreed, they come back into Court, and desiring the Foreman, (i. e.) the first upon the List, may speak for them, declares in two or three Words the Opinion of all the Jury, being of one mind, or else to be remanded back to their Confinement and according to their Judgment, the Sentence passed finally. Note, the Returns of Verdict are bound up to Forms adapted to the nature of the Cause: As in Criminal Causes, *Guilty* or *Not Guilty*; in Civil Actions, *Finding for the Plaintiff*, or *for the Defendant*, &c. This is the uncontrollable Property of every free born Subject of *England*, to be try'd by his Peers, and that not only in matters of Claim and Propriety between Subject and Subject but in all Criminal Cases too at the King's Suit.

Deculiar and By-Laws.] By the King's Royal Charter granted to divers Cities of *England*, the Magistrates have a Power

make such Laws as may be beneficial for the Citizens, and repugnant to the Laws of the Land, and these are binding to the Inhabitants of the Place, unless such Laws are for the public Good, or against a general Inconvenience, for then they bind Strangers.

[Forest-Law.] The *Forest-Laws* are peculiar Laws, different from the *Common-Law* of England. Forests in England are exceeding ancient, and before the making of *Charta de Foresta*, Offences committed therein were punished at the pleasure of the King, in a very sharp and grievous manner, (as still in Germany) that both Nobles and Commons did suffer many horrible Inconveniences and Oppressions; and even in that Charter were some hard Articles, which the Clemency of gracious Kings have since by Statute thought fit to alter *per Assisas Forestae*. Yet in the time of Edward the Third, and also at this Day, *Voluntas reputabitur pro Veritate*; so that if a Man be taken Hunting a Deer, he may be Arraigned as if he had taken a Deer. The Forester may take and detain a Man, if he be taken either at *Dog-draw*, *Stable-stand*, *Back-band*, or *Bloody-hand*, for in these four, a Man is said to be taken in a manner, tho' three of them may be but Presumptions.

[Martial-Law.] *Lex Castrensis Anglicana*, is that Law which is derived from the King's Will and Pleasure, or his Lieutenant, in time of actual War; for altho' in time of Peace, the King for the sake of equal Temper of Laws towards all his Subjects, makes Laws but by the consent of the Three Estates in Parliament: in time of War, by reason of great Dangers arising suddenly and unexpectedly upon small Occasions, he useth absolute Power, such as his Word goes for a Law. Martial-Law extends to Soldiers and Mariners, and is not to be practised in time of Peace, but only in times of War, and then and there only, when the King's Army is on foot. But this is very much regulated of late by Statute-Law.

CHAP. VII.

Humours, Manners, Diet, Attires, Recreations, and Buildings.

THE English differ from one another in their Humours, as they do in their Birth, Education, and Profession. The Nobles, Gentry and Scholars, as well as most of the Merchants and Tradesmen, are extremely well polished in their Behaviour; the common Sort are rude and even barbarous, as the Effects of popular Tumults shew. For when the Rabble are got together they commit the greatest Outrages, and render themselves some-

sometimes very formidable, even to the Magistrate, who needs great Courage and Virtue to oppose them. And in truth at times there is no way without much Bloodshed to quiet them, by giving them way; and then like Waves in a Storm, when once the Tempest of their Passions is allay'd, they will be quiet of themselves.

The better sort are always Courteous and Obliging, Free, generous, Grateful, engaging even with Charms; but the meaner sort are Rude, Boisterous, Insulting, Stiff, Uncertain, and Dangerous, especially to Strangers; to whom they are generally Inhuman, as the better sort are Indulgent.

They treat their Guests most splendidly and freely; the more you eat and drink, the welcomer you are; but then among Equals, they expect for the most part to receive such entertainment as they give.

The *English* are a People that are extremely taken with Rhetoric, and they have the best sort of it, in the greatest Perfection that of the Pulpit.

Manners.] The *English* according to their Climate are of a middle Temper; Graceful, and yet Easie; Cheerful, yet composed.

Their Ingenuity will not allow them to be excellent at Cheat, but subject in that point rather to take than give, supposing others to be as open-hearted as themselves, are sometimes in Treaties over-match'd by them, whom they are match'd in Arms and true Valour; which hath been very eminent in all Ages, and almost in all Lands and Seas too of the whole World.

The *English*, since the Reformation, are so much given to Rhetoric, that all sorts are generally the most knowing People in the World. Men and Women, Children and Servants can not only read, but write Letters, to the great increase of Commerce and the prodigious Advantage and Augmentation of the Post-Office, in proportion beyond any other Post-Office in Europe. And yet some compute the Revenues of the Post in France to be four times as great as the Revenue of the *English* Post, though they are not treble the Number of People. But then this inequality must arise from the Situation of France, that makes in effect the Post-Road of all Europe.

The *English* have been so much addicted to writing of Letters, especially in their own Language, and with so much Licentiousness and Connivance, that according to the Observations of a learned Man long ago, there were during our late Troubles and Confusions, more good, and more bad Books printed and published in the *English* Tongue, than in all the vulgar Languages of Europe.

For Solidity of Matter, for Elegancy of Style, and Manner in their Sermons, Comedies, Romances; and also in their Books

Liberal Arts, Philosophy, Physick, History, and all other solid Learning, the Nation hath surpass'd, and few equall'd them.

The *English*, especially the Gentry, are so much given to Prodigality, Sports and Pastimes, that Estates are oftner spent and less than in any other Country.

[Diet.] The *English* are generally great Flesh-Eaters, although the nearness of the Sea on every side, the great Multitude of Rivers, Brooks and Ponds, *England* abounds with almost all sorts of excellent Fish, as is before mentioned.

The *English* are not now so much addicted to Gluttony and Drunkenness as formerly.

The *English* that feed not over-liberally (whereto the great Variety and Variety of Viands intice them) nor drink much Wine, content themselves with small Ale or Cider, are observed to be much more healthy, and much longer-lived than some other of their Neighbour Nations.

England abounds in variety of Drinks, above any other Nation in Europe: Besides all sorts of the best Wines from *Spain, Portugal, France, Italy, Germany, Hungary, Greece*, there are sold in *England* above twenty sorts of other Drinks, as Brandy, Rattafia, Coffee, Chocolate, Tea, Rum, Punch, Usquebaugh, Mum, Cider, Perry, Mead, Metheglin, Sherbot, Beer, Ale, many sorts of which are very different, as Cock, Stepony, Stichback, *Hull, Derby, Nottingham, Sandback, Betony, Scurvy-grass, Sage-Ale, College-Ale, China-Ale, Butler's-Ale, &c.*

[Attire.] For Apparel or Clothing, the *French* Mode hath been generally used in *England* of late Years; in the time of Queen *Elizabeth* sometimes the *High-Dutch*, sometimes the *Spanish*, and sometimes the *Turkish* and *Morocco* Habits were by the *English* worn in *England*.

[Recreations.] For variety of Divertisements, Sports and Recreations, no Nation excels the *English*.

The King hath abroad, his Forests, Chases, and Parks, full of Variety of Game; Red and Fallow-Deer, Foxes, Otters; Hawks, his Paddock-Courses, Horse-Races, &c. and at home, Tennis, Pelmel, Billiards, Comedies, Opera's, Masquerades, Balls, &c. The Nobility and Gentry have their Parks, Warrens, Decoys, Paddock-Courses, Horse-Races, Hunting, Coursing, Fishing, Fowling, Hawking, Setting-Dogs, Tumblers, Archers, Duck-hunting, Cock-fighting, Guns for Birding, Low-water, Bar-fowling, Angling, Nets, Tennis, Bowling, Billiards, Chess, Draughts, Cards, Dice; Back-Sword, Sword and Dagger, Sword and Gauntlet, Sword and Buckler, Rapier, Quarterstaff, Single Faulchion, Double Faulchion, these mostly practis'd by those who stile themselves Masters of the Noble Science of Defence; Stage-plays, Masks, Balls, Dancing, Singing; and sorts of Musical Instruments, &c. The Citizens and Peasants have Hand-ball, Foot-ball, Cricket, Skittles or Nine-Pins, Shovel-

Shovel-board, Stow-ball, Goffe, Trol-Madams, Cudgels, Bull-baiting, Bow and Arrow, Throwing at Cocks, fighting, Shuttle-Cock, Quoits, Leaping, Wrestling, Pitching the Bar, and Ringing of Bells, a Recteation used in no Country in the World.

Buildings.] Churches throughout all *England*, and the most lick Edifices are generally of solid Stone covered with Lead. Cathedrals and Collegiate Churches for the most part Ample and Magnificent; and the Churches in Market Towns and Open Villages spacious and solid enough, beautified with very high Pyramids, or Sreeples, or at least with stately high Towers. Houses in the City that were heretofore usually of Wood, now built with Brick, and covered with Slate or Tile; the Rooms within Wainscotted, or hung with Tapistry, or other convenient Stuff, and all Ceiled with Plaister, excellent against the Rage of Fire, against Cold, and to hinder the Passage of Dust and Noise; of late Years Deal Wainscot is found to be more convenient, and cheaper than Hangings.

The Houses of the Nobles and Rich are abundantly furnished with fine Linnen, China Ware, and Plate; the meanest Chanicks and Husbandmen want not Silver-Spoons, and Silver Cups in their Houses.

The Windows every where glazed, not made of Paper Wood, as is usually in *Italy* or *Spain*: Chimnies in most Places no Stoves, although the far more Southern Parts of *Germany* hardly subsist in the Winter without them.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Vices and Punishments.

Clives.] **T**HE *English* National Vices were anciently
ny, and the Effects thereof *Lasciviousness*; So
wife pride in Apparel, wherein they were so extravagant
lish and superfluous, that divers Statutes before our Reform
in Religion, and Homilies since, have been made against
Excess; and an *English-man* was wont to be pictured Naked
a Pair of Taylors Sheers in his Hand, a piece of Cloth under
Arm, and Verses annext, intimating, that he knew not
Fashion of Clothes to have.

Excess of Drinking was anciently more rare in England than it now appears by an old Poet.

*Ecce Britannorum mos est laudabilis iste,
Ut bibat arbitrio pocula quisque suo.*

The *Danes* in the time of King *Edgar*, first brought it in; it was afterwards banished hence, so that we find no ancient statute since the Conquest against it; for tho' the Statutes heretofore made against Excess in Apparel and Diet, are ancient, those against Drunkenness are but of late Date: For till the time of King *James* the First, there was no Law to restrain that untimely Madness.

However it may be truly affirm'd, That at present there is generally less Excess in Drinking, especially about *London*, since the Use of Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate and less Excess in Diet, principally in Apparel than heretofore.

Poisonments, so ordinary in *Italy*, are so abominable amongst the *English*, as 21 H. 8. 'twas made High-Treason, tho' since repealed; after which the Punishment for it was to be put alive in a Chaldron of Water, and there boiled to Death. At present it is only Felony, without Benefit of Clergy.

Slabbing in *England* is much more seldom than in *Italy*, the *English* being easily to be reconciled, to pardon and remit Offences, not apt to seek Revenge; the true well-bred *English* have more Inclination to Goodness, which the *Greeks* call *Philantropia*, than any other Nations, the Nobility and Gentry desiring to be Gracious and Courteous to Strangers, compassionate the Afflicted, and grateful to Benefactors, when their Purse or Estate, not diverted by other extravagant Expences, will give them time to remember them.

Of Punishments, and first Ecclesiastical.

AND First of those relating to Ecclesiastical Discipline, which when inflicted upon Scandalous, Notorious and Stubborn Offenders, proceeds in this manner: First, The delinquent is admonished; then if he refuses to answer, or otherwise to satisfy the Court, he is Excommunicated or excluded from the Church; or if not from the Church, yet from Communion of the Lord's Supper, is disabled to be Plaintiff or Defendant in Suit of Law, &c.

This Power of Excommunication the Bishop may delegate to any grave Priest with the Chancellor.

Besides the general Censure of the Church which respects Church-Communion, there is another which touches the Body of the Delinquent, called *Publick Penance*, when any one is compelled to confess in publick his Fault, and to bewail it before the whole congregation in the Church, which is done in this manner: The Delinquent is to stand in the Church-Porch upon some Sun-dial, bare-head and bare-feet, in a white Sheet, and a white Rod in his Hand, there bewailing himself, and begging every one that passes by to pray for him; then to enter the Church, falling down and

and kissing the Ground ; then in the middle of the Church is or she eminently placed in the sight of all the People and against the Minister, who declares the Foulness of his Crime odious to God, and scandalous to the Congregation, &c.

Note, That it is ordained by the Canons of the Church of England, that, in case the Crime be not notorious and public the forenamed Penance may, at the Party's Request, be commuted into a pecuniary Mulfet for the Poor of the Parish, or for pious Uses.

There remains one more Punishment, or Ecclesiastical Censure, which touches the Body, and that is denial of Christian Burial, which is inflicted not in *pœnam mortuorum*, but in *terram viventium*, who naturally desire, that after their Death their Bodies may be decently interr'd. A Christian Burial is wont to be denied by the Church of England to Persons dying Excommunicate, to perjured Persons, to such as are hanged for Felony or that wilfully kill themselves, and to Apostates, Hereticks and Extortioners.

To these fore-named Censures and Punishments, both Laity and Clergy are subject : But besides these, there are Punishments whereunto the Clergy only are liable ; as first, *Suspensio ab Officio*, when a Minister for a time is declared unfit to execute the Office of a Minister.

Then *Suspensio à Beneficio*, when a Minister for a time is deprived of the Profits of his Benefice : and these two Censures are wont to be for smaller Crimes.

Thirdly, *Deprivatio à Beneficio* ; when for a greater Crime, a Minister is wholly and for ever deprived of his Living.

And Fourthly, *Deprivatio ab Officio*, when a Minister is wholly and for ever deprived of his Orders ; and this is *Depositio* or *Degradatio*, and is commonly for some heinous Crime, meriting Death, and is performed by the Bishop in a solemn manner pulling off from the Criminal his Vestments, and other Ensigns of his Order ; and this in the Presence of the Civil Magistrate, whom he is then delivered to be punished, as a Lay-man for the like Offence.

Secondly, Of Punishments relating to Civil Discipline.

BECAUSE the Punishments inflicted for several Crimes are different in most Nations, and those of England much differ from those of all other Countries ; a brief Account of them may probably not be unacceptable to Foreigners especially.

All Crimes in England that touch the Life of a Man, either *High-Treason*, *Petty-Treason*, *Rape*, *Buggery*, *Murder*, *Felony*.

tho' some High-Treasons are much more heinous and odious than others, yet the Punishment by Law is the same for all (except Clipping and Coining of Money) and that is, that a Traitor laid upon a Hurdle or Sledge, be drawn to the Gallows, there hanged by the Neck, presently cut down alive, his Entrails to be suddenly pulled out of his Belly, and burnt before the Face of the Criminal; then his Head to be cut off, his Body to be divided into four Parts; and lastly, that the Head and Body be hung up, or impaled where the King shall command.

Besides all this, he shall forfeit all his Lands and Goods whatever; his Wife shall lose her Dowry, his Children their Nobility, and all their right of inheriting him, or any other Ancestor; the Law thinking it most reasonable, that he who endeavoured to destroy the King, *the Breath of our Nostrils*, and thereby to subvert the Majesty of Government, his Body, Lands, Goods, and Posterity should be rent, torn, and destroyed.

For *Coining of Money*, tho' adjudged High-Treason, the Punishment having been only Drawing and Hanging, before the Statute of 25 *Edw. III.* it remains so still; but *Hoveden* saith, that in his time the Punishment for falsifying Money, was loss of Eyes and Genitals.

Petty-Treason is either when a Servant killeth his Master or Mistress, or a Wife killeth her Husband, or a Clergyman his Prelate to whom he oweth Obedience, and for this Crime the Punishment is to be drawn (as before) and to be hanged by the Neck till he be dead. The Punishment for a Woman convicted of High-Treason, or Petty-Treason is all one, and that is to be drawn and burnt alive.

For *Felonies*, or other Capital Crimes, there were anciently several sorts of Punishments, till *Hen. I.* ordained, that the Punishment for all Felonies, should be to be hanged by the Neck till they be dead.

But if a Peer of the Realm commit High-Treason, Petty-Treason, or Felony, altho' his Judgment be the same with that of common Persons, yet the King doth usually extend so much Pity to such, as to cause them only to be beheaded with an axe upon a Block, lying on the Ground, and not as in all other Countries, by a Sword, kneeling or standing.

If a Criminal indicted of Petty-Treason, Felony, or any Capital Crime, refuseth to answer, or to put himself upon a Legal Trial; then for such standing Mute, and Contumacy, he is presently to undergo that horrible Punishment called *Peine forte & dure*; that is, to be sent back to the Prison from whence he came, there laid in some low dark Room, upon the bare Ground, on his Back, all naked besides his Privy-Parts, his Arms and Legs bound with Cords, fastened to the several Quarters of the Room; and shall be laid upon his Body, Iron and Stone, so much as he may

may bear, or more ; the next Day he shall have three Measures of Barley-Bread, without Drink, and the third Day shall have Drink of the Water next to the Prison Door, except it be running Water, without Bread ; and this shall be his Diet till he die. What a grievous kind of Death some stout Fellows have sometimes chosen, that so not being tryed and convicted of their Crimes, their Estates may not be forfeited to the King, but descend to their Children, nor their Blood stained.

But tho' the Law continues, yet we so abhor Cruelty, that late they are suffered to be so over-charged with Weight laid on them, that they expire presently.

But in case of *High-Treason*, tho' the Criminal stand mute, Judgment shall be given against him as if he had been convicted, and his Estate confiscated.

After Beheading or Hanging, the Criminals Friends usually interr the Body decently, where they please ; only if the Crime be very enormous, as for Murdering and Robbing any Person, then by Order is the Criminal usually hanged by the Neck till he be dead, and afterwards hanged in Chains till the Body rot, and in some Cases his Right Hand is first cut off, and then the Body is hang'd.

In all such Felonies where the Benefit of Clergy is allowed (as it is in many) there the Criminal is marked with a hot Iron with an M for Manslayer, on the Left Hand ; and with a T for Thief, and wandering Rogues are to be mark'd on the Shoulder with an R.

For *Petty-Larceny*, or small Theft that is under the value of 10s. the Punishment anciently was sometimes Loss of an Ear, sometimes Cudgelling ; but since *Edward III.*, only by Whipping. But if such Petty-Thief be found by the Jury to have fled from Justice, he forfeits all his Goods.

Perjury, by bearing false Witness upon Oath, in a Court of Record, is punished with the Pillory, called *Collisrigium*. The Criminal burnt in the Forehead with a P. his Trees growing on his Ground to be rooted up, and his Goods confiscated.

Forgery, *Cheating*, *Libelling*, *false Weights and Measures*, *selling the Market*, *Offences in Baking and Brewing*, are commonly punished with standing in the Pillory, Whipping, and sometimes nailing one or both Ears to the Pillory, and cutting off, or boring through the Tongue with a hot Iron. But of late we have lessened off the cruelty of cutting off Ears, severe Whipping, Boring on the Forehead, boring the Tongue, and the like.

The Punishment for *Misprison* of *High-Treason*, that is, for neglecting or concealing it, is Forfeiture of the Profits of one's Office during Life, and of all Goods, and also Imprisonment for Life.

For *Striking in the King's Court*, whereby Blood is drawn, the Punishment is, that the Criminal shall have his Right Hand struck off in a most sad and solemn manner.

or Striking in Westminster-Hall whilst the Courts of Justice sitting, is Imprisonment during Life, and Forfeiture of all Estate.

or one found in a *Premunire*, that is, one who incurs the Punishment which was inflicted on those who transgressed Statute of 16 R. II. cap. 5. commonly called the Statute of *Præmunire facias*; the Punishment is Forfeiture of all his Estate, be put out of the King's Protection, and Imprisonment during the King's Pleasure.

The Punishment of *Petty-Jurors* attainted of giving a Verdict contrary to Evidence, wittingly, is severe; they are condemned to lose the Franchise or Freedom of the Law, that is, become Infamous, and of no Credit, incapable of being Witnesses of a Jury; their Houses, Lands, and Goods are seized by the King's Hands, their Houses pulled down, their Meadows plowed up, their Trees rooted up, all their Lands laid waste, and their Bodies imprisoned.

The like Punishment is also for those who shall conspire to kill an Innocent falsely and maliciously of *Felony*: But in these there are no late Instances of such Punishment.

De se, that is, one who wittingly killeth himself, is to be buried without *Christian Burial*, with a Stake driven through his Corps, and to forfeit his Goods.

Drunkards, Vagabonds, prophane Swearers, loose, idle, disorderly Persons, Night-walkers, and the like, are punished by setting their Legs in the Stocks for certain Hours, and by certain pecuniary Mulcts. The Execution of these wholesome Laws against Prophaneness and Immorality, has been promoted with great Zeal, and no Discretion by the Societies for the Reformation of Manners.

Whoring Women, are to be set in a *Trebuchet*, commonly called *Whoring-Stool*, probably from the French *Coquine*, and the German *Stuhl*, the *Queens Chair*, placed over some deep Water, into which they are let down, and plunged under Water thrice to cure their Choler and Heat.

Other *Misdemeanours* are commonly punished with Imprisonment or Fines, and sometimes with both.

For Breaking on the Wheel, and other like Torture-Deaths, common in other Christian Countries, the English look upon them as too cruel to be used by the Professors of Christianity.

C H A P. IX.

Of Societies instituted in England, for the Advancement of Religion, whether Incorporated or Voluntary.

IN the former Chapters, the coercive Methods used by the Government to regulate the Manners of the Nation, have been accounted for. There are, besides those, some voluntary Societies, of which a brief Account whereof seems proper to be added in this place, and that is of the several Societies that have been set up of late Years, for the more effectual promoting of God's Worship, Reformation of Manners, and the propagating of Christian Knowledge both in this Nation, and in Foreign Parts: which are known by the Names of Religious Societies. The Society for the Reformation of Manners, The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and, The Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge.

1. The Religious Societies are so called, because the particular End and Design of them is to improve themselves and others in the Knowledge of our most Holy Religion, and to assist one another in the serious Practice of it.

They were begun in London, about the Year 1678, by a number of serious young Men of the Communion of the Church of England, who, by the Advice and Direction of their Spiritual Guides, agreed to meet together frequently for Religious Conference, by Prayer and Psalmody to edify one another. The Experience they hereby gained of the Blessedness of Religion, and the Value of Souls, soon animated their Endeavours to gain others to join with them; whereby they grew and increased, and several Societies were formed by the Pattern of the Old: So that there are now above Forty distinct Bodies of them within the Compass of the Bills of Mortality, besides divers others in distant Parts of the Nation.

Those that compose these Societies, are all Members of the Church of England, and in all Matters of Doubt and Difficulty oblige themselves to consult the Established Ministry. They receive the Holy Sacrament at least once a Month, and take convenient Opportunities of attending the Service of God in Publick; have set up Publick Prayers in many Churches of the City, procured the Administration of the Sacrament every Lord's Day, and maintain Lectures upon the Holy Sacrament, the Lord's Supper almost every Lord's Day Evening, in one or more Churches.

They industriously apply themselves to the relieving poor Families and Orphans, setting Prisoners at Liberty, soliciting Charities for the pious Education of poor Children, Visiting and comforting those that are sick and in Prison, and Reclaiming Vicious and Dissolute; in promoting *Christian Conference*, Devotion in God's Worship, *Family Religion*, and the Catechizing of young and ignorant People. They have been instrumental in engaging several *Quakers* and Enthusiastical Persons to *Baptism*, to a sober Mind, *Reconciling* several *Dissenters* to the Communion of the Church of *England*, and preserving many unsteady wavering Persons from *Poperij*.

Societies for Reformation of Manners, so called from the particular End and Design of them, which is to reform the Manners of the People, by putting in Execution the Laws against Immorality and *Prophaneness*.

They were begun in *London*, about the Time of the Revolution, by 5 or 6 private Gentlemen of the Communion of the Church of *England*; and by the Accession of many virtuous Persons of the too various Denominations of *Protestants* among them, are now become considerable both for their Number and Effect. Of these,

There is a large Body composed of Persons of Eminency in the Law, Members of Parliament, Justices of the Peace, and considerable Citizens of *London*, who frequently meet to consider of the best Methods for carrying on the Business of *Reformation*, according to the *Establish'd Laws*, and to advise and assist others that are already engaged, or willing to join in the same Design. By this Body the necessary Charge of this Design is defrayed, and no Contributions taken of any but their own Members; by whose Endeavours several thousands of Offenders in *London* and *Westminster* have been convicted of *Swearing*, *Drunkness*, and *Prophanation* of the *Lord's Day*, and punished accordingly.

Second Body consisting of about 50 Persons, Tradesmen and others, have more especially applied themselves to the Suppression of Lewdness, by bringing the Offenders to legal Punishment; and have actually suppressed above 500 disorderly Persons, and convicted some thousands of lewd Persons, besides *Drunkards*, and *Prophaners* of the *Lord's Day*, &c. as appears by their several printed Lists of Offenders.

Third is of Constables, of which sort of Officers care is taken to form yearly a new Body in *London*, who meet to consider of the most effectual way to discharge their Oaths, to communicate the Difficulties they meet with, and to consult of proper Remedies. These divide themselves in the several Parishes of the City, for the more regular Inspection of disorderly Houses, seizing of *Drunkards* and *Swearers* in the Streets and Houses, and carrying them before the Magistrates.

A Fourth is such as give Informations to the Magistrates such Breach of the Laws as abovementioned.

There are eight other regulated and mix'd Bodies of House-keepers and Officers in the several Quarters of *London, Westminster, and Southwark*, who differ in their Constitution from the before-mentioned; but generally agree in the Methods of inspecting the Behaviour of Constables and other Officers; and they also assist in searching disorderly Houses, seizing Offenders, and giving Informations.

Several Societies of this kind are set up at *Bristol, Canterbury, Hull, Nottingham*, and other distant Parts of the Kingdom, of late Years the like Designs have been carried on in *Ireland* and in several of his Majesty's Provinces in *America*.

3. *The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*. That a Maintenance for an Orthodox Clergy might be secured, and other Provision made for the Propagation of the Gospel in the Plantations, Colonies, and Factories beyond the Seas, the King by his Letters Patents dated June 16, 1701, did incorporate the Most Reverend Fathers in God *Thomas* Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *John* Lord Archbishop of *York*, the Right Reverent Father in God *Henry* Lord Bishop of *London*, and several others of the Lords the Bishops, of the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, to the Number of about Ninety, therein particularly named, by the Name of *The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*, who by that Name were to plead and be pleaded; to have perpetual Succession, with Privilege to purchase Two thousand Pounds per Annum Inheritance and Estate for Lives or Years, Goods and Chattels of any Value, to have a common Seal, and to meet Yearly on the third Friday in February to choose a President, Vice-Presidents, and Officers for the Year ensuing, and on the third Friday in every Month oftner, if need be, to transact Business, and to depute fit Persons to take Subscriptions, and collect Money contributed for the Purposes aforesaid; and of all Moneys received and laid out to give account Yearly to the Lord Chancellor or Keeper, the Lords Chief Justices, or any two of them.

This Society ordinarily meets every Month according to the Direction of the Charter, and hath a standing Committee to prepare Business for the Monthly Meeting: The former at *Martin's Library*, the latter at *St. Paul's Chapter-House*.

Of the above-mention'd Society, there has been a very full Account given under the Title of *An Account of the Foundation of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, their Proceedings and Success, &c.*

4. *The Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge*. Original Designs were, to propagate Religion in the Plantations, to secure the pious and useful Education of the poor here at home, and to reclaim those that err in the Fundamentals of Christianity.

It was begun in *London* in the Year 1699. by some Persons of Honour and Quality, who held their stated Meetings for the Purposes, regulating themselves by the Laws of the Land, and the Canons of the Church.

In the Year 1701, they had procured *Charities* to the value of about hundred pounds and upwards, and transmitted the same to the *Plantations* in Libraries, Bibles, Common-Prayer-Books, Catechisms, and other Books of Religion and Devotion: They also secured a voluntary Maintenance for several *Ministers* to be employed in the *Plantations*, when the late King was pleased by Royal Charter to establish the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; Incorporating by Name, all the then Members of the Society for Christian Knowledge, and divers others; thereby discharging this Society from the farther pursuit of this Branch of their Original Design.

This Society consists now of a good number of Persons of Quality and Estates, both of the Clergy and Laity, and is become considerable by the accession of Correspondent Members from the several Counties of *England* and *Wales*.

They meet Weekly to consider of proper Methods of raising *Charities* for the Christian Education of poor Children, of setting up Schools for that purpose; as also for the more regular and proper disposal of pious Books and Catechisms, for the Instruction of the Ignorant and Erroneous, and the like.

They have, by the Assistance of some Members of the *Religious Societies*, procured Charitable Subscriptions for the Education of near three thousand Children of both Sexes; who are placed in several Schools in *London*, and the parts adjacent, and are instructed in Reading, Writing, Catechism, and Psalmody; (not to mention many other Schools lately erected by their Influence or good Example in all Parts of *England*) and have been instrumental to animate the Zeal of many Active and Pious Men, who are endeavouring to promote the Instruction and Employment of the Poor in several parts of the Nation, thereby preparing the way for a general Provision of that kind, which we may reasonably hope for, as soon as the *Legislature* can find leisure to attend so difficult a Work.

They have dispersed great Numbers of good Books and Catechisms amongst the Poor, and in the *Fleet*, the *Army*, the *Prisons* and *Circuits* in many parts of the Kingdom, having excited many of the Clergy and Gentry to the like Charity; and have procured several Practical Treatises to be translated into the *English* and *Foreign* Languages, and dispersed accordingly.

They are using means to provide Catechetical Libraries in the smaller Parishes for the poorer Clergy, and have other good Subjects in hand.

The Corporation for an Augmentation to poor Livings was founded about the latter end of the Year 1703. Her Majesty of blessed Memory, being then pleased to inform Parliament by a Message, of Her gracious Intentions of granting Her whole Revenue of First Fruits and Tenths to the poor Clergy; whereupon an Act was passed in the Second and Third Year of her Reign, entituled, *An Act for the making more effectual Her Majesty's gracious Intentions for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy, by enabling Her Majesty to grant in perpetuity the Revenues of the First Fruits and Tenths; and also for enabling other Persons to make Grants for the same purpose*: After which Her Majesty, by Letters Patents under Her great Seal, bearing date the Third Day of November, 1704. was pleas'd to establish a Corporation, by the Name and Title of **The Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy**, the greatest and most considerable that ever was known in England; being composed of all the Lords, and others of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, for the time being; all the Lords Lieutenant and Custodes Rotulorum in England, all the Lords the Bishops, all the Deans of Collegiate Churches; all the Judges; the Queens Sergeants; the Attorney and Solicitor General; the Advocate General; the Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors of both the Universities; the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of London; and all Mayors of Cities for the time being: And by new Letters Patents dated the 5 of March 1713. for preventing the delay and obstruction of the Business of the said Corporation, Her late Majesty was pleased to encrease the Number of the said Governours, by adding all the Officers of the Bedchamber of Green-Cloth; all the Queens Sergeants and Council learned in the Law; and the Four Clerks in ordinary of the Privy Council. The first thing the Governours did, after opening their Commission, was to consider the State of the Revenue of First Fruits and Tenths, and of the Condition and Number of poor Livings to which the Royal Bounty was to extend, viz. to all under 80*l. per Annum*. As to the First, they found that the whole Revenue of Tenths did not amount to 913000*l.* yearly; and that the first Fruits, which were more contingent, did not, at a Medium of 20 Years together, exceed 5000*l. per Annum*; but the said Revenue of First Fruits and Tenths, at the time it was vested in the Governours, stood charg'd with Grants and Pensions, (several of them for Life) to the value of about 11000*l. per Annum*; and with Arrears of the said Pensions which (together with one annuity of 1000*l.* that they have bought off) have cost the Governours near 30000*l.* As to the latter, to wit, the Number of small Livings, the Lords the Bishops, at the Request of the rest of the Governours, made a Return to them of all Liv-

their respective Dioceses, not exceeding 80 *l. per Annum*, the whole Number of which amounted to above 5000. This being the State both of the Revenue and of the poor Livings, and Demands of an Augmentation being so great, and the *Affairs* small, there remained but one way to make the poor Clergy sensible of the late Queens Bounty, the effects of which (being ignorant of the Difficulties that had lain so long in the way) they had been expecting so many Years; wherefore the Governours humbly represented the condition of the Revenue to her late Majesty, and procured Her leave to bring into Parliament a Bill for discharging small Livings from their First Fruits and Tenths, and all Arrears thereof; by which, and by a subsequent Act in the Sixth Year of the late Queen, for allowing a longer time to the Bishops for returning their Certificates of such poor Livings as had lost the Benefit of the first Act, almost Half the Ecclesiastical Livings of England were discharged from the payment of First Fruits and Tenths; and above 3000 *l. per Annum* struck off from the Revenue of Tenths; insomuch that out 10000 *l.* being yearly deducted to pay the Grants and Expences with which the Revenue is charged) there remains now to the Governours no more than the contingent income of First Fruits, to be distributed among the poor Clergy, which *annuis annis*, may amount to between 4000 and 5000 *l. per Annum*; of which the Governours have been so good Hus- bands, that they have now in their Hands near 10000 *l.* which the Governours Rules, lately confirm'd by Her late Majesty under Her great Seal, and by the Generosity of concurring Benefactors, there is great Reason to hope it will be encreased double that Sum, under the Reign of his present Majesty, and by that means there may be, in a short time, about 100 poor Livings partaking of Her late Majesty's and Her charita- ble Subjects Bounty.

Besides these Helps to the Clergy, there is a Society, whose Province is in a more peculiar manner to assist their Widows and Children; and that is the Society of the Sons of the Clergy, incorporated by King Charles II. July 1. 1678. by the Name of the Governours of the Charity for Relief of the Poor Widows and Children of Clergy-Men. Several Hundreds of Widows and Children of the Clergy, have yearly received great Relief from this charitable Foundation, the Number of which in the Year, viz. 1713. was 449. and the Sums distributed among them, amounted to 1050 *l.* 11 *s.* There is a Branch of this Society at Chester, first promoted in the Year 1700, which deserves to be taken notice of here, as worthy to be imitated in other Places. The Clergy of the Arch-Deaconry of Chester, at the desire of the Right Reverend Dr. Stratford then Bishop of Chester, and the Right Reverend Dr. Entwistle then Arch-Deacon, consented to meet at Warrington in that County, for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of

Clergy-Men. They have ever since continued to meet on the *First Tuesday in June* Annually. They walk in a Body to Church, the Bishop being usually at the Head of them, where they hear Divine Service and a Sermon. Thence they return to a House where they Dine. After Dinner, a Collection is made; every one putting secretly into a Box prepared for that purpose, what Money he thinks fit, which generally amounts to about 60 or 70 *l.* which by Five Stewards is distributed to such Widows and Children of Clergy-Men, as they think proper Objects of Charity. This Society in *Cheshire*, now become a Member of the Corporation of the *Sons of Clergy in London*, by an Instrument regularly executed, and made capable of enjoying the same Privileges and Advantages with them.

Till the Reformation, there was no settled Allowance for the Poor in *England*, the care of providing for them lay upon the *Religious Houses*, which were very numerous, and many of them very well endow'd. But whether they were such bountiful Dispensers of their Charity's, as that the Poor had no reason to complain of them may be very justly question'd. This is certain, that the care of providing for them, was one of the chiefest and chiefest Concerns of our first Reformers, after they had attained a tolerable Degree of Settlement.

For in the Year 1551. Dr. Ridley Bishop of *London*, having preach'd upon this Subject before King *Edward VI.* the King was so moved with the Sermon, that he commanded that great Bishop, and Sir *Richard Dabbs*, then Lord Mayor of *London*, and others to consider how the necessities of the Poor of that City might be best supplied, and to lay their Schemes before him. These Commissioners accordingly divided the Poor into the four Classes.

1. *Orphans and Infants.*
2. *Sick and Wounded.*
3. *Idle Persons and Vagabonds.*
4. *Decayed Householders.*

For the three first of these, the King himself made the following Provisions.

To the *Orphans and Infants*, he gave *Grey Friars*, now called *Christ's Hospital* in *London*.

For the *Sick and Wounded*, the Hospitals of *St. Thomas* and *St. Bartholomew* were set by.

For *Idle Vagabonds*, that they might be put to Work, and receive Correction for their Miscarriages, he gave his own Palace of *Bridewell*, which his Father had rebuilt some years before the Reception of the Emperor *Charles V.* He furnished it with Goods from the *Savoy*, and Licensed it to purchase Land in *Mortmain*, to the value of 4000 Marks per Annum. That Licence was signed but two days before that excellent Prince's

who thanked God that his Life was spared long enough to
an end of that good Work.

The Poor Householders were supplied by voluntary Contribu-
tion, raised and distributed as they saw proper from House to
House.

Succeeding Generations have not been wanting to build up-
on Edward VI's Foundation.

Queen Elizabeth appointed Overseers for the Poor by Act of Par-
liament, who are a sort of Lay-Deacons in every Parish, who are
ordered to take care of the Poor, and are empower'd by the same
Authority to raise Sums of Money sufficient to supply their
needs. See the 49th of the said Queen.

As to the Account of the above-mention'd Societies, it may
be improper to make some mention of the charitable Com-
mission lately establish'd by Her late Majesty's Letters Patent
bearing date 28th of June 1709, for the Relief, Subsistence, and
Maintenance of the poor Distressed Palatins; by Virtue of
which the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High
Chancellor, and the Lord High Treasurer of Great-Britain, the
President, together with divers Lords and others of Her
Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, several Bishops and
other dignify'd Clergy-Men, the Attorney and Solicitor-Ge-
neral, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and other Eminent
Persons of the City of London; several of Her Majesty's
Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, and City of
Westminster, &c. were appointed Trustees to Receive, Man-
age, and Distribute the Queen's Bounty, and Her Subjects
several Benevolences to the said poor Palatins; who by rea-
son of the many and great hardships they had sustained for
several years past, by the barbarous and inhuman Cruelties of
the French (who in these two last Wars have burnt and destroy-
ed above 2000 of the chiefest Cities, Towns and Villages of
the Palatinate upon the Rhine) were forced to hide themselves
in Woods and Caves, where great Numbers of 'em perish'd
by Hunger, Cold, and Nakedness; and about Twelve thou-
sand of those that remain'd, having at several times transport-
ed themselves into England to implore the Queen's Protection,
have been most kindly entertain'd and relieved (as is
well known) in and about the City of London; and the above-
mention'd Lords and other Commissioners have for several
Months met together once a Week, and in Committees at
the Court-Hall and Guild-Hall, daily to consider of Ways and Means
for the disposing and settling of those poor People in such
Manner, as might tend most to the Honour of Her Majesty,
the Advantage of these Kingdoms, and the Strengthening the
publick Interest in all the Queen's Dominions; in which
though they found many Difficulties, yet the Wisdom of the
Queen's Ministers, and great Diligence and Application of
the

the rest of the Lords and Gentlemen of this Commission, at length surmounted 'em all ; and they have happily disposed of most of the *Palatins* in *Ireland*, in *North* and *South Wales* in the *Island of Scilly*, in *New-York*, &c. besides several Hundreds of them employ'd in *London*, in *Devonshire*, &c. by Merchants and others in the *Linnen Manufacture*, in *Husdry*, &c. according to their respective Callings and Occupations.

C H A P. X.

Of the City of LONDON.

LONDON] Being the Seat of the *British* Empire, and the chiefest Town of Trade in the World ; the largest most populous, the fairest and most opulent City at this Day in all *Europe*, perhaps in the whole World, surpassing, as Learned Men have conjectured, even *Paris* and *Rome* put together ; it will not, I hope, seem impertinent to give a particular Account thereof.

Name and Antiquity.] *London*, so called, as some conjecture from *Llong-din* or *dinas*, the *British* Word, signifying in *Saxon* Tongue *Shipton*, or Town of Ships, was built certainly in the *Roman* times, and that very early. For in *Nero's* time when *Boadicea* rose against *Suetonius Paulinus* the *Roman* Lieutenant, *Londinium*, (as *Tacitus* calls it) was very famous for Trade and Commerce.

Situation.] In the most excellent Situation of *London*, the Wisdom of our Ancestors is very conspicuous and admirable. It is seated upon a gentle rising Bank, in a wholsom Soil, with Gravel and Sand, upon the famous and navigable *Thames*, at a Place where it is cast into a Crescent, that so each part of the City might enjoy the Benefit of the River, and not be far distant one from the other ; about 60 Miles from the Sea : In an excellent Air upon the *North-side* of the River, for the Villages seated on the *South-side* are noted to be more unhealthy, in regard of the Vapours drawn upon them by the Sun, defended by gentle Hills from the *North* and *South* Winds. It lies in 51 Degrees, 30 Minutes, *North* Latitude.

The High-ways leading from all Parts to this Noble City are large, straight, smooth and fair, no Mountains nor Rocks, Marshes nor Lakes to hinder Carriages and Passengers, so that Corn may easily be brought, and Cattle commodiously driven unto it by Land ; and those heavy, though necessary Commodities, Hay and Fuel, are more cheaply conveyed by Water.

The City of London is supplied with Coals from *New-Castle*, which Trade employs many Hundreds of Ships, and Thousands of Seamen, who are reputed the ablest and hardiest Men have. In a Word, all the Blessings of Land and Sea by the Benefit of Shipping, may be said to be here more easily enjoyed than in any City of the World.

[Magnitude.] The City of London, with that of *Westminster*, the Borough of *Southwark*, which being contiguous to one another, seem to make indeed but one City, and accordingly shall be so consider'd when we speak of Buildings, &c. of a vast Extention from *Lime-House*, measured to the End of *Tottil* or *Tuttle-street*, from East to West, it is above 7500 geometrical Paces, that is above seven English Miles and an half; and from the farther End of *Black-man-street* in *Southwark*, to the End of *St. Leonard Shoreditch*, is 2500 Paces, or two Miles and an half.

In this great City the Streets, Lanes, and Allies, are in Number above 5000, and yet some of them above half a Measur'd Mile in length; Dwelling-Houses before the late dreadful Fire, were computed only within the Walls above 15000, and that now accounted but a seventh Part of the whole City, as may be seen by the Weekly Bills of Mortality, the Number of Houses at present may in all probability be 100000.

[Number of Inhabitants.] That the Reader may be the better acquainted at the Number of Inhabitants, or Human Souls within this great City, he must know, that in one Year there were computed to be eaten in London, when it was less by two Thirds, 100000 Beefs, ten times as many Sheep, besides abundance of Cows, Hens, Lambs, Swine, all sorts of Poultry, Fowl, Fish, Roots, &c. Also that every Year to supply London with *New-Castle* Coal, there is brought into the River of *Thames* above 400000 Chaldrons, and every Chaldron is 36 Bushels.

Again, the Number of Inhabitants may be guess'd at by the Burials in London, which in ordinary Years, when there is no Plague, amount of late to about 22000 in a Year, and in the Year 1681, which was not accounted a sickly Year, there died 30000 according to the general Bill of Mortality, 12971.

[Drink brewed in London in a Year.] As also by the Quantity of Beer drunk in London in a Year, which to all Foreigners will be incredible; for in the Year 1667, when the Plague lay in Ashes, and very many of the Inhabitants forced to fly into the Country for habitation; according to an exact Computation, there were brewed within that Year in London, 1663 Barrels of strong Beer, sold at 12s. 6d. the Barrel; and 421 Barrels of Ale, sold at 16s. the Barrel; and 489797 Barrels of Table-Beer, or Small-Beer, sold at 6s. 6d. the Barrel. Beer strong and small, is 36 Gallons to the Barrel, and Ale

Ale 32 Gallons to the Barrel; and now since the Pestilence and the Fire, that this City is again fully Peopled, it is certain that very near 2000000 of Barrels of strong and fine Beer, and of Ale, are yearly brewed in it.

It is true that some hereof is transported beyond the Sea but that is scarce considerable.

The Excise only of Beer and Ale for the City of *London* (that it be a very moderate Imposition) was not long ago Farmed Rented of the Crown at above 120000 Pounds a Year.

In a Word, the Author of the Map of *London*, published 1684, reckons in this vast City 1200000 Souls, but the more accurate Sir *William Petty* counts but 115846 Families, 695076 Souls, which is (as he computes it) more than are in *Paris*, *Rome*, and *Roven*; more than in *Paris* and *Amsterdam* more than in *Amsterdam*, *Venice*, *Rome*, *Dublin*, *Bristol*, and *Lyon* as many as in both the Provinces of *Holland* and *West-Friesland*. Tho' since that time a Gentleman very well versed in Political Arithmetick reckons them up but at 500000 Souls.

River of Thames.] The River whereon is seated this great City, for its breadth, depth, gentle, even course, extraordinary wholsom Water, and Tydes, is more commodious for Navigation, than perhaps any other River in the World; the Thames flows gently up this River 80 Miles, that is almost to *King's Cross* 12 Miles above *London* by Land, and 20 by Water; Boats drawn about 200 Miles to *Oxford*, and higher many Miles.

It is High-water at this City, as often as the Moon comes to the North-East and South-West Points of Heaven, the one in the Hemisphere, and the other in the other Hemisphere. The highest Tides are about a Land-Flood, the Wind North-West, the Equinoctial, and the Moon at full; when these four Conjunctions concur, which is very rare, then the *Thames* swells in several places over its Banks, and *Westminster* is a little endamaged in its Cellars, but not in its Chambers and upper Rooms, as the City of *Rome* is sometimes by the overflowing of the *Tyber*, *Paris* by the *Seyne*.

This River opening Eastward towards *Germany* and *France* is much more advantageous for the Trade of those Countries than any other River of *England*; to say nothing of the Variety of excellent Fish within this River, and above all, of the incomparable Salmon: The fruitful Soil, the pleasant Meadows, and innumerable stately Palaces on both sides the River of: In a Word, the *Thames* seems to be the very radical Nourishment of this City; and in some Sense the natural Heat for almost all the Fuel for Firing, is brought up this River from *Newcastle*, *Scotland*, *Kent*, *Essex*, &c. or else down the River from *Surrey*, *Middlesex*, *Berkshire*, &c.

From this River, the City, by Water-Engines is in several places supplied with excellent wholsom Water, also from

Twenty Conduits of pure Spring-Water, so commodi-ly placed, that they serve all the chiefeſt Parts of this City; moreover, by a New River, brought at a vaſt Charge, and with ſufficient Skill, by Sir Hugh Middleton, from *Ammell* and *Chad-* two Springs near *Ware* in *Hartfordſhire*, from whence, in turning and winding Courſe, it runs 60 Miles before it reaches this City; in ſome Places the Channel is neceſſarily Foot deep, in other Places it is carried over Valleys more than 20 Foot high above Ground in open Troughs; over this River are made 800 Bridges, ſome of Stone, ſome of Brick, and ſome of Wood. This great Work was begun in 1682, and finiſhed in five Years; it ſerves the higheſt Places in *London* the lower Rooms, and the lower Parts in their higheſt Rooms. Moreover this City is ſo ſituated, that in all Parts, on the higheſt Ground, it is abundantly ſerved with Spring-Water, and thoſe Pumps in many Places not ſix Foot deep in the Ground.

[Trade.] The vaſt Traffick and Commerce whereby this City thrives, may be gueſſed at chiefly by the Customs which are paid for all Merchandize imported or exported, which in the Port of *London* only, without counting the Customs of other Cities, did lately amount to 330000 Pounds a Year, and the whole of all *England* beſides, to above three times that Sum, and now above 1300,000*l.* a Year at a Medium, in Time of Peace; and next by the infinite Number of Ships, which by their Maſts reſemble a Foreſt as they lie along the *Thames*; besides many that are ſent forth every Year, to carry and bring Commodities to and from all Parts of the known World; whereby it comes to paſs that no ſmall Number of Merchants in *London*, for Wealth, for ſtately Houſes within the City for Winter, and without for Summer; for rich Furniture, plentiful Tables, honourable Living; for great Eſtates in Money and Land, &c. excel ſome Princes in divers of our Neighbouring Nations.

Of the Government of the City of London.

THE Government of this City, conſidering the Greatneſs and Populouſneſs thereof is very admirable.

[Eccleſiaſtical Government.] The Eccleſiaſtical Government is in the hands of a Biſhop who is ſubject to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*: the See of *London* ſince its firſt Foundation by the *Saxon* Conqueſt, ſoon after *Auguſtin* the Monk's coming hither, has been conſtantly govern'd by an uninterrupted Succeſſion of Biſhops for 1000 Years: In which ſpace there are reckoned 92 Biſhops in *London*. To this Cathedral alſo belongs a Dean, three Reſidentiaries, a Treasuſurer, Chancellor, Precentor, and thirty Prebendaries.

For

For the Ecclesiastical Government of the several Parishes there are plac'd many excellent Divines that have the Souls, a Rector or Vicar for every Parish; and these for a long time had the most excellent way of Sermonizing *Christendom*; insomuch, as divers Divines of Foreign Reformed Churches have come hither on purpose to learn the manner of Pulpit-Oratory. For maintaining these Divines their Families, there is in almost every Parish, a Parsonage-Vicarage-House, and in most a competent Allowance of Tythes. But since the great Fire there is an Allowance led by Act of Parliament in those Parishes which were burnt down, upon every Rector or Vicar; by which Act many of them have settled less than 100*l.* or more than 200*l.* per annum. And to save Building, Churches being rather too few before the Fire, by the same Act of Parliament, two Parishes where the old Churches were burnt, have now but one Curate and one Minister between them: So that there are not above half so many Churches in the City as were formerly.

Civil Government.] The Civil Government is not (as in *Paris, Rome, Madrid, Vienna,* and other Capital Cities) in the hands of a Nobleman or Lawyer is set over the City by the King, as the *Præmure Governor*; or as it was in the Time of the *Saxons*, when he was call'd the *Portgerefa*, that is, *Custos*, or *Guardian*; sometimes *Provost of London*: But after the coming in of the *Normans*, the chief Magistrate was call'd *Bailivus*, from the French Word *Bailler, Tradere, Committere*, that is, *Commissioner*; one that hath Commission to govern others: There were sometimes two Bailiffs of London, till King *Richard the First* Anno 1189, chang'd the Name of *Bailiff* into *Mayor*.

His Election.] He is usually chosen on *Michaelmas* by the *Livery-Men*, or Members of the several Companies in the said City, out of the 26 Aldermen, all Persons of great Wealth and Esteem. In which Election the Senior Alderman that hath not been Mayor, hath usually the Precedence; yet in this particular, the said Electors sometimes choose a *Liberty*.

His Authority.] His Authority reaches not only over the great City and part of the Suburbs, but also on the banks of the River of *Thames*, Eastward, as far as *Tendale* or *Tenlett*, and Westward, as far as *Chertsey* or *Staines*; and Mouth of the River *Midway*; and Westward, as far as *Chertsey* or *Staines*: He hath a Privilege, by Charter, to hunt in *Middlesex, Essex, and Surrey*; and for this purpose always maintain'd an excellent Kennel of Hounds, as is mention'd. He hath Power to punish or correct all that annoy the Stream, Banks, or Fish; and for that end he keeps several Courts in the Counties adjacent to the River for Conservation of the River, and Punishment of Offenders; only the Strength and Safety of the River against

on, and securing Merchandizing and Navigation, by Houses, Forts and Castles, is the immediate Care of the

Mayor's Court of Judicature.] To the Lord Mayor of London belong divers Courts of Judicature of high

the highest and most ancient Court, is that call'd the *Hust-* from the *Danish Hus-ding*, i. e. *Domus Judicii*, which gives the Laws, Rights, Franchises, and Customs of the

is also a Court of *Request* or *Conscience*: so call'd, be- meddling with nothing above 40 s. Value. There the of the Creditor himself is accepted.

Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, where also recorder and Sheriffs, who are Aldermen, or else usual- sen upon the next Vacancy sit: Two Courts of the

Court of the City *Orphans*, whereof the Lord Mayor Aldermen have the Custody.

Court of *Common-Council*, consisting (as the Parliament of Britain) of Two Houses; one for the Lord Mayor and Al- men, and the other for the Commoners; in which Court are all By-Laws, which bind all the Citizens of London; for Man either by himself, or by his Representative, gives sent thereunto; wherein consists the great Happiness of English Subject, above all the Subjects of any other Prince World; that neither in Laws nor By-Laws, neither taxes or Imposts, any Man is oblig'd, but by his own

is another Court of the *Chamberlain* of the City, to belongs the Receipts of the Rents and Revenues of the and to his Court belongs the Business of Apprentices, whom he hath a great Authority.

the Lord Mayor also belongs the Courts of *Coroner* and ; and another Court for the Conservation of the of *Thames*.

ly, The Court of *Goal-Delivery*, held usually Eight times at the *Old-Baily*, both for the City and *Middlesex*, for ryal of Criminals, whereof the Lord Mayor is the Chief

are other Courts call'd *Wardmote*, or the Meeting of s, whereof there are 26 in the whole City; in which Enquiry is made into all Things that can conduce to regulating and Well-governing of the City; also the of *Halmote*, or Assembly of every Guild or Frater- for Regulating what belongs to each Company in par-

His State.] *His State* and *Magnificence* is remarkable, when he appears abroad, which in former times was mostly on Horseback, with rich Caparison, himself always in long Robes of times of Scarlet Cloth richly Furr'd, and sometimes Fur and over his Robes a Hood of black Velvet, which some say is a Badge of a Baron of the Realm, with a great Chain of Gold about his Neck, or Collar of SS's, with a great rich Jewel pendant thereon, with many Officers walking before, and on the sides of him, but more especially on the 29th of October, when he goes to *Westminster* in his Barge, accompany'd with all Aldermen, all his Officers, all the several Companies, or Corporations in their several stately Barges, with their Arms, Colours and Streamers; and having there in the *Exchequer Chamber* taken his Solemn Oath to be true to the King, returns in like manner to the Hall of his own Company, or to *Guildhall* (that is, the great Common Hall of Guilds, or incorporated Companies) where is prepar'd for him and his Brethren, a sumptuous Dinner, to which many of the Great Lords and Bishops, all the Judges of the Land, and oftentimes the Lord High Treasurer, His Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, also Foreign Embassadors are invited; and our Kings and Queens have been pleas'd to honour the Feast with their Presence. The great Magistrate, upon the Death of the King, is said to be the prime Person of *England*; and therefore when King *James* was invited to come and take the Crown of *England*, Robert then Lord Mayor of *London*, subscrib'd in the first place, before all the Great Officers of the Crown, and all the Nobility.

The Mayor of *London*, tho' alwas a Citizen, hath been of such high Repute and Esteem, that in all Writing and Speaking to him, the Title of Lord is prefix'd, which is given to none others, but either to Noblemen, to Bishops, Judges, or of latter times, to the Mayor of *York*, or to some of the best Officers of the Realm: He is also, for his great Dignity usually Knighted by the King before the Year of his Majesty be expir'd. The Lord Mayor, on the Day of the Coronation, claims to be chief Butler, and to bear the Cup among the highest Nobles of the Kingdom, which serve on that day in their Offices.

His Table is, and also the Table of each Sheriff, such, 'tis not only open all the Year to all Comers, Strangers, and others, that are of any considerable Quality, but so well furnish'd, that it is suppos'd to be always fit to receive the great Subject of *England*, or of other Potentate: Nay, it is recorded, that a Lord Mayor of *London* hath feasted Four hundred at once at his Table.

Also, for the Grandeur of the Lord Mayor there is allowed above a 1000 *l.* a Year for his Sword-bearer's Table, in the House of the Lord Mayor.

His Domestick Attendance is very Honourable; He hath
our Officers that wait on him, who are reputed Esquires by
their Places; that is,

The Sword-Bearer.

The Common-Hunt, who keepeth a good Kennel of Hounds
for the Lord-Mayor's Recreation abroad.

The Common Cryer.

The Water-Bailiff.

There is also,

The Coroner, and divers other Officers, as you will find in
their proper Places.

Two Yeomen of the Chamber.

Three Meal Weighers.

Two Yeomen of the Wood-House.

Most of which have Servants allow'd them, and have Lives
for themselves.

[**Sheriffs.**] The Two Sheriffs of this City are also Sheriffs
of the County of *Middlesex*, and are annually chosen by the Ci-
zens of *London* from among themselves, in the *Guild-Hall*, up-
on *Midsummer-Day*; a high Privilege, among many others, an-
ciently granted to this City by several Kings and Queens of
this Kingdom; but they are not sworn till *Michaelmas-Eve*,
and are soon after presented at the *Exchequer*, to be allow'd
by the Barons, and sworn: After which they enter upon their
Office: If either of the Persons so chosen refuse to hold, he
incurs a Penalty or fine of 420 *l.* unless he will swear that he
is not worth 10000 *l.*

[**Aldermen.**] The 26 Aldermen preside over the 26 Wards
of the City: When any of these die, the Wardmore return two,
and the Lord Mayor and Aldermen chuse one, out of the most sub-
stantial Men of the City: If any so chosen refuse to hold, he
usually fin'd 500 *l.*

All the Aldermen that have been Lord-Mayors, and the
three eldest Aldermen that have not yet arriv'd to that Ho-
nourable Estate, are by their Charter Justices of the Peace of
this City.

[**The Twelve Companies.**] The Traders of *London* are di-
vided into Companies or Corporations, and are so many Bo-
dies Politick: Of these there are 12, call'd the chief Compa-
nies; and he that is chosen Lord-Mayer, must be free of one
of these Companies: which are,

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. <i>Mercers.</i> | 5. <i>Goldsmiths.</i> | 9. <i>Salters.</i> |
| 2. <i>Grocers.</i> | 6. <i>Skinners.</i> | 10. <i>Ironmongers.</i> |
| 3. <i>Drapers.</i> | 7. <i>Merchant-Taylors.</i> | 11. <i>Vintners.</i> |
| 4. <i>Fishmongers.</i> | 8. <i>Haberdashers.</i> | 12. <i>Cloathworkers.</i> |

All these 12 Companies have stately Halls.

And if it happen that the Lord Mayor Elect is of any of these Companies, he presently removes to one of the Twelve. It has been the Custom of some of our Kings, to honour some of these Companies, by taking their Freedom thereof, as his Majesty was pleas'd to be made Free of the *Drapers Company*; one of his Predecessors of the *Grocers*, &c. Each Company Mystery hath a Master annually chosen from among themselves, and hath other Subordinate Governors, call'd Wardens or Assistants, these do exactly correspond to the general Government of the City, by a Lord-Mayor or Common-Council, who are selected out of these several Companies; so excellent an Harmony there is in that Government.

There are besides 60 other Companies or Corporations, enjoying large Privileges, by Royal Charters granted them, and most of them fair Halls to meet in.

Of the Government of the CITY of WESTMINSTER

THE Government of the City of *Westminster* is distinct from that of *London*, tho' both Cities and their Liberties contiguous; for they have neither Mayor, Sheriff, nor Aldermen: But instead of a Lord-Mayor, they have an *High-Steward* who is usually one of the prime Nobility.

The *High-Steward* of *Westminster* is chosen by the *Dean and Chapter*, and holds this high Office *duarante vita*. The nature of his Office is not much unlike the *Chancellorship* of *University*.

The *Dean and Chapter* here are invested with *Ecclesiastical and Civil Jurisdiction*, as the *Vice-Chancellor* is in an *University*; not only within the City of *Westminster*, but within the Precincts of *St. Martins le Grand*, near *Cheapside*, *London*; and some Towns of *Essex*, exempted as well from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*, as from that of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

The *Under-Steward* of *Westminster* is likewise an Officer of great Note, and in instead of a Sheriff, he holds this Honorable Office *durante vita*.

The *High-Bailiff* is an Officer of Honour and Profit, named by the *Dean*, and confirm'd by the *High-Steward*; he holds his Office likewise for Life.

This City hath two Precincts; in each a Burgess is annually chosen out of the wealthiest Citizens, by the rest of the Burgesses, who represent Aldermen.

For *Ecclesiastical Causes*, as Probate of Wills, it hath a *Royal Jurisdiction*, under a *Commissary*; from whom no Appeal may be made, only to the King, in his High Court of *Chancery*.

Southwark.] Was granted by Letters Patents of *Edw. VI.* he counted as one of the *Wards* of *London*, by the Name of *Bridge-Ward without*, and is govern'd by one of the 26 Aldermen of *London*. 'Tis vastly large, rich, and populous; a great part of it hath been burnt down some Years since the great Fire of *London*; but all those Ruins are now beautifully pair'd.

City Train'd Bands.] At the time of the Happy Restauration of King *Charles* the Second, there were in *London* and the Liberties six Regiments of Train'd-Bands, and six Regiments of Auxiliaries, and one Regiment of Horse; but in case of need, 'tis certain that in *London*, and within the Liberty, there may in few Days be rais'd 40000 Men, besides *Southwark* one Regiment of Train'd-Bands 1500 Men; the Hamlets of the *Tower* 10 Regiments, in all 3000 Men; then *Holborn* Regiment and *St. Martin's* Regiment 2000 each; and in case of necessity they may raise 20000 more.

Artillery Company.] Besides these Train'd-Bands and Auxiliary Men, there is the *Artillery Company*, which is a Nursery of Soldiers, and hath been so above 60 Years. This Company consists of 600 Men. Their Officers are, a Leader, two Lieutenants, two Ensigns, two Serjeants, a Provost Marshal, three Gentlemen of Arms, &c. They have also a Court-Martial, consisting of a President and 24 Members of the Company; on the second Tuesday in February is a general Rendezvous every Year.

Now before I proceed to describe the present Glory of this Great and Unparallell'd City; and because that having spoken of its Antiquity, it yet too justly appears to the Beholders, as if the greatest Part of it were lately built; I shall for the Satisfaction of Foreigners especially, and those who are curious in Enquiries, exhibit here a short Account of the dreadful Fire of *London*, which begun on the 2d Day of September 1666. and in three days space, consumed the greatest part of the City.

THE City of *London* within the Walls, contains 448 Acres of Ground, whereof the Buildings on 373 Acres were utterly consumed by that late dreadful Conflagration; also 63 Acres without the Walls, in all 436 Acres, 89 Parish-Churches, 13200 Houses, besides that vast Cathedral of *St. Paul's*, and many Chapels, Halls, Colleges, Schools, and other publick Edifices

Edifices, whereof the whole Damage is hardly to be computed or credited.

In that one Commodity of Books only, wherewith London abounded, was lost (as judicious Stationers have computed) 50000 Pound: For the Loss fell most upon that, and three or four other cumbersome Commodities, not easie on a sudden to be removed, *viz.* Wines, Tobacco, Sugar, &c. wherewith the City was furnished beyond any City in the World; in form that one Person, Alderman *Jefferies*, lost of Tobacco, to the value of 20000 Pound, yet in the vast Conflagration, not above six or eight Persons were burnt. Of this dreadful Fire there were many concurrent Occasions.

First, Either the Drunkenness or Supine Negligence of Baker and his Servants, in whose House it began.

Next, The dead time of the Night wherein it began, between one and two of the Clock after Midnight.

Thirdly, The dead time of the Week, being *Saturday-Night* when Traders were retired to their Country-Houses.

Fourthly, The dead time of the Year, being then the Vacation, on the second of *September*, when Tradesmen were generally abroad in the Country.

Fifthly, the Closeness of the Buildings in that Place, facilitating the Progress of the Fire, and hindring the usual Remedy, which was by Engines to shoot Water.

Sixthly, The matter of the Buildings thereabouts, which were generally Woodden and of old Timber.

Seventhly, The long continued Drought of the preceding Summer even to that Day, which had dried the Timber that was apt to take Fire.

Eighthly, The Matters of Wares in those Parts, where were the greatest Store-Houses in the City of Oils, Pitch, Tar, Lin, Wax, Butter, Brimstone, Hemp, Cordage, Cheese, Wine, Brandy, Sugar, &c.

Ninthly, An *Easterly* Wind, the driest of all others, that then blew very strongly.

Tenthly, The unexpected failing of the Water, the *Thames* Water Tower near to the Place where the Fire began, then out of order, and burnt down immediately after the beginning of the Fire, so that most Water-Pipes were soon dry.

Lastly, An unusual Negligence at first, and a Confidence easily quenching the Fire, on a sudden changed into a general Consternation and Despondency, all chusing rather by Flight to save their Goods, than by a vigorous Opposition to save their Houses and the City.

These Causes thus strangely concurring, the Reader may take this little Prospect of the huge Damages done by this Fire. It hath been computed by an ingenious Person, that there were burnt in all about 13200 Houses, which one with another

no more than 25 Pound yearly Rent, at the low rate of 12
 Purchase, will amount in the whole to 3960000 Pound
 ; the 87 Parish Churches, besides the most spacious
 Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*, six Chapels, the Royal Burs^e or
 Exchange, the great *Guild Hall*, the Custom-House, the many
 magnificent Halls of Companies, the several principal City-
 es, with other public Edifices, to 2800000 *l*.

The Wares, Household-stuff, Moneys, and other moveable
 goods, during the Fire, and bringing them back afterward, in
 Hire of Boats, Carts, and Porters, may be well reckoned at
 least two Millions; the Total whereof is almost ten Mil-
 lions of Pounds Sterling; and yet notwithstanding all these
 Losses by Fire, notwithstanding that most devouring Pe-
 nance in the Year immediately aforegoing, and the then very
 terrible War against three potent Neighbours, the Citizens
 recovering, after a few Months, their Native Courage, did
 cheerfully and unanimously set themselves to rebuild the
 City, that within the space of four Years, they erected on
 the same Ground 10000 Houses, and laid out upon the same
 3000 of pounds Sterling, counting but 300 pound a House
 with another, besides several large Hospitals, divers very
 fine Halls, 19 fair solid Stone Churches that cost above
 1000 pound, were all at the same time erected, and soon af-
 finished. Moreover, as if the late Fire had only purg'd the
 City, the Buildings are become infinitely more beautiful, com-
 monious, and solid than before: They made their Streets much
 larger and straight; paved each side with smooth hewn
 stone, guarded the same with many Massie Posts for the Secu-
 rity of Foot-Passengers; and illuminated by Night with
 lights, for the Benefit of all: And whereas before they dwelt
 in low, dark, wooden Cottages, they now live in lofty, light-
 some, uniform Brick-Buildings.

And since this fatal Accident, several Offices are framed, for
 Insurance against any Loss by Fire, of which take the follow-
 ing Account.

Of the first Office, commonly call'd the *Phoenix-Office*.

The Rate for insuring 100 *l*. on a Brick-House, in this Of-
 fice is 6 *s*. for one year, 12 *s*. for two years, 18 *s*. for three
 years, 19 *s*. 6 *d*. for four years, 1 *l*. 10 *s*. for 7 years, 2 *l*.
 for eleven years, and double for Timber, and no farther
 Rent or Trouble during the time insured: The Money in-
 surance to be paid as often as the House is burnt down, blown
 down, or demolished by Fire; but if damaged only, then to be
 paid at the Cost of the Office. For Security of all which
 Undertakers have settled Rents in *London*, to the value of
 1 *l*. per Annum, in trust.

They have twenty one Watermen with Silver Badges (bearing a Phoenix in the Flames) and Liveries every Year: They are paid by the Office for working at Fires, and are allowed to have five Men a-piece in case of necessity.

Of the second Office, commonly call'd the *Friendly Society*

The *Premium* paid for insuring 100 *l.* in this Office is 16 *d.* per Annum for seven years, which is the usual time of insuring; the whole Charge for the last seven years, both *Premium* and Contribution amounted last *Lady-Day* to about 16 *s.* per Cent.

The Undertaker is *William Spelman*, Esq; who has also set out a very considerable Fund in Land and Houses on Trustees, to make good all Losses.

This Society hath also a great number of Men employed by them, with Liveries and Silver Badges. Their Device is a Sheaf of Arrows.

The number of Insured Houses in the first Office since the year 1681, is 10000; and in the *Friendly Society* since the year 1684, is above 17000, but many of the Policies are expired.

Of the third Office, commonly call'd the *Hand in Hand Office*

But it being observ'd, that these two Offices were calculated chiefly for the private Interest of the particular Undertakers, a Third more equal, as well as a much cheaper Office is set out, call'd the *Amicable Contributors*, or the *Hand in Hand*; in which Office every Member is an equal Sharer both in Profit and Loss in proportion to his Insurance in the same; the whole charge of insuring in this Office for seven years is but two Shillings, though Twelve Shillings is paid down, yet at the End of the Term, out of the Twelve Shillings, Ten Shillings with Interest for the whole time are returned; which Interest has hitherto been more than sufficient to defray all Losses that have happened; the Fund arises by the Money paid in by the Subscribers, and consequently encreases with their Number, and amounts already to near 20000 *l.* which is managed by 20 Directors yearly chosen at a general Meeting of all the Members from among themselves, which general Meeting have power to make what Alterations in their Constitution they please.

The Number of Houses actually insured since its first Establishment in 1697, are near 12000, and its Constitution is to be kept at large at *Tom's Coffee-House* in *St. Martin's Lane*, where the Office is kept.

Public Buildings.] In this Noble City are very many Magnificent; those most especially, that are consecrated to the Worship of God. For besides the Royal Chapels of *White-*

St. James's, that spacious one of *Guild-Hall*, and many others; there are 135 Parish Churches. To begin with that celebrated Piece of Architecture, the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, was first founded by *Segbert*, a Saxon King, *An.* 610, in a Place, with Mr. *Seldon*, where had stood a Temple of *Diana*. But the Commentator on *Antoninus's* Itinerary, supposes our Antiquary to be in earnest when he says *London* was called *Lhan Dien*, i. e. *The Temple of Diana*. Afterwards 'twas enlarged by *Erkenwald*, the fourth Bishop of this See. The greatest part was destroyed by Fire 1086. in a general Conflagration of almost the whole City, and rebuilt by *Mauritius* the 35th Bishop, but not finished till 1221. It was 690 Foot long, that's 20 more than *Peter's* in *Rome*. The Nave or Body of the Church 102 Foot high, 130 broad: Its Area 3 Acres and a half, its Tower in the middle (for it was built as other Cathedrals, cross-wise) 520 Foot high, besides a Pole of Copper gilt, 9 Foot in compass; which was a Cross 15 and half Foot high; and on that an Angle-Cock of Copper gilt, 4 Foot long.

Anno 1561, it was damaged much by Fire; and within 5 years repaired by Queen *Elizabeth*; the Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*; and the Citizens of *London*, all contributing thereunto.

A little before the Civil Wars, by the Care of Archbishop *Whit*, whilst he was Bishop of *London*, this vast Building was in great measure solidly and sumptuously repaired.

It is now rebuilt with greater Solidity, Magnificence and Splendor, by the most renowned Architect, Sir *Christopher Wren*. The next is, that ancient Stately Abby-Church of *Westminster*, founded before the *Norman Conquest*, by the pious King *Edward the Confessor*, and most richly endowed; afterwards rebuilt from the Ground by King *Hen. III.* with that rare Architecture now seen, wherein are the most magnificent Tombs and Monuments of our Kings and Queens, of our greatest Nobles and famous Worthies of *England*. To the East end of which is added a Chapel of King *Hen. VII.* which, for the most admirable artificial Work without; and within, for a Monument of massy Brass, most curiously wrought, and other Masterpieces of Art, is scarce to be parallell'd in the World.

These are the two Mother-Churches of *London* and *Westminster*; but it would be endless to speak particularly of all other Churches of great Remark; as *Bow-Church* in *Cheapside*; whose lofty Tower, for Solidity, Beauty and a Ring of Bells, is rival'd by none but St. *Bride's*. The spacious Church of *Convent-Garden* hath not one Pillar in it, besides those Magnificent ones of its Portico; the Roof of which being flat, and plain, is yet substantially supported by Mysterious Workmanship. The Amplitude, and Stateliness of divers other Churches very wonderful; as *Christ's-Church*, St. *Andrew's-Holborn*,

St. Lawrence's; where there are two celebrated Weekly Lectures, St. Michael's-Cornhil, St. Margaret's, St. James's and St. Ann's Westminster, St. Brides, where the Hospital or Spirit Sermons in Easter-Week, and the Music Sermon on St. Cecilia's Day have been commonly held, St. Margaret's Westminster, where the Sermons are on all solemn Occasions preached before the Honourable House of Commons; most of which are richly furnished with Massie Communion-Plate, Marble or Alabaster-Founts, Carved Pulpits, Cloths of Gold and Silver, or Velvet, fringed and embroidered, Persian Carpets, and the like.

Palaces and Houses belonging to the Crown.

NEAR to the Abby-Church of Westminster stood the Royal Palace and usual Place of Residence for the Kings of England, who ordinarily held their Parliament and all their Courts of Judicature in their Dwelling-Houses (as was done at Paris the Kings of France, in the *Ile de nostre Dame*; and is at this Day at Madrid by the King of Spain) and many times sat themselves in the said Courts of Judicature, as they do still sometimes in their Court of Parliament. A great part of this Royal Palace was in the time of Hen. VIII. destroyed by Fire: what remaineth hath been still employed for the Use of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, for the chief Courts of Judicature, and for the King's Treasury. The Great Hall where the great Courts of King's-Bench, Common-Pleas and Chancery are kept, some say, was built by William Rufus, others, by Richard I. or II. which, for all its Dimensions, not to be equall'd by any Hall in Christendom. It is, including the Walls, just 300 Foot long, and 100 broad; the height proportionable to its other ample Dimensions. And the Roof of Irish Oak.

Of the TOWER of LONDON.

FOR the Security and Defence of this famous City and River, there have been anciently divers Fortresses; but the call'd the *Tower of London* hath been eminent above all others. It is not only a Fort or Citadel to defend and command both City and River, but a Royal Palace likewise, where our Kings with their Courts, have sometimes lodg'd; a Royal Arsenal where are Arms and Ammunition for 60000 Soldiers: The Treasury for the Jewels and Ornaments of the English Crown; the great Mint for Coining of Gold and Silver; the Great Archive, where are conserv'd all the Ancient Records of the

of *Westminster*, &c. The chief Prison for the safe Custody of Great Persons that are Criminals in Matters of State: In short, if the great Extent thereof within the Walls be considered, and its Authority over the several Hamlets without, the many high Privileges and Liberties belonging thereto, may rather be reputed a City than a Citadel. In the midst of the great white Square Tower was built by *William the Conqueror*.

Within the Tower is one *Parochial Church*, and a *Royal Chapel*, and *Caesar's Chapel*, but 'tis now out of use; the Church is of *S. Petri ad Vincula infra Turrin*, exempt from all Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Archbishop, and is a Donative bestowed by the King, without Institution and Induction.

[The Constables of the Tower.] The Tower of London, till the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, was govern'd by a *Constable*, and sometimes by a *Custos Turris*, and in his Absence by a Tenant or Deputy; they had the Government of the Tower, sometimes during Life, sometimes *Durante bene placito*, were City-Councillors, and had their Residence in the Royal Palace within the Tower; and sometimes had the Custody of the Stores, Stores and Victuals.

[Lieutenant.] The next Officer in command, is the Chief Officer, or Lieutenant of the Tower; he is by virtue of his Office, to be in Commission of the Peace for the Counties of *Essex, Kent*, and *Surrey*, and is to act under, and be subordinate to the Constable for the time being, in all things touching Execution of the said Office of Constable, and during his Absence, to do, perform, and execute all Powers and Authorities, Acts, Matters, and Things whatsoever, relating to the Execution of the Office of Constable, in as ample manner, as the Constable were personally present. He hath, for the Execution of his Office, a Salary of 200 *l. per Annum*, with all Fees and Perquisites, which Sir *John Robinson*, or any other of his Predecessors, ever had. He hath, as appurtenant to his Office, by Grants of divers of the former Kings of *England*, the Privilege of taking *Unam Lagenam*, two Gallons and a half, *ante malum & retro*, before and behind the Mast; and a certain quantity out of every Boat laden with Lobsters and Crabs, or any other Shell-fish, which passeth by the Tower, he takes double the quantity out of every Aliens Boat, to what he takes out of the Natives. Every Person of the Quality of a Duke, being sent Prisoner to the Tower, pays 200 *l.* as his Ransom. Every Baron under the degree of a Duke 100 *l.* and every Knight 50 *l.* He hath also a further Perquisite, the Discharge of the 40 Yeomen-Warders Places as they die off.

Under the Command of the Constable (and in his Absence of the Lieutenant) are the Gentleman Porter, the Physician, the 40 Yeomen-Warders, and the Gunner of the Tower.

Gentleman

Gentleman Porter.] The *Gentleman Porter*, who holds Place by Patent, hath charge of the Gates, to lock up, open; and to deliver the Keys to the Constable, and in his presence to the Lieutenant every Night, and to receive them from him in the morning: He commands the Warders that are on the Days-wait, and at the Entrance of a Prisoner hath fee *Vestimenta Superiora*, or else a Composition for the fee which is usually 30 *l.* for a Peer, and 5 *l.* a piece for others.

Note, That the ancient Allowance from the King to a Prisoner in the *Tower*, was 12 *l.* a Week, now but 4 *l.* like to a Marquiss; to all other Lords anciently 10 *l.* a Week, now 2 *l.* 4 *s.* 5 *d.* to Knights and Gentlemen heretofore a Week, now 13 *s.* and 4 *d.* to indigent Prisoners, now 10 *s.* per Week.

Court of Record.] In the *Tower* is an ancient Court of Record, held every *Monday* by Prescription, for the Liberty of the *Tower*, of Debt, Trespass, and other Actions of any Sum greater or lesser, whereof you may read in the 4th of *Eliz.* 4. Besides the ancient Liberty of the *Tower* which adjoins to it, the Old-Artillery-Garden by *Spittle-Fields*, and the *Little-Mines* are within the *Tower-Liberty*: The *Gentleman-Porter* of the *Tower* for the time being, hath the same Power and Authority in the said Liberty, as Sheriffs within their respective Counties, and he constituteth Bailiffs thereof to execute such Process and Warrants as are directed to them by the Orders of the Court, and hath all *Escheats*, *Deodands*, and Goods of all *Felons de se*.

Warders.] The *Yeomen Warders* of the *Tower* are 40 in Number, who are accounted the King's Domestick Servants, and are sworn by the Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, or by the Clerk of the Cheque; their Duty is to attend Prisoners of State, and to wait at the Gates; To receive all Persons that come into the *Tower*, to enter their Names and the Names of the Persons they go to, in a Book, to be perused by the Constable, or Lieutenant. Two of them are upon the Watch every Night.

The Office and Keeper of the Records in the Tower. The Office of his Majesty's Records kept in the *Tower of London* is of very venerable Antiquity, and the Keeper and Deputy are both dignified with special Trust.

This Officer is first recommended by the Master of the Requests to the King, and if he be found fitly qualified to execute so great Trust, he is admitted and sworn by the said Master, afterwards confirmed by the King's Letters-Patents.

It was before the taking away the *Court of Wards* of great Profit, but now not near so considerable.

the Chapel of the Rolls in Chancery-Lane, and Pettybag-Office with Records out of other Offices, they are transmitted to the Tower after some Years; for it hath been the Wisdom of former Ages, to send the Records of the several to the Tower, for their Preservation and Safety, not on Policy of State, but the particular Interest of all Men, Estates, requiring it; there being many Precedents for joining in the Records of the Tower, and a particular of a Writ, to send the Records in the Chapel of the to the Tower of London.

The Records of the Tower, amongst other things, contain foundation of Abbeys, and other Religious Houses; and Records in the Rolls contain the Dissolution of those Abbeys, and the Donation of the Land, of which many Families now possess; and if those Records were all in one Place, People might have access unto them all under one and the Search and Charge, which would be a great Ease and fit to the People, and Safety to the Records of this

on. Besides, the Records at the Rolls being joined to those in the Tower, will make a perfect continuance of all the ancient Records of the English Nation, which are now set forth in the Records of the Tower, whereof these following are a few Heads, particulars of them.

[Contents of some of the Records.]

The Leagues of Foreign Princes, and the Treaties with

All the Atchievements of this Nation in France, and Foreign Parts.

The Original of all the Laws that have been enacted or recorded, untill the Reign of Richard III.

The Establishment of Ireland in Laws and Dominions.

The Dominion of the British Seas, totally excluding both French and Hollanders to fish therein, without License from the Crown, proved by Records before the Conquest.

The Interest of the Isle of Man, and the Isles of Jersey, Garnsey, Alderney; which four last are the remaining part of Norman Possession.

The Title of the Realm of France, and how obtained.

And all that the Kings and Princes of this Land have, until time done abroad, or granted or confirmed unto their Subjects at home or abroad.

Tenures of all the Lands in England, Extents or Surveys of Honors and Lands; Inquisitions post mortem, of infinite Advantage upon Trials of Interest or Descent.

Liberties

Liberties and Privileges granted to Cities and Towns, or to private Men, as Court-Leets, Waifs, Estrays, Markets, Fairs, FreeWarren, Felons Goods, or what else come to the Crown, or pass out of it.

Several Writs, Pleadings, and Proceedings, as well in Chancery, as in all the Courts of Common Law; and Exchequer.

Inspecimus's and Enrollments of Charters and Deeds, made and done before the Conquest, Deeds or Contracts between Man and Party, and the just Establishments of all the Offices of the Nation.

The Metes and Bounds of all the Forests in England, and the several respective Rights of the Inhabitants therein, Common of Pasture, &c. Besides many other Privileges and Evidences, which are too long to be here repeated and inserted.

And are therefore in the Petition of the Commons of England in Parliament, Anno 46 Edw. III. Numb. 43. said to be perpetual Evidence of every Man's Right, and the Records of this Nation, without which no Story of the Nation can be written or proved.

These Records are repositied within a certain Place or Tower call'd *Wakefield Tower*, adjoining to the Bloody Tower. In Traitors-Gate there is another Place called *Julius Caesar's Chapel*, in the White Tower; the going up to this Chapel is called *Cold-Harbor*, 84 Steps up, with 6 or 8 great Pillars on each side, and at the upper end thereof, there was a Marble Altar, which was demolished in the Civil Wars.

There are many Cart-Loads of Records lying in this Tower, out of which Mr. Prymme, late Keeper of the same, with incredible Labour, collected and printed many of publick Utility Anno 1659, 1660, 1662, 1664, in three several Volumes; the second beginning *Primo Regis Johannis*: For before that time there was no Rolls, but only *Chartæ Antiquæ*; or ancient Testaments made and done before, and since the Conquest, until the beginning of King John: There follows his Son Hen. III. who was the first Office, *post Mortem*, begins; then there is Edw. I. and III. Rich. II. Hen. IV. Hen. V. Hen. VI. and Edw. IV. Inquisitions, *post Mortem* of Richard III. who reigned only 3 Years; the Rolls of that King are in the Chapel of the Rolls in Chancery-Lane.

[The several Marks on the Dresses which contain Records.]

The Rolls of the Tower are variously distinguished, viz. *Rolli Patentium, Chartarum, Parliamentorum, Clausarum, Finium, &c. Vasconie, Francie, Hibernie, Wallie, Normanie, Alamanie, Oblate, Liberata, Extracta, Perambulationes, Foresta, Scutag. &c.*

Chal. Rome, de Treugis, Chart. & Patent. fact. in partibus trans-
is, patent. de Domibus Judeorum, protection. de pardonation, de
is, Viagiis, &c. Stapula cum multis aliis, which are lately
 ed upon the outside of every Press in the Repository be-
 ing to each King's Reign; and very easily to be brought
 for the Use of the Client by Tables of Orders hanging up
 the said Office, and subscrib'd by the Keeper thereof.

The same is to be kept open, and constantly attended for all
 ters thereto, from the Hours of 7 to 11 of the Clock in the
 ing; and from 1 to 5 in the Afternoon, every Day of the
 , except in the Months of *December, January, and February*;
 them from 8 till 11 in the Morning, and from 1 till 4
 Afternoon; except on Holy-Days, publick Fasting, and
 ksgiving Days, and times of great Pestilence.

ally, Nothing can better express the Great Importance of
 records in the *Tower*, and the just Concern all Wise and
 ed Men have for their Preservation, than that excellent
 made by the Right Honourable the Lord *Halifax*, that
 Patron and *Mæcenæ* of Learning to the House of Lords
 Month of *April, 1707.* which may be seen at length in
 Journal of the House of Lords.

Office of Ordnance.] Within the *Tower* is kept the Office of
 Majesty's Ordnance, which hath been always an Office of
 Account and Importance; as being the only Standing and
 Magazine of the principal Prerogatives, Habiliments,
 ills, and Instruments of War, as well by Sea as Land for
 fence and Safety of the Kingdom; and consequently hath
 nce in the Navies, Forts, Castles, and Armies thereof; ha-
 the Superintendence, Ordering, and Disposing, as well of
 and Magazine in the *Tower*, as at *Woolwich, Chatham, Ports-*
Upnor-Castle, Plymouth, Hull, Berwick, and elsewhere; where-
 nerally in times of Peace, there is Powder to the Quanti-
 about 14 or 15000 Barrels; with Arms for Horse and
 Ordnance, Shot, and other Stores proportionable, as well
 as Land, lodged in their several Store-houses apart, with
 Order and Care, for the better preserving, and more spee-
 dispatch in delivering out the same, as the King's Occasion
 require; which may not only defend *England*, but be for-
 le to all our Neighbours. It is under the Government in
 of the Master of the Ordnance, who is commonly a
 of great Eminence and Integrity.

The chief Officers belonging to the Artillery, are,

Master of the Ordnance.
 Lieutenant-General.
 Major.

Clerk of the Ordnance.
 Keeper of the Stores.
 Clerk of the Deliveries.

And

And the *Treasurer* and *Pay-Master*, who all hold their by Patent under the Great Seal.

The *Lieutenant-General*, his Duty is to receive all Signons, Orders, &c. from the Master at the Board; with the the principal Officers; to see them daily executed; to Orders, as the King's Occasions shall require, for this such Importance; in which the King's Warrants, or Warrants from the Lord High Admiral, are not needful; the Master at former times being not so often there; but of late Years the Master is for the most part present at the Board with the principal Officers for the acting of most things, three Days a being appointed by them for their sitting, whereat the dom fail, if any Business of Consequence requires their fence. The *Lieutenant of the Ordnance* is also to give for Discharging the Great Ordnance, when required on Coronation-Days, Festivals, Triumphs, and the like also to see the Train of Artillery, and all its Equipage for Motion upon any Occasion, when it shall be ordered drawn into the Field.

The *Surveyor*, his Charge is, to survey all His Majesty's Ordnance, Stores, and Provisions of War, in the Custody of the Store-keeper, which he is to see so distinguished, and ordered, as shall be best for their Preservation and Safety; to take a decent View, and a ready Accompt; to allow all Bills of Exchange, and to keep Cheque upon all Labourers and Artificer's Wages, and to see that all Provisions received, be good and Serviceable, and duly proved, with the Assistance of the rest of the Officers, and the Proof-Masters, and marked with the King's Mark, if they ought so to be.

The *Clerk of the Ordnance*, his Place is to record all Orders and Instructions given for the Government of the Office; likewise all Patents and Grants, and the Names of all Officers, Clerks, Artificers, Attendants, Gunners, Labourers, and others who enjoy the said Grants, or any other Fees from the Office for the same; to draw all Estimates for Provisions and Stores to be made; and all Letters, Instructions, Commissions, Warrants, and Contracts for His Majesty's Service; to manage the Bills of Imprest, and Debentures for the Payment and Satisfaction of the respective Artificers and Creditors of the Office for Work done, or Provisions received; and Quarterly to pay for the Salaries, Allowances, and Wages of all Officers, and other Ministers belonging to the said Office; as also to keep Journals and Legers of the Receipts, and Returns of His Majesty's Stores; that nothing be brought, borrowed, given, received, lent, or employed, without due Record of it; to serve as a Cheque between the two Accomptants of the Office, the one for Money, the other for Stores.

The Store-keeper is to take into his Charge and Custody all Majesty's Ordnance, Munitions and Stores thereunto belonging; and to indent and put in legal Security for the safe keeping thereof; and for making just and true Account from time to time, to receive no Provisions whatsoever that are manifestly unserviceable, or before they have been surveyed by Surveyor; not to issue any Proportion of Ordnance, Munitions and Stores, except the said Proportion be agreed upon and sign'd by the Officers according to the Signification and Commandment of the Master of the Ordnance, grounded upon the Order of his Majesty, or six of the Privy-Council, or the Admiral for Matters concerning the Navy; nor to receive back any Stores formerly issued, until they have been received by the Surveyor, and registred by the Clerks of the Ordnance in the Book of Remains; to look that all his Majesty's Store-Houses be well repaired, and well accommodated; the Stores kept in such Order and Lustre as is fit for the Service and Honour of his Majesty.

The Clerk of Deliveries, his Duty is to draw up all Provisions whatsoever, either at the Tower, or any other of his Majesty's Magazines, to see them duly executed; and by Indentment Receipt to charge the particular Receiver of his Majesty's said Stores, and to register as well Copies of all Warrants for Deliveries, as the Proportion delivered, for the better managing of the Store-keeper.

The Treasurer or Pay-master is he, through whose Hands the Money of the whole Office of the Ordnance runs, as well for Payment of Salaries as Debentures; by which Method all Money but Salaries, is disposed of, whether for Fortifications, Building, buying in of Stores, &c. and no Money to be by any allowed to any Person, without being listed, or appointed and paid by the Master under his Hand.

There are other subordinate Officers, who likewise hold Places by Patent; as,

The Master-Gunner of England, who is to teach and instruct all such as desire to learn the Art of Gunnery, and to administer to every Scholar an Oath; which, besides the Duty of the Office, bindeth him not to serve any Foreign Prince or State (without Leave) nor to teach the Art of Gunnery to any but such as have taken the said Oath; and to certify to the Master of the Ordnance, the Sufficiency of any Person recommended to be one of his Majesty's said Gunners, and his Ability to perform the Duty of a Gunner.

And lastly, The present Keeper of the small Guns, who hath the Charge and Custody of his Majesty's small Guns; as Pistols, Harquebuzes, Carabines, Pistols, &c. with their Accoutrements,

There

There are divers other inferior Ministers, Attendants, Artificers; as the Clerks, Proof-Masters, Messengers, Master-Smith, Master-Carpenter, Master-Wheelwright, Master-Smith, Furber, and the like; which for Brevity sake I pass'd over.

Yet it may not be here omitted, that there is a farther Intendency and Jurisdiction peculiar to the Master of the Ordnance, over all his Majesty's Engineers, employ'd in the several Fortifications of this Kingdom; most of whom have Salaries and Allowances payable in the said Office, to which they are accountable, and from whence they receive their particular Orders and Instructions, according to the Directs and Commands given by his Majesty, and signified by the Master of the Ordnance.

The Master of Artillery.] The Train of Artillery in the Tower, is very considerable, and worthy of particular Observation, consisting of 50 Pieces of Brass Ordnance, mounted on Trauling Carriages, with all its Furniture necessary and fit for Marching, besides several Mortar-Pieces, some whereof are of an extraordinary Bigness; the greatest Pieces of Cannon are Cannons of Eight, weighing about 7000 Weight, and 63 lb. Ball each; and so of most Natures to a Saker or Minion, to the lowest. There are other Trains of Artillery in his Majesty's Magazines abroad; as at *Portsmouth* a very considerable one; at *Plymouth*, *Windsor*, &c. with a great Number of Mortars, Bombs, Carcasses, &c.

Gunners.] The Gunners of the Tower are to manage, and look after the Ordnance mounted on the Lines and Batteries, which are all fixed and ready with Cartrouches and Ball for Service, on the shortest Warning. One, or more of them are upon Duty Day and Night, to attend what Orders shall be given them.

Of the MINT.

Moreover in the Tower is kept the Office of the Mint, though the King hath Power to set up a Mint in any other Place of his Kingdom. The Mint is a Corporation consisting of the Warden, Master, Workers, Moneyers, &c. so settled by Charter of King *Edw. III.* and confirmed by several Kings since.

Warden of the Mint.] In this Office are divers Persons of Quality and Worth, whereof the Principal is called the Warden and Keeper of the Exchange and Mint; whose Office it is to receive the Silver and Gold brought in by the Merchant Goldsmiths, or others; to pay them for it, and to over-see the rest. The Fee 400 l. per Annum.

Master and Worker.] Next is the *Master* and *Worker* of his Majesty's Money of Gold and Silver, who receives the Bullion from the *Warden*, causes it to be melted, delivers it to the *Moneymakers*, and when it is minted, receives it again from them: His Allowance formerly was not any Set Fee, but according to the Standard-weight, as by an Indenture under the Great-Seal appeared. His Fee now is 500 *l.* per Annum.

Controller.] The Third Office is the *Controller*, who sees that Money be all made according to the just Assize; to oversee the Officers, and control them if the Money be not as it ought to be: His Fee is 300 *l.* per Annum.

Assay-Master.] The Fourth is the *Assay-Master*, who tries the Bullion, and sees that it be according to the Standard; whose Fee is 250 *l.* per Annum.

Auditors.] The Fifth are the *Auditors*, to take the Accompts; and make them up. Their Fee is 20 *l.* per Annum each.

Surveyor of the Mintage.] The Sixth is the *Surveyor* of the Mintage, who is to see the Bullion cast out, and not to be altered, when it is deliver'd to the *Melter*; which is, after the *Assay-Master* hath made Tryal thereof. The Fee 100 *l.* per Annum.

There belong also to the *Mint* divers other Officers, as *Weighter* and *Teller*. The Fee 100 *l.* per Annum.

Chief Clerk, and four other *Clerks*.

Engineer. Fee 100 *l.* per Annum.

Graver. Fee 125 *l.* per Annum.

The *Provost* of the Company of *Moneymakers*, which Company consists of an indefinite Number of Persons, who work and coin Gold and Silver Money, and answer all Wast and Charges.

There belong also to the *Mint*, *Melters*, *Smiths*, *Blanchers*, *Welders*, *Labourers*, &c.

These Officers and *Moneymakers* of the *Mint*, have always been exempted from all Publick Offices by Charter.

St. Katharines.] Near the *Tower* is *St. Katharines*, an Hospital which hath a Royal Jurisdiction for Ecclesiastical Causes, Probate of Wills: The Master of it has a considerable Revenue, and is usually a Person of Quality: It hath also a Commissary, from whom, if any will appeal, it must be to the King in his Court of *Chancery* only; who thereupon issueth out a Commission under the Great Seal, as in Appeals from the *Archbishop's Prerogative*.

The like Jurisdiction hath the *Tower* and *Liberties*, the *Rector* of the Church being Commissary.

WHITEHALL.

THE next Royal Palace of Note is *Whitehall*, belonging heretofore to Cardinal *Wolsey*, seated between the *Thames*, a most delectable and spacious Park, full of great Varieties.

R

This

This Palace before the Fire, which lately happen'd and consumed the greatest part of it, was incredibly large and commodious, but the noblest Room in it, and which escap'd the said Fire, the Great Chamber, call'd the *Banqueting-House*; the like whereof for Spaciousness, Beauty, Painture and exact Proportion, Room in *Europe* can parallel; the Ceiling whereof was all painted by the Hand of the famous Sir *Peter Paul Rubens*. This has been the most constant Place of Residence of the Kings and Queens of *England* since *Hen. VIII's* time: It was very much enlarg'd and beautify'd by King *James* the Second; and the late Majesty Queen *Mary* the Second added a Noble Terrace Walk towards the *Thames*, under the Lodgings. All the Great Officers of State had their Offices, and those of the Household very ample Lodgings; Adjoining to it is a convenient House, but of little State, bought by King *Charles* the Second, and bestow'd upon her then Royal Highness the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*.

In the *Strand* are two other Noble Palaces belonging to the Crown.

The *Savoy*, a vast Building; first erected all of Stone, by *Peter* Earl of *Savoy* and *Richmond*, Uncle to *Eleanor*, Wife of our King *Hen. III.* who after purchas'd the same for her son *Edmond*, Duke of *Lancaster*; and is now made use of for Soldiers. Here are the Remains of an Ecclesiastical College and Hospital, now consisting only of a Master, call'd the Master of the *Savoy*; which Place is now vacant; Four Brothers are all to be Clergy-men; and Four poor Sisters. In this House is an ancient Chapel now used as the Parish-Church of *St. Mary Savoy*.

The other is call'd *Somerset-House*, built by *Edward* Duke of *Somerset*, Uncle to King *Edward VI.* a beautiful and convenient Building.

Of the CUSTOM-HOUSE.

NOT far below the famous Bridge of *London*, is plac'd the Custom-House, where is receiv'd and manag'd all the Positions laid on Merchandize, imported or exported into this City.

In this Office are employ'd a great number of Officers, whereof divers are of considerable Quality and Ability.

As first, the Commissioners, who have the whole Charge of the Management of all his Majesty's Customs, (the Petty-Farms excepted) in all the Ports of *England*; and likewise the Oversight of all Officers thereunto belonging. The present Commissioners are Seven, and are allow'd by the King a Salary of 1200 *l.* to each per *Annum*.

These Commissioners, and several of the chief Officers, hold their Places by Patent from the King; and the other Officers are appointed by Warrant from the Lord High Treasurer, the particulars of which we refer you to at the latter end of this work.

The House where this great Office was formerly kept, being destroyed by the late dreadful Fire, is now re-built in a much more magnificent, uniform, and commodious manner, by King Charles the Second, and cost 10000 *l.* the building.

The Post-Office-General is a noble Structure, built by Sir Robert Viner in Lombard-street, and purchas'd by King Charles II.

The Admiralty-Office is a large new-built House, over-against Whitehall.

The Navy-Office, Excise-Office, Pay-Office, Victualling-Office, Registry-Office, that for Sick and Wounded, &c. are of greater Note than can be particulariz'd in this Breviary.

GUILD-HALL.

The Great Court of Judicature for the City of London; a stately Building, richly adorn'd with Tapestry, Pictures, &c. are kept the Mayor's Courts, the Sheriffs Court; and here Judges sit upon *Nisi prius*, &c. Belonging hereto is a fine Chapel for the use of the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, meets upon Sundays and great Solemnities, when they go in their Formalities, with the Livery-men of all the Companies to St. Paul's Church.

Publick SCHOOLS and COLLEGES.

THE first is Westminster School.] There are Two Schools of masters of that renowned School and College, belonging to the Abby of Westminster. Ten Officers are belonging to the College, and Forty Scholars, commonly call'd King's Scholars, being chosen out of the School, and put into the College, where maintain'd; and as they are fitted for the University, are sent yearly away, and placed with Considerable Allowances in Church Oxford and Trinity-College Cambridge, which are very eminent in their Duration, the former being for Life, the latter for a certain Time. To the Church of Westminster belongs likewise a publick Library, free for all Strangers in Term-time.

St. PAUL's SCHOOL.

BESIDES, there are in *London* divers endow'd Schools, which *France* would be stiled Colleges; as *St. Paul's School*, founded 1512, by *John Collet*, Dr. of Divinity, and Dean of *St. Paul* for 153 Children to be taught there *Gratis*; for which Purpose appointed a Master, a Sub-Master or Usher, and a Chaplain, with large Stipends for ever; committing the Oversight thereof to Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the *Mercers* in *London*, for Father, *Henry Collet*, sometime Lord-Mayor of *London*, was of *Mercers* Company. This Famous School, situated in *Paul's-Churchyard*, was burnt down 1666; and is now re-edify'd in a far more magnificent, commodious, and beautiful manner.

MERCHANT-TAYLORS SCHOOL.

NEXT is that eminent School near *Cannon-street*, built by *Tho. White*, Alderman, and Merchant-Taylor of *London*, Noble Founder of *St. John Baptist College* in *Oxon*. Here 300 Scholars taught; 100 *gratis*; 100 at 2 s. 6 d. a Quarter and 100 at 5 s. a Quarter.

To this School belongs 37 Fellowships in the said College *Oxon*; to which Scholars are from hence yearly elected as Places become vacant. One side of it stands upon great Stone Pillars in a large Court paved with Free-Stone. It hath a very fine Library belonging to it, and a large House for the Master, and Apartments for each of the three Ushers.

At *Mercers-Chapel* in *Cheapside* is an excellent School, belonging to the most Beneficent and Worshipful Company of *Mercers*.

Belonging to *Christ's-Hospital* is another famous Grammar School.

And near *St. Martin's Church*, in the Liberties of *Westminster*, a very good Free-School, and an excellent Publick Library; and of them, in the late Times of Popery, for the Security and Honour of the Protestant Religion, founded by the most Reverend Dr. *Tenison*, now Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

That at *Ratcliff* was founded by *Nicholas Gibson*, Grocer of *London*, who built there an Alms-House for 14 poor Aged People.

Of the COLLEGES in LONDON.

THE Famous City of *London* may not unjustly be stiled a *University*: For therein are taught all Liberal Arts and Sciences; not only *Divinity*, *Civil-Law*, and *Physick*, which in *Universities* are usual, are read here; but also the *Municipal*

Law of the Nation is here taught, and Degrees taken therein; which can be said in no other Nation: Moreover all Arts of Languages, Geography, Hydrography, the Art of Navigation, Arts of Fortification, Anatomy, Surgery, Chimistry, Calligraphy, Archigraphy, or Short-hand, the Arts of Riding, Fencing, Dancing; Military, Fire-works, Limning, Painting, Enamelling, Sculpture, Architecture, Heraldry; all sorts of Musick, Arithmetick, Geometry, Astronomy, Grammar, Rhetorick, Poetry; and any other thing that by any way contribute to the Accomplishment of an ingenious Gentleman or Gentleman.

Sion College, or, the College of the London-Clergy.

THIS House, situate in the Parish of St. *Alfage* within *Cripple-gate*, has been a Religious House time out of mind; sometimes of the Denomination of a *Priory* or *College*, sometimes under the name of a *Spittle* or *Hospital*, as at its Dissolution, 31 Hen. VIII. it was call'd *Elfyng-Spittle*, from *William Elfyng* Mercer, who founded it anno 1329, 3 Edw III.

It is now, and has been since 6 Car. I. a Complication of both: a College for the use of all the *London Ministers*, Rectors, Vicars, Lecturers, and Curates, canonically instituted and inducted, that have License to Preach within the City of *London*, from the Lord Bishop of that Diocese, who were incorporated by King Charles I. 1631, under the Name of *The President and Fellows of Sion College*, within the City of *London*, at the Prayer of Dr. *Thomas White*, Vicar of St. *Dunstan's* in the *West*, and one of the Rectors of the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*. 'Tis an Hospital likewise for ten poor Men, and ten poor Women (the former within, the latter without the Gates of the House) whereof four are to be nominated by the City of *Bristol*, where Dr. *White* was Bishop; Eight by the *Merchant-Taylors* Company, Six by the Parish of St. *Dunstan* in the *West*, where he was Minister 49 Years, and Six by St. *Gregory's* near St. *Paul's*, where he liv'd above 20 Years, unless any of his poor Kindred appear, who are always to be consider'd by the Electors, the President, 2 Deans, and Assistants, who are annually chosen out of the Rectors and Vicars of *London*, as Governors of this College and Hospital, subject to the Direction of the Lord Bishop of *London*.

And that no Helps might be wanting for promoting these pious Intentions of the Founder, another *London Minister* happened to supply'd at 2000 *l.* Charge, what he either overlook'd, or could not sustain: Mr. *John Simson*, Rector of St. *Olave's* in *Street*, and one of Dr. *White's* Executors, built here a State-Library, for the Clergy of the City principally, but not excluding other Students, who have the free use of it under certain Restrictions, which are printed and hung up in that fair Room,

Room, not inferior to many of the best Libraries in either our Two famous Universities.

This Library was at first well stock'd by the generous Munificence of its Founder, and other yearly Benefactors; such were the Right Honourable Sir Paul Bayning Viscount Sudbury, Viscountess, Sir Paul Pindar, Sir George Croke, Elizabeth Viscountess Cambden, Brion Walton Lord Bishop of Chester, several Gentlemen of London, with most of the Clergy thereof; at length 'twas so augmented, by the Books belonging to the Cathedral of St. Paul's, which were carry'd first to Cambden House, and then brought hither 1647, that soon after, Anno 1656, the then Librarian, Mr. Spencer, publish'd a large Catalogue of them in Latin under this Title, *Catalogus Universalis Librorum omnium in Bibliotheca Collegii Sionii apud Londinenses*, &c.

Besides the Library, there has been built, by the Contributions of the Fellows of this College, and what they could procure of well-dispos'd Persons, a Hall well finish'd, a House adjoining it, call'd the President's Lodgings, with several Chambers designed for Students, and are generally fill'd with Ministers of the Neighbouring Parishes, who cannot well be better fitted any where at more reasonable rates, till their Parsonage Houses return to their own Possession, of which they were dispossest'd by the Fire, and are still kept out by the Leases for 40 Years granted to the Builders of them, 19 Car. 2.

Doctors-Commons, or, the College of Civilian

ALtho' Degrees in the Civil Law may be taken only in Oxford and Cambridge, and the Theory best there to be acquir'd; yet the Practice thereof is most of all in London, where a College was long since purchas'd by Dr. Henry Harvey, Bishop of the Arches, for the Professors of the Civil-Law in this City, and where commonly reside the Judge of the Arches Court of Canterbury, the Judge of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, with divers other eminent Civilians, who there living (for Diet and Lodging) in Collegiate manner, and communing together, it was known by the Name of Doctors-Commons, and stood near St. Paul's in the Parish of St. Bennet Paul's Wharfe; which Buildings being utterly consum'd by the late dreadful Fire, they all removed to Exeter-House in the Strand until the Year 1672, when they return'd to their former Place, re-built in a very splendid and convenient manner, at the proper Cost and Charge of the said Doctors.

The Terms begin, and the general Arches Court-Days are as follow.

S. Mich.

s. Michaelis.		Pasch.	
		<i>Quind Pasch.</i>	
<i>Offeb.</i>		2. <i>Sessio.</i>	
<i>Crastino Anim.</i>		3. <i>Sessio.</i>	
<i>Martini</i>	12 Nov.	<i>Crastino Ascens.</i>	
<i>Edmundi</i>	21 Nov.		
<i>Andrea.</i>			
s. Hilarii.		Trinit.	
		<i>Crastino Trin.</i>	
<i>Crastino Wolfani.</i>	20 Jan.	2. <i>Sessio.</i>	
<i>Pauli.</i>		3. <i>Sessio.</i>	
<i>Blasii.</i>	4 Feb.	4. <i>Sessio, vel</i>	
<i>Valentini.</i>		<i>Crastino D. Johannis</i>	

In every Term there is a By-day, call'd *Dies Extraordinarius*, except Easter Term.

Of PROCTORS.

THE Proctors or Procurators, belonging to the aforementioned Courts of the Archbishop of Canterbury, are 34 in number; their Office is to exhibit their Proxies for their Clients, make themselves Parties for their Clients, to draw up Acts Pleadings in Causes, to produce the Witnesses, prepare for Sentence, and attend the Advocates with their Proceedings.

These are admitted by the Archbishop's *Fiat*, introduc'd the two Senior Proctors, and are allowed to practise immediately after their Admission; they wear black Robes and Bands, lined with white Furs, taking the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.

High Court of ADMIRALTY of ENGLAND.

FOR the decision of Maritime Controversies, Tryal of Malefactors, and the like, there is a High Court of Admiralty here.

There is a Judge thereof, whose Title is, *Suprema Curia Admiralis Angliæ Locum tenens Judex, sive Præsidens*: The Writs and Decrees run in the Name of the Lord High-Admiral, or his Commissioners executing that Office; and are directed to the Admirals, Justices of Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, Marshals, and others, Officers and Ministers of our Sovereign the King, as well within Liberties as without.

To this Court belongs a *Register*, and his *Deputy*, and a *Marshal General*, who attends the Court, and carries a Silver Cope before the Judge, whereon are the Arms of the King, and the Lord High-Admiral.

The Lord Admiral hath here his Advocate and Proctor, and all other Advocates and Proctors are presented by them, and admitted by the Judge.

This Court is held on the same day with the Arches, but in the Afternoon; and heretofore at St. Margaret's-Hill in Seapark, but now in the same Common-Hall at Doctors Commons; but the Admiralty Session is still held for the Tryal of Offenders, and Crimes committed at Sea, at the ancient place aforesaid.

The Places and Offices belonging to this Court, are in Gift of the Lord High-Admiral.

His Majesty's High-Court of Delegates: Concerning the and other Ecclesiastical Courts.

TO this Court belongs a standing Register, and the Court is kept in the Common Hall, in the Afternoon, the next day after the Prerogative.

The Citations and Decrees here run in the King's Name.

From this Court lies no Appeal in the Common-Course.

But the King, of his meer Prerogative Royal, may, and sometimes doth grant a Commission of Review under the Broad-Seal.

In this College also usually resides the *Vicar-General*, belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury: Who, as he is a Primate, hath the Guardianship of the Spiritualities of every Bishop within his Province, during the vacancy, and executes all Episcopal Power and Jurisdiction by his *Vicar-General*.

The Archbishop of York hath the like Power in his Province.

Note, That either of the Archbishops, and every Bishop, Dean, and Chapter throughout both Provinces of Canterbury and York, hath a particular Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, and an Ecclesiastical Court thereto belonging, whereof there is a Judge, which for the most part, is one of the Doctors of Civil-Law, also a Register and Proctors exercent in the Court, and that before the Vicar-General, and Chancellors of the Bishopricks, are tryable, all Ecclesiastical Causes within their respective Dioceses, except Letters of Request be granted by the Dean of the Bishoprick, or Ordinary of the Place, to the Party to sue in the Court of Arches, which is ordinary.

Note also, That the Vicar-Generals and Chancellors are appointed by the respective Archbishops and Bishops, by Letters Patents under their Seal, and confirm'd by the Dean and Chapter of the respective Cathedrals.

In like manner, *Note*, That every Vice-Admiral hath the Power keeping Courts within his Jurisdiction, touching such Affairs belong to the same.

Note, That the Civil-Law *Terms* begin and end not much different from the *Terms* at *Westminster*, and in every *Term* there several Court-Days in every of these Courts, which for the most part are fixt and known by preceding Holy-days, or Saints-days, and the rest are appointed *ad arbitrium Judicis*.

The ARCHES Court of Canterbury.

THE chief Court of the Archbishop is that of the *Arches*, whereof see more, *Page* 132. The Judge of this Court is the Dean of the *Arches*.

He sitteth alone, without any Assessors, and heareth and determineth all Causes, without any Jury of 12 Men, as is necessary in Common-Law Courts.

To this Court belongeth an *Actuary*, a *Register*, and a *Beadle*.

The Office of the *Actuary* is to attend the Court, set down the Judges Decrees, register the Acts of the Court, and send them in Books to the Registry.

The *Register* of the Court, whose Office is by himself, or Deputy, to attend the Court, receive all Libels, or Bills, Allegations, and Exhibits of Witnesses : File all Sentences, and keep the Records of the Court.

The *Beadle* attends the Court, carrieth a Mace before the Judge, and calls the Persons cited to appear.

Those that are allowed to be Advocates, and plead in this Court, are all to be Doctors of the Civil Law, in one of the Universities of *England* ; who, upon their Petition to the Archbishop of *Canterbury* and his *Fiat* obtained, are admitted by the Judge of the Court, upon condition not to practise for one whole Year without such Admittance.

The manner of their Admittance is thus : The two Senior Advocates in their Scarlet Robes, with the Mace before them, conduct him up to the Court, with three low Reverences, and present him with a short *Latin* Speech, and the Rescript of the Archbishop, then the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and some other prescribed in the Statute of the *Arches*, being taken, he is admitted by the Judges, and a Place and Seat in the Court assigned unto him, either *d Dextris*, or *Sinistris*, which he is always to keep when he Pleads.

The Judge and all the Advocates in this Court always wear their Scarlet Robes, with Hoods lined with Taffaty, if they be of *Oxford*, or white Minever Furr, if of *Cambridge*, and all round with Velvet Caps ; and the Proctors wear, or ought to wear Hoods lined with Lamb-skin, if not Graduates, but if Graduates, as proper to the Degree.

According

According to the Statutes of this Court, all Arguments made by Advocates, and all Petitions made by the Proctors, are to be in the *Latin* Tongue.

All Procefs of this Court runs in the Name of the Judge the *Johannes Cook, L.L. Dr. Alma Curia Cant. de Arcubus Lond. Officiarius Principalis*, and retornable before him, heretofore in *Bow-Church* now in the Common-Hall at *Doctors Commons*.

The Places and Offices belonging to this Court, are all in Gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, whose Court it is.

The Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Next is another Court belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, called the Prerogative Court.

The Judge of this Court's Title is, *Curia Prerogativa Cant. Magister, Custos, five Commissarius*.

All Citations and Decrees run in the Name of the Archbishop.

This Court is kept in the same Common-Hall in the Afternoon, next day after the Arches, and was heretofore held in Consistory of *St. Paul's*.

The Judge is attended by the Register, and his Deputy, who sets down the Decrees, and Acts of the Court, and keeps Records: All Original Wills and Testaments of Parties dying having *Bona Notabilia*, &c. The place is commonly called *Prerogative Office*, now kept in the *Dean's-Court* near *St. Paul's Churchyard*; where, for a moderate Fee one may search for, have a Copy of any such Testament, made since the Rebellion of *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw*, by whom many Records and Writs in several places of *London* were then burnt and destroy'd. Under the Register are six Clerks, severally appointed for such and respective Counties.

The Places belonging to this Court, are likewise in the Gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Of the College of Physicians in LONDON.

AMongst other excellent Institutions in the City of *London* there is a College or Corporation of *Physicians*, who by Charters and Acts of Parliament of *Hen. VIII.* and since his Reign, have certain Privileges, whereby no Man, tho' a Stranger, who hath not taken any Degree in *Oxford* or *Cambridge*, may, without Licence under the said College-Seal, practise Physick in *London*, or within seven Miles of the City, (nor in any other part of *England*) unless he hath not taken any Degree in *Oxford* or *Cambridge*, whereby also they can administer an Oath, fine and imprison

Offenders in that, and divers other particulars; can make Laws, purchase Lands, &c. whereby they have Authority search all the Shops of Apothecaries in and about London, see if their Druggs and Compositions are wholsom and well made; whereby they are freed from all troublefom Offices; as serve upon Juries; to be Constable, to keep Watch and Ward, bear Arms, or provide Arms or Ammunition, &c. Any Member of that College may practise Surgery if he please, not only in London, but in any part of England.

This Society had anciently a College in Knight-Rider Street, the Gift of Dr. Linacre, Physician to King Henry the VIII. since which, a House and Ground was purchased by the Society of Physicians, at the end of Amen-Street, whereon the famous Dr. Harvey 1652, did erect, at his own proper Charge, a magnificent Structure, both for a Library and a publick Hall, for the meeting of the several Members of the Society, endowed the same with his whole Inheritance, which he resigned up while he was yet living and in Health; part of which he assigned for an anniversary Oration, to commemorate all their Benefactors, to shew others to follow their Examples, and to provide a plentiful Dinner for the worthy Company.

Anno 1666. This goodly Edifice could not escape the Fury of that dreadful Fire; and that Ground being but a Lease, the present Fellows of this College purchased with their own Moneys, a fair piece of Ground in Warwick-Lane, whereon they have erected a very magnificent Edifice.

The College has lately built at their own Charge, a very Noble Apartment, for the containing an excellent Library of Books, given them partly by the late Marquis of Dorchester, who was pleased to do the College the Honour to be admitted Fellow among them, and chiefly by that Eminent Professor, Sir Theophrastus Mayerne, Kt.

Of this College there is a President, four Censors, and twelve Members, who are all principal Members of the Society, and out of whom one is chosen every Year to preside.

The four Censors of the College, have by their Charters, Authority to survey, correct and govern all Physicians, or others, who shall practise Physick in London, or within seven Miles of the same, to fine, amerce, and imprison any of them, as they shall see cause.

The Number of Fellows was only 30 before the Restauration of King Charles II. But that King considering the Increase of the same since the first Incorporation of the College by King Henry VIII. thought fit to increase the Number of Fellows to Forty; and upon the same Account, King James II. taking into Consideration the farther vast increase of Buildings of late Years, was pleased in the new Charter, to appoint the Number of Fellows to be farther enlarged, so as they shall not exceed Four-score;

score; reserving to himself the Power of placing, or displacing any Fellows for the future.

Besides the worthy Persons mentioned in the List; there are several Physicians that have good Practice in London, although they never had any Licence, which is connived at by the College.

And yet by the Law of England, if one who is no Physician or Surgeon, or not expressly allowed to practise, shall take upon him a Cure, and his Patient die under his Hand, this is Felony in the Person presuming so to do; but the Reputation which the Dispensaries have got, will soon put an end to these, and all other unfair Practitioners.

The College having frequently press'd its Members to the generous and Charitable care of their Sick poor Neighbours, and meaner House-keepers and Servants: Not only to recommend themselves by this Service to the Publick, but to improve their Knowledge of Diseases and their Reputation by their Success, made a Subscription to the number of 42, Anno 1696. to contribute to the necessary charge thereof, and accomplish the generous Charity to the Sick Poor. They have since erected two other Dispensaries, besides that at the College, one in St. Peter's Alley in Cornhill, the other in St. Martin's Lane Westminster. The best Medicines sold at intrinsic value; the Patients are advised every day, Sunday, at one of these places from Three till Seven: By the great number of the meaner sort advised there, the City and the Nation have been informed of the low Prices of the most useful Medicines, and the proportions of them necessary to be taken in Diseases.

Gresham College, or the College for Liberal Arts and Sciences.

Within the Walls of London is also seated a College by the aforementioned worthy Person Sir Tho. Gresham, and endowed in manner following: After he had built the Exchange, he gave of the Revenue thereof the one moiety to the Mayor and Commonalty of London, and their Successors; and the other moiety to the Company of Mercers in Trust; that the Mayor and Aldermen should find in all time to come, four Persons to read within this College, Divinity, Geometry, Astronomy, and Musick: And to allow to each of them, besides fair Lodgings 50 l. a Year; and that the Company of Mercers should find three more able Men to read Civil-Law, Physick, and Rhetoric, and to allow to each one of them, besides fair Lodgings, 50 l. a Year: And that these several Lecturers should read in their time, every Day in the Week (except Sundays) Morning in Latin and Afternoon the same in English; The Musick Lecture to be read only in English.

The Professors or Fellows of this College, have ever been, and still are, Persons of the choicest Parts.

Divers other worthy Works were done by that most Noble Citizen Sir *Tho. Gresham*, as can testify his Alms-Houses in *Broad-street*; the considerable Sums of Money distributed quarterly for ever to 5 Prisons and 4 Hospitals, in and about this City, &c.

In this College from the time of their Incorporation, till the Year 1712. when they purchased a House in *Crane Court Fleetstreet*, did meet the *Fellows of the Royal Society*, so much famed throughout the World: Concerning which the Reader may take this brief account, extracted in part out of that excellent History of the *Royal Society*, written by *Dr. Tho. Sprat*, late Bishop of *Rocheſter*, and Dean of *Westminster*.

First Foundation of the Society.] The first Assembly which laid the Foundation of this *Royal Society*, was some Years before the happy Restauration of King *Charles the Second* at *Wadham-College* in *Oxford*, in the Lodging of *Dr. Wilkins*, late Bishop of *Chester*.

Afterwards, about the Year 1658. many of them living in *London*, had a Meeting at *Gresham College*; at length his Majesty took Notice thereof, and was graciously pleased so far to favour and encourage it, as to grant a large Charter, bearing date the 22d April, 1663. whereby they were made a Corporation, to consist of a President, of a Council, and of Fellows, for promoting the Knowledge of *Natural Things*, and *Useful Arts* by Experiments.

The manner of Electing Fellows.] Their manner of Electing Fellows, is according to the *Venetian* way, by Balloting. Each Fellow at his Admission subscribes this Promise following, *That he will endeavour to promote the Good of the Royal Society of London, for the Improvement of Natural Knowledge.* After this he may any time free himself from this Obligation, only by signifying under his Hand to the President, that he desires to withdraw from the Society.

Nearly Charges and Admittance.] When any one is admitted he pays to the Treasurer only 40 s. and then 13 s. a Quarter long as he continues a Member of the Society.

Their Design.] The Design of the *Royal Society* is, in brief, to make faithful Records of all the Works of Nature or of Art, which can come within their reach: So that the present Age and Generation may be able to put a Mark on the Errors which have been strengthen'd by long Prescription, to restore Truths that have been neglected, to push on those which are already known to more various Uses, to make the way more passable to what remains unrevealed, &c.

Experiments made by the Society.] The *Royal Society* since their first Institution, have made a vast number of Experiments.

Experiments in almost all the Works of Nature; they have made particular Enquiries into very many Things; of the Heavens as well as of the Earth; *Eclipses, Comets, Meteors; Minerals, Plants, Animals, Earthquakes, Fiery Eruptions, Inundations; Lakes, Mountains, Damps, Subterraneous Fires; Tides, Currents and Depths of Sea;* and many hundred other Things; they have composed many excellent short Histories of *Nature, of Arts, Man, Manners, &c.* whereof some are extream curious; in a word, Discoveries and Inventions made, should we say, but by a few Persons of this Society, if well consider'd, seem to furnish the Works of many foregoing Ages.

Advantages and Profit by it.] They have mightily improv'd *Naval, Civil, and Military Architecture*; they have improv'd the Art, Conduct, and Security of Navigation; they have not only put this Kingdom upon planting *Woods, Groves, Orchards, Vineyards, Ever-greens,* but also *Ireland, Scotland, England, Virginia, Jamaica, Barbadoes;* all our Plantations begin to feel the Influences of this Society; they have awaken'd the whole Civiliz'd, Letter'd and Intelligent World; so that in all Countries they begin to be much more intent upon Experimental Knowledge and Practical Studies; upon New Inventions and Discoveries, which the Authors of them always recommended to this Society, to be Examined, Approved, or Corrected: So that if any of the present *English Nation* be so blind as not to see the Usefulness of this Society, Posterity will be their Shame, acknowledge it with Gratitude, as Foreigners already do from all Parts.

To conclude, They have register'd Experiments, Histories, Observations, &c. reduc'd them into one common System and laid some part of them up in Publick Registers, to be transmitted to the next Generation of Men, and so to all Posterity. Hereby laying a solid Ground-work for a vast Pile of Experiments to be continually augmented thro' all Future Ages.

Their Library.] Moreover, the *Royal Society*, for the advancement of this Noble Design, hath begun a Library, to consist only of such Authors as may be serviceable to that Design towards which, the late Earl-Marshall of *England* did bestow the Society, the whole *Norfolcian Library*; with a free Permission of changing such Books as were not proper for their Use, whereby, in a short time, they will be able to shew a complete Collection of all that hath been publish'd in Ancient and Modern Languages, which either regard the Production of Nature or the Effects of all *Manual Arts*.

The Repository.] The free and bountiful Gift of *D. Colwall, Esq;* wherein are to be seen many thousands of Rarities, fetch'd (some of them) from the farthest Corner of the habitable World; as *Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Serpents, Shells, Feathers, Seeds, Minerals, Earth:* Some Things

others *offsy'd*; Mummies, Gums, &c. Divers of which have been since added by other Worthy Members of that Society, and by other Ingenious Persons: And, in a short time like to be (if not already) one of the largest and most curious Collections of the Works of Nature in the World.

Their Coat of Arms.] The *Coat of Arms* granted by his Majesty King Charles to the Royal Society, is a Scutcheon, with three Lions of England in Chief: Intimating that the Society is Royal; the Crest is an Eagle, and the Supporters Hunting Hounds, Emblems of the quickest Sight and Smelling, to signify the Society employ'd in penetrating and searching after the Works of Nature. The Motto, *Nullius in verba*, to testify their Resolution not to be enslaved by any the greatest Authority, in their Enquiries after Nature.

Time of Election.] Of the Members of the Council, Eleven are to be continued for the next Year, and Ten more to be added to that Number, all to be chosen yearly upon the 30th of November, being the Feast of St. Andrew, in the Evening; after which Election they all dine together at a Venison Feast.

Of the College of HERALDS.

NOT far from the College of Doctors-Commons, stood the College of *Heralds*, that is, of such as are to be Messengers of War and Peace, that are skilful in Descents, Pedigrees, Coats of Arms, an ancient House, built by *Tho. Stanley*, of Derby, who marry'd *Margaret* Countess of Richmond, Mother of King Henry VII. and the Duke of Norfolk having in lieu of exchange'd Lands with the Crown, he procur'd the same to be bestow'd by Queen Mary on the King's Heralds and Pursuivants at Arms for ever, to the end, that they and their Successors might dwell together (if they so pleas'd) and assemble, confer, and agree for the good Government of their Faculty, that their Records might be there safely preserv'd, &c. which is now handsomly re-built.

They were made a College or Corporation by Charter of Richard III. and by him had several Privileges granted unto them; as to be free from Subsidies, Tolls, and all troublesome Taxes of the Kingdom.

Afterwards another Charter of Privileges was granted unto the said Society by King Edward VI. in the Third Year of his

of this Collegiate Society, are first,

one; Stiled, *Reges Armorum Anglicorum*, Kings of Arms.
Heralds at Arms, and Four Pursuivants at Arms.

Kings

Kings at Arms.] Amongst the *Kings at Arms*, the and principal is call'd *Garter*, instituted by *Henry V.* whose office is to attend the *Knights* of the *Garter* at their Solemnities, to marshal the Solemnities at the Funerals of all the higher Nobility of *England*, to advertise those that are chosen of their Election, call on them to be Installed at *Windsor*, to cause the Arms to be hung up over their Seats there, to carry the Garter to Kings and Princes beyond the Seas; for which purpose was wont to be join'd in Commission with some principal of the Realm, &c.

Clarencieux.] The next is *Clarencieux*, so call'd from Duke of *Clarence*, to whom he first belong'd; for *Licel*, T Son to *Edward III.* marrying the Daughter and Heir of Earl of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, had with her the Honour of the County of *Thomond*: Whereupon he was afterwards created Duke of *Clarence*, or the Territory about *Clare*; which Duke's domain escheating to King *Edw. IV.* by the Death of his Brother *George* Duke of *Clarence*, he made this Herald, who properly belong'd to that Duke, a King at Arms, and nam'd him *Clarencieux* in *French*, and *Clarencius* in *Latin*. His Office is to Marshal and Dispose of the Funerals of all the Lower Nobility; as Baronets, Knights, Esquires and Gentlemen on the South Side of the *Trent*, and therefore sometimes call'd *Souther* or *Southroy*.

The Third King at Arms is *Norroy* or *Northroy*, whose Office is to do the like on all the North Side of the *Trent*.

The two last are call'd *Provincial Heralds*, *England* being them divided into Two Provinces.

These, by Charter, have Power to visit Noblemen's Families to set down their Pedigrees, to distinguish their Arms, to point Men their Arms or Ensigns, and with *Garter* to direct the Heralds.

Note, That by the Union-Treaty, Lyon, King at Arms for Scotland (cf whom see more in the Present State of Scotland) is the Second King at Arms of Great-Britain, and takes place immediately after Garter.

Heralds.] The Six Heralds, anciently and properly belong'd to Dukes, have been sometimes nam'd *Dukes at Arms*, and thus call'd and rank'd:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <i>Richmond.</i> | 4. <i>Windsor.</i> |
| 2. <i>Lancaster.</i> | 5. <i>Somerset.</i> |
| 3. <i>Chester.</i> | 6. <i>York.</i> |

Their Office is to wait at Court, attend Publick Solemnities, proclaim War and Peace, &c. thence perhaps nam'd *Heralds* from two German Words, *Here*, *Helt* or *Held*, that is, the *Champion*.

tion, to *dénounce War*, or *offer Peace*, as the *Fectales* of the *Romans* did; and from thence probably *Seven Danish Kings*, and the *Kings of Norway and Sweden*, and some of *England* before *Conquest*, have had the Name of *Harold* or *Herald*. Pursuivants.] Of these *Heralds*, in *England*, there were *seventy many*; and so likewise of *Pursuivants*, whereof at present there are but *Four*, thus nam'd;

1. *Blewmantle.*
2. *Rouge-Cross.*

3. *Rouge-Dragon.*
4. *Portcullice.*

from such Badges heretofore worn by them, as 'tis thought. The Service of these and of the *Heralds*, and of the whole *College*, is used in *Marshalling* and *Ordering Coronations*, *Marriages*, *Christenings*, *Funerals*, *Interviews*, *Feasts of Kings*, *Princes*, *Cavalcades*, *Shows*, *Justs*, *Tournaments*, *Combats* before the *Constable* and *Marshal*, &c. Also they take care of *Coats of Arms*, and of the *Genealogies* of the *Nobility* and *Gentry*.

[Creation of the *Kings at Arms*.] Anciently the *Kings of Arms* were created, and solemnly crown'd by the *Kings of England* themselves; and the *Heralds* and *Pursuivants* had their *Commission* from the *King's Hand*; but of latter Times the *Earl Marshal* hath had a special *Commission* for every particular *Creation*, to do all that was done before by the *King*.

For the *Creating* and *Crowning* of *Garter King at Arms*, there must be provided a *Sword* and *Book*, whereon to take a *Solemn Oath*; then a *Gold Crown*, a *Collar of SS's*, a *Bowl of Wine*, which *Bowl* was heretofore the *Fee* of the new created *King*; also a *Coat of Arms* of *Velvet* richly *embroider'd*, and a *Jewel* or *Badge* of *Gold* *enamell'd* in a *Gold Chain*. His *Creation* is on this manner: First, he *kneels down* before the *Earl Marshal*, and laying his *Hand* on the *Book* and *Sword*, another *King of Arms* reads the *Oath*, which being taken, and the *Book* and *Sword*, next are read the *Letters Patents* of his *Office*; during which, the *Earl Marshal* pours the *Wine* on his *Head*, and gives him the Name of *Garter*; then puts on him the *Coat of Arms* and *Collar of SS's*, and the *Crown* on his *Head*.

The other two *Kings of Arms*, *Clarencieux* and *Norrey*, are created by *Letters Patents*, a *Book*, a *Sword*, &c. as *Garter*, and with almost the same *Ceremonies*.

[Creation of the *Heralds*.] A *Herald at Arms* is also created with the like *Ceremony*, except the *Coronet* and *Jewel*, on his *Coat of Arms* must be *Sattin*, *embroider'd* and *enrich'd* with *Gold*, and must be brought in with two *Heralds*, as the *Kings of Arms* are by two *Kings of Arms*.

[Creation of the *Pursuivants*.] *Pursuivants at Arms* are created also by *Letters Patents*, a *Book*, a *Bowl of Wine*, and a *Coat*

a Coat of Arms of Damask, and to be brought in as the *ravals*, before the Earl Marshal, or his Deputy, and to swear in solemn manner to be true to the King, to be serviceable to all Christians, to be secret and sober, to be more ready to commend than to blame; to be humble, lowly, &c.

Here it may not be improper to set down the manner of obtaining of a Coat of Arms.

The Person who desires Arms, first applies himself to the Earl Marshal, (to whom this Office is subordinate) by Petition on this manner.

To———

Earl Marshal of England.

The Humble Petition of *A. B.* sheweth.

That your Petitioner is desirous to bear Arms, and humbly begs himself qualified for it, being (then shews the Reasons of Pretensions, and his Qualifications) as may appear by the appended Certificate.

Therefore your Petitioner humbly prays Your Lordship's Order, to King at Arms, for the Devising and Granting such Bearings, Your Lordship shall think fit to allow of.

And Your Petitioner, &c.

The Certificate runs thus :

WE C. D. and E. F. do humbly certify, that *A. B.* hath lived in the County of _____ and hath therein a competent Estate to support a Gentleman, that he hath been truly Loyal whole Course of his Life, Witness our Hands and Seals, &c.

Upon the Earl Marshal's Approbation of this, an Order is rected to Garter, King at Arms, and one of the other Kings Arms, being of that Province where the Person desiring Arms resides; and they, in Obedience to that Order, devise, which being approv'd by his Lordship, a Grant is prepar'd, the Margin whereof the Coat is Blazon'd in Colours: These Grants have been in French, but of late are in English, and run thus :

BE it known to all Persons whom these Presents may concern, that we _____ Garter, Principal King at Arms, and _____ Clarencieux, King at Arms, do grant unto *A. B.* the Arms specify'd in the Margin, by the Order of _____ Earl Marshal

England; and we do hereby allow the said A. B. &c. and that at their Perils none do presume to bear the same.

The greatest Part of this College, is, since the late dreadful Fire, re-built; and the Library is now kept there, being upon Benet's Hill, near Doctors-Commons, London; where are some Officers at Arms always attending to satisfy Comers touching Descents, Pedigrees, Coats of Arms, &c.

All the Members of this College being the King's sworn servants in Ordinary, the Reader may find a List of their Names among the Officers of the Household.

Inns of Court, or Colleges of Common Lawyers.

THE Colleges of Municipal or Common-Law Professors and Students, are 14, call'd still *Inns*, the Old English Word for Houses of Noblemen, or Bishops, or Men of extraordinary Note, and which is of the same Signification with the French Word *Hotel* at Paris.

There are Two *Inns* of Serjeants.

Four *Inns* of Court.

Eight *Inns* of Chancery.

[*Inns of Court.*] The *Inns of Court* were so named, as we think, because the Students therein are to serve the Courts of Judicature; or else, because anciently these Colleges receiv'd only the Sons of Noblemen, and better sorts of Gentlemen, Fortescue affirmeth.

Of these there are Four.

[The Two Temples.] Heretofore the Dwelling of the Knights-Templers, and purchased by some Professors of the Common-Law above 300 Years ago; they are called the *Inner* and *Middle-Temple*, in relation to *Essex-House*, which was part of the House of the Knights-Templers, and called the *Outer Temple*, because its seated without *Temple-Bar*.

[*Lincoln's-Inn* *Gray's-Inn.*] The two other *Inns* of Court, are *Lincoln's-Inn*, belonging anciently to the Earls of Lincoln, and *Gray's-Inn*, formerly belonging to the noble Family of the *Gray's*.

These Societies are no Corporations, nor have any Judicial Power over their Members, but have certain Orders among themselves, which have, by consent, the force of Laws; for Lighter Offences, they are only Excommunicated, or put out of Commons, not to eat with the rest; and for greater Of-

fences they lose their Chambers, and are expell'd the College and being once expell'd, they are never receiv'd by any of the three other Societies.

These also, when they meet in the Hall, or at Courts of Justice, wear a grave black Robe and Cap, at other times with Cloak and Sword.

There are no Lands or Revenues belonging to these Societies which being no Corporations, are not enabled to purchase, have they any thing for the defraying the Charges of the House but what is paid at Admittances, and other Dues for the Chambers. The whole Company of Gentlemen in each Society, may be divided into four Parts, *Benchers*, *Utter-Barristers*, *Inner-Barristers*, and *Students*.

Benchers.] *Benchers* are the Seniors, to whom is committed the Government and Ordering of the whole House; and out of these is chosen yearly a Treasurer, who receiveth, disburseth and accounteth for all Moneys belonging to the House.

Utter-Barristers.] *Utter-Barristers* are such, as from the Learning and Standing are called by the Benchers to plead and argue in the Society doubtful Cases and Questions, which are called *Moots* (from *Mooting*, the old Saxon Word for the English *Assemble*, or else from the French, *Mot*, a Word) and whilst they argue the said Cases, they sit uttermost, on the Forms of the Benchers, which they call the Bar.

Readers of the Inns of Chancery.] Out of these *Moot-men* are chosen Readers for the *Inns of Chancery*, belonging to the House of Court, whereof they are Members; where in Term-time and Grand Vacations, they argue Cases in the Presence of Attorneys and Clerks.

Inner-Barristers.] All the rest are accounted *Inner-Barristers*, who, for want of Learning, or Time, are not to argue at these *Moots*: And yet in a *Moot* before the Benchers, two of the *Inner-Barristers*, sitting on the same Form with the *Utter-Barristers*, do, for their Exercises, recite by heart, the pleading in the said *Moot-Case*, in Law-French; which Pleading is the Declaration at large, of the said *Moot-Case*; the one taking the part of the Plaintiff, and the other of the Defendant.

The Year also amongst them is divided into three Parts, the *Learning Vacation*, the *Term-times*, and the *Dead or Mean Vacation*.

The Manner of keeping a Christmas in any of the Inns of Court, is thus.

THE Students hold a Parliament before Christmas; and in case there be in London no Pestilence, and that the House is furnished with such number of Students, and of such Quality

ty, as are meet to keep a solemn *Christmas*: Then are chosen and appointed certain of the Students to be Officers, in imitation of the King's Court, as *Controller of the Inner-Temple*, of the *Middle-Temple*, stiled *Lieutenant of the Tower*, and *Treasurer*, &c.

At such times, they have here several Diversions, as Feasting every Day, Singing, Dancing, Music, Dicing; which last is allowed there to all Comers, and is so excessive, that what the Officers allow out of each Winning to the Butler's Box, usually amounts to about 50 *l.* a Day and a Night; by which, and with some small Contributions from each Student, are the great Charges of the whole *Christmas* defrayed.

Their Prince.] Sometimes, when their public Treasury is great, they create a Prince among themselves, with such Title as they please to give him, and he hath all his Officers and a court suitable to a great Prince; and many of the prime Nobility, and great Officers of State, are feasted and entertained by him with Interludes. &c.

Their Revels.] From *All-Saints* day to *Candlemas*, each House hath usually Revels on Holy-days; that is, Musick and Dancing; and for this is chosen some young Student to be Master of the Revels.

Their Parliament.] The first and last *Friday* in every Term, the *Benchers* cause one of the standing Officers of the House to summon a Parliament, which is only an Assembly and Conference of *Benchers*, and *Utter-Barristers*, which are called the Sage company, and meet in a place called the Parliament-Chamber, and there treat of such Matters as shall seem expedient for the good ordering of the House, and the Reformation of such things as they shall judge meet to be reformed; here are nominated the Readers for *Lent* and Summer Vacation, also the Treasurer is here chosen, and the Auditors appointed to take the Accompts of the old Treasurer, &c. Here Offences committed by any of the Sociery, are punished, &c.

INNS of CHANCERY.

THE *Inns of Chancery* were probably so named, because there dwelt such Clerks as did chiefly study the forming of Writs, which regularly appertained to the Curritors, that are Officers of *Chancery*. The first of these is call'd *Thavies-Inn*, begun in the Reign of *Edw. III.* and since purchased by the Sociery of *Lincoln's-Inn*, then *New-Inn*, *Clement's-Inn*, *Clifford's-Inn*, anciently the House of the Lord *Clifford*; *Staple-Inn*, belonging to the Merchants of the Staple; and *Lion's-Inn*, anciently a common Inn, with the Sign of the Lion, *Furnival's-Inn*, and *Bernard's-Inn*.

These were heretofore preparatory Colleges for young Students, and many were entred here, before they were admitted into the *Inns of Court*.

Now they are for the most part taken up by *Attorneys Solicitors*, and *Clerks*, who have here their Chambers apart, and their Diet at a very easie rate, in a *Hall* together, where they are obliged to appear in grave long Robes, and black round knit Caps. These Colleges belong all to some *Inns of Court*, who send yearly some of their Barristers to read to these. Each of these *Inns of Chancery*, one with another, may be about sixty Persons.

Mootings in the INNS of CHANCERY.

IN the Learning Vacation each *Utter-Barrister*, who is a Reader in the *Inns of Chancery*, goes with two Students of the same Inn of Court, to the Inn of Chancery, where he is appointed to read, and there meet him commonly two of each Inns Courts; who sitting as the Benchers do in the Inns of Court at their *Moots*, hear and argue his Case.

In the four Inns of Chancery that are situated in *Holborn* the *Moots* are read, either by those of *Gray's-Inn*, or *Lincoln's-Inn*, or others by those of the two *Temples*.

In Term-Time, the only Exercise of Learning, is arguing and debating Cases after Dinner, and *Mooting* after Supper, in the same manner as in the Vacation-time.

Serjeants-Inn.] Lastly, there are two more Colleges called *Serjeants-Inn*, where the Common-Law-Student, when he arrived to the highest Degree, hath his Lodging and Diet; they are called *Servientes ad Legem*, Serjeants at Law, and are as Doctors in the Civil-Law, only these have heretofore been reputed more Noble and Honourable; *Doctores enim appellati Magisterii, Servientis vero Ministerii*.

To arrive to this high Degree, take this brief Account.

Degrees by which they rise.] The young Student in Common-Law, being bred two or three Years in the University is admitted to be of one of the four *Inns of Court*, where he is called a *Moot-Man*, and after about seven Years Study, is chosen an *Utter-Barrister*; and is then in a Capacity to be made a *Serjeant at Law*, when His Majesty shall be pleas'd to call him, which is in this manner.

Serjeants at Law.] When the Number of Serjeants is small, the Lord Chief Justice of the *Common-Pleas*, by the Advice and Consent of other the Judges, makes choice of five or eight, more or less, of the most grave and learned of the *Inns of Court*, and presents their Names to the Lord Chancellor, or the *Keeper*, who sends by the King's Writ, to each of them.

appear on such a Day before the King, to receive the State and Degree of a *Serjeant at Law*; at the appointed time, they being habited in Robes of two Colours, *viz.* Brown and Blue, come accompanied with the Students of the Inns of Court, and attended by a Train of Servants and Retainers, in certain peculiar Cloth Liveries, to *Westminster-Hall*, there in publick take a solemn Oath, and are cloathed with certain Robes and Coifs, without which they may be seen no more in publick. After this, they feast the Great Persons of the Nation, in a very magnificent and Princely Manner; give Gold-Rings to the Princes of the Blood, Archbishops, Chancellor, Treasurer, the Value of 40 *s.* each Ring; to Earls and Bishops, Rings of 20 *s.* to other great Officers, to Barons, &c. Rings of less value, besides a great Number of Rings to private Friends.

Out of these are chosen all the Judges of the King's Bench and Common-Pleas; wherefore every Judge doth always wear the white Linnen Coif, which he had as a principal Badge of a Serjeant, and which he had ever the Privilege to wear at all times, even in the King's Presence, and while he speaks to the King; though anciently it was not permitted to any Subject to be so much as Capp'd in the Presence of the King of *England*, now it is not allowed in the Presence of the Pope, or of the Emperor, unless to a Cardinal.

[A Judge made.] When any of the afore-mentioned Judges are wanting, the King, by the Advice of his Council, makes choice of one of these Serjeants at Law to supply his Place, and constitutes him by Letters-Patents, Sealed by the Chancellor, who sitting in the middle of the rest of the Judges in open Court, by a Set-Speech declares to the Serjeant, (who upon this Occasion is brought in) the King's Pleasure; and to the People the King's Goodness, in providing the Bench with such able honest Men, as that Justice may be done expeditely, and impartially to all his Subjects; and causes the said Letters-Patents to be read; and being departed, the Chief Justice places the said Serjeant on the Bench, Junior of all the rest; and having taken his Oath, well and truly to serve the King, and all his People in the Office of Justice, to take no Reward, to do equal and speedy Justice to all, &c. he sets himself to the Execution of his Charge.

The Serjeant being thus advanced to be a Judge, hath thereby great Honour, and a very considerable Salary, besides certain Perquisites; for each one hath at least 1000 *l.* a Year from the King; and now in some things, his former Habit of a Serjeant is alter'd; his long Robe and Cap, his Hood and Coif are the same: but there is besides, a Cloak put over him, and closed on his right Shoulder, and his *Caputium* is lined with Minever, or *de Minuto vario*, divers small Pieces of white rich

rich Furr. But the Two Lord Chief Justices, and the Lord Chief Baron, have their Hood, Sleeves and Collars turned with Ermin.

Fees.] Anciently the Fee expected by a Serjeant from a Client, for Advice given in his Chamber, or pleading in a Court of Judicature, was no more than 20 s. and the Fee of a Barrister 10 s. which yet is much more than is usually given in any of our Neighbouring Nations at this Day, but at present it is become almost ordinary, to give some Serjeants more and some 20 l. and to a Barrister half as much, at the Hearing of any considerable Cause; whereby it comes to pass that some Lawyers in one Year, gain in Fees 3000 l. and some 4000 l. and in few Years purchase Estates fit for Lords; and sometimes live to see themselves advanced to be Peers of the Realm, as the late Lord-Keeper and Chancellors, *Coven Finch, North, Jefferies, and Somers.*

Reputation of our Law-Professors.] Now all these former mentioned Inns, or Colleges for the Students in our Common Law, being not far distant from one another, do make here the most famous Profession of the Law that is in the World; and it will be a very difficult thing to find in any one Foreign University, so many Students in the Law, that are of that Age, and of that high Quality.

Note, That out of the Serjeants afore-mentioned, the King by Writ, usually calls some to be of his Council at Law, allowing each one *Wadage, Feodage, Vesturage, and Legardage*; these sit within the Bar in all Courts at *Westminster*, except in the Court of Common-Pleas, where all sit without the Bar.

HOSPITALS.

Besides Colleges, properly so called, there are in this City many richly endowed Hospitals, Alms-Houses, Work-Houses, and Houses of Correction. The most notable are, 1. Sutton's Hospital, or the Charter-House.

A Little without the Walls stands this College, or College-House called anciently the *Chartreuse*, now corrupted to the *Charter-House*, it being heretofore a Convent of *Carthusian Monks*, in French, *des Chartreux*; this College, now called *Sutton's Hospital*, consists of a Master, or Governor, a Chaplain, and several other Officers; also a Master and Usher, to instruct 44 Scholars, besides 80 decayed Gentlemen, Soldiers, and Merchants, who have all a plentiful Maintenance of Lodging.

edging, Cloaths, Physick, &c. and live all together in a College manner, with much Cleanness and Neatness; and the 44 Scholars have not only Necessaries whilst they are here taught, but if they become fit for the Universities, there is also unto each one, out of the yearly Revenues of this College, 20 *l.* yearly and duly paid for Eight Years after they come to the University; and to others fitter for Trades, there is allowed a considerable Sum of Money to bind them Apprentices; there moreover all sorts of Officers expedient for such a Society, as Physician, Apothecary, Steward, Cooks, Butlers, &c. have all competent Salaries. This Revenue, and Prince-Foundation, was the sole Gift of *Thomas Sutton*, Esq; a Lincolnshire Gentleman, and a Protestant; and is supposed to be so great, as cannot be parallell'd by the Charity of any one Subject in Europe, notwithstanding the great Boasts of the Roman Catholics. The House cost him at first 13000 *l.* and the building up for this Purpose about 7000 *l.* more, in all 20000 *l.* and was endowed by him with 4000 *l.* per Annum, which is since improved to near 6000 *l.* per Annum. The Founder died the 12th Day of December, 1611, and this his Foundation hath ever since kept entire, and maintained by its own Revenue, without admitting any other Addition of Charity to it, and was of such high Account, as it was thought fit, that by the King's Letters Patents under the great Seal, divers Persons of the highest Dignity and Quality in Church and State, should always be the Overseers and Regulators of this Society; their Number is to be sixteen, and all Vacancies supplied by the Election of the remaining Governors.

The Disposal of the Governors, are the following Benefices.

1. At the Charterhouse.
2. *Balham.*
3. *Castle-Camps.*
4. *Horseheath.*
5. *Hallingbury.*

6. *Dunsby.*
7. *South-Minster* and
8. *Cold-Norton.*
9. *Little-Wigborow.*

Chelsea-College, or the Royal Hospital for disabled Soldiers.

THE Royal Hospital at *Chelsea*, in the County of *Middlesex*, founded by King *Charles* the Second; carried on by King *James* the Second, and now perfected by the late King *William* and Queen *Mary*, is seated upon a Piece of Ground, whereon a Building formerly stood, which was designed by King *James* the First, for a College of Divines, to defend the Reformation of the Church of *England*, against all Opposers; which

which Ground did escheat to the King. It is about a from the Suburbs of *London*, near the famous River of *Thames* in a most wholsom Air, upon a rising gravelly Ground about sixteen Foot higher than the River, from whence abundantly furnished with wholsom Water, even to the top of the Fabrick, by a most ingenious Machine, with the Labour of Horse or Man; lately invented by a Shopkeeper of *London*.

The main Building is a large Square, whereof one side is open to the River, which is about one hundred Paces distant and where is a most commodious and magnificent Land Place: Of the other three sides, the Front-side contains a Chapel and Hall, both very spacious and noble Rooms. The two other sides being four Stories high, are divided into Windows or Galleries, two in each Story, containing each twenty distinct Apartments for the Foot-Soldiers. At each of the Corners of this main Building there is a fair Pavilion, in one whereof is the Governors Lodging, and the Council-Chamber; the other three being fair Lodgings, for several of the Officers of the House, both Civil and Military. In the middle of this great Court, is placed, upon a Marble Pedestal, a curious brazen Statue of the Founder King *Charles the Second* at the Cost and Charges of *Mr. Toby Rustatt*.

Besides this main Building, adorned with many stately Towers, there are four Wings or Out-Buildings, large and useful Piles, whereof one is for the Infirmary, wherein to lodge the Sick; another for several Officers of the House; another for old maimed Officers of Horse and Foot; and the fourth for the Bakers, Landresses, &c.

The Number of ordinary Pensioners is 476, besides the Officers of the House, Matrons, Landresses, Washerwomen, &c.

The Out or Extraordinary Pensioners are also very numerous, and these upon occasion do Duty in the several Garrisons from whence Draughts are made for the Army, &c.

The Pensioners have all Red Coats lined with Blue, and are provided with all other Cloaths, Linnen and Woollen, plentiful Diet, neat clean Lodging, Washing, Firing, and one Penny Pay in every Week for spending Money.

The Qualification to be admitted of this Society, is, that each one must first bring a Certificate from his Superior Officer, that he hath been maimed and disabled in the Service of the Crown; or else that he hath served the Crown twenty Years, which must appear by Muster-Rolls.

For the Government of this Royal Foundation, there are appointed proper Officers; a List of which see at the close of this Work.

They have all fair Lodgings, and suitable Diet in the House. Moreover there are several other Officers, or Servants

ks, Butlers, Bakers, Sexton, Usher, Porters, Women, House-keepers, Matrons, 24. who have all Diet in the Hospital. There are also Barbers, and divers other Servants, besides Smiths, Carpenters, Joiners, Plummers, Stone-cutters,

To defray the vast Charges of this Royal Hospital, there is a considerable Sum paid yearly out of the Poundage of the Army, besides one Day's Pay of each Officer, and of each Common Soldier once every Year, which in time of War amounted above 13000 *l*.

GREENWICH Hospital.

Next to this, *Greenwich Hospital*, built upon the River *Thames* must hereafter take its place in this Book, as being not so farthier from *London-Bridge Eastward*, than *Chelsea* is *Westward*. But if we should consider the *Magnificence, Capaciousness, Usefulness* of the Building, it should rather precede the former, as much excelling it on each account, as the *Naval Strength* of an *Island* is every way perferable in its Value to the *Land-Forces* of it: 'Tis built below *Bridge*, as most proper for its Inhabitants, who are to be all such *English Seamen*, as by *Age, Wounds, or other Accidents*, shall be disabled from further Service at *Sea*, and for the *Widows and Children* of such as happen to *Perish in Sea-Service*: 'Tis to be fitted up for no less than 1000 *Seamen*, if *Encouragement* be answerable to the *Usefulness* of the Structure, which is truly *Royal*, a great part of it being built in *King Charles the II'd's Time* at 36000 *l*. It was encouraged much by *King William the III's* Commission, and by a *New Commission* granted by the late *Queen Anne*; and we hope will be perfected, under the auspicious Influences of our present *Gracious Sovereign King George*.

[*Christ's Hospital*.] Formerly a *Monastery of Grey-Friars*, dissolved by *Henry VIII.* and converted by his Son *Edward VI.* into an Hospital for poor Children, called by some the *Blue-Stock Hospital*; all the Boys and Girls being clothed in *Blue-Stocks*, very warm and decent, and provided with all suitable Necessaries. It hath since been enlarged by divers considerable Benefactors. A great part of this Fabrick was burnt down in the great Fire; but is again rebuilt with much Splendour and Convenience, by the pious Care and Charity of its Governors, Trustees, and Religious Benefactors. Nevertheless, all could not do, without contracting a great Debt, and anticipating the Revenues of the Hospital, the Effect of which it still feels, and is like so to do, unless administered to by the generous Hands, not only of willing, but of able Persons. *King Charles the Second* founded here a *Mathematical School*, and

and liberally endowed it with Maintenance for an *en* Teacher, where the more adult Lads, about 40 in *N* are taught all Parts of Mathematicks; but especially the of Navigation; and afterwards they are every Year, Ten or Twelve at a time, put Apprentices to Masters of and so become skilful and brave Commanders. Here lately above a Thousand poor Children, most of 'em Or maintain'd in the House, and out at Nurse, upon the of this Foundation, and six or seven Score put yearly for Apprentiship; the Maidens to good and honest Ser Some of the most pregnant Lads are so good Proficient the Grammar-School belonging to this Hospital, that are sent to the University, and become excellent Sch and some of those that have been put to Trades, have ved to the highest Dignities in the City, even the *Pr* Chair hath been filled with one of these. But the stated nue not being at all answerable to the necessary year pences, many of the most wealthy Citizens and Merch chief Governours, in hopes that they will commiserate Wants which their own Eyes see. That venerable Alde Sir *John Moor*, Knight, set a noble Example of Munificen this Hospital, in building a magnificent Writing-School which cost him (as it is computed) upwards of Four sand Pounds.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital] Adjoins to the said *C* Hospital, and formerly belong'd to the same *Grey-Friars*, ded by *Raihere*, who was the first Prior of that Houfe, i time of *Henry* the First, enlarged by *Henry* the Fourth the Dissolution of Monasteries, *Henry* the Eighth left Marks a Year to it, for the Relief of poor People, but i more largely endowed for the Use of Sick and Lame Pe only, by *Edward* the Sixth. This Spital hath able *Phys* and Surgeons, careful Nurses, and good Provision for w ded and sick Soldiers and Seamen, and other diseased Pe which come from all Parts of the Kingdom hither for and through God's Blessing here is sometimes 2000 or up cured in a Year and relieved with Monies, and other *N* faries at their Departure. This House it self escaped the ry of the great Fire, but most of the Estate belonging was consumed.

St. Thomas's Hospital.] In *Southwark* is for the same and underwent almost the same Fate in its Revenues, not in 1666, but in the three great Fires of *Southwark*, 1676, 1689. This was originally founded an Hospital by *R* the Prior of *Bermondsey*, An. 1213. it was surrendered to *Hen. VIII.* valued at 266 l. 17 s. 6 d. per An. It was give the Citizens of *London* for an Hospital for infirm and People, by the Excellent K. *Edw. VI.* it not only escap'd

es Anno 1666. but when 500 Houses in the Borough of
 were burnt down, the Fire was providentially ex-
 ist'd at this House, which the Flames several times
 ed without Damage. It consists of four Quadrangular
 ts, three of which are lately rebuilt, very Spacious, Or-
 ntal and Commodious. In the first Court are six Wards
 Women, in the second are two Chapels; rebuilt between
 Year 1696 and 1702, the lesser for the Use of the Hospi-
 the larger made Parochial by Act of Parliament, and
 monly called the Parish-Church of *St. Thomas*. In the
 Court are the Houses of the Treasurer, the Minister, the
 ard, and other Officers: In the third Court are six or
 Wards for Men: The fourth has also three Wards,
 s hot and cold, an Apothecary's Shop, Surgery, &c.
 re are about 3000 Persons cur'd and discharg'd yearly in
 Hospital.

St. Thomas's Hospital] was an ancient mean House in the Sub-
 of the City, for the maintaining and curing of lunatick
 distracted Persons; which going to decay, the Lord-
 or, Court of Aldermen, and Common-Council, granted a
 of Ground in *Moorfields*, for erecting a larger and more
 nient Building for the Reception of those poor Wretches.
 Building is very Magnificent, and Beautiful, in a good
 with great Accommodations: It cost 17000 *l.* by reason
 which this poor Hospital lies under the Disadvantage of a
 Debt, and deserves the Consideration of those that are
 ably inclined. Here are commonly cured about 40, 50,
 in a Year.

St. Dunstons Hospital] or Work-house, is a Place where in-
 nt, vagrant, and idle People are set to Work, and main-
 ed with Cloathing and Diet; and when it seems good to
 Governor, they are sent by Passes into their Native
 tries.

to this Hospital, divers hopeful and ingenious Lads are put
 tentices, and prove afterwards honest and substantial Citi-
 — Hither likewise sawcy and incorrigible Servants,
 at-Walkers, Strumpets, and the like, are sent to Work;
 according to their Crimes, receive, once a Fortnight,
 a Number of Stripes as the Governors command, Bread
 Water being their best Allowance, unless by Repentance
 Industry they deserve better. This Hospital was likewise
 ded by that Pious young Prince, *Edward the Sixth*, it ha-
 been one of his own Royal Palaces.

ere I cannot omit to acquaint the World, that besides the
 als mention'd, and many more in the City not so remarka-
 there is a *Work-house* in *Bishopsgate-Street*, for employing the
 Children of the City and Liberties thereof, and all such
 ve no Settlement: As there is another for the Parish of
 St.

St. Margaret in the City of *Westminster*, called the *Grey Hospital*; the Governors whereof have been lately Incorporated by her late Majesty. And it must be allowed that has been a vast deal of Good done by these Work-House Charity-Schools, &c. for if the preventing Habits of Idleness, Theft, Debauchery, Prophaneness, and other Immoralities in Children; and on the contrary, sowing the early Seeds of Piety, Honesty, Industry in them, and employing grown Persons, and preventing Begging in the Streets, be acceptable to God and Men, and tend to the Reformation, Happiness and Welfare of succeeding Generations; its hoped these Undertakings will receive a suitable Encouragement from Charitable Christians.

Charitable Corporation for the Relief of industrious Poor
This Corporation was some time since erected by Her late Majesty, to enable industrious and indigent Manufacturers and Traders, to take up Money at common and legal Interest, and in order to this good End, there was a Fund of 30000 *l.* raised, which would have been of great Advantage to the better sort of Poor, the meaner being entirely excluded from it: But this well-intended Design, was unhappily ruined by the Mis-management of the Undertaker.

WALL and GATES.

THE ancient City of *London* was Wall'd in on all sides with a strong Stone Wall of Defence, in Height and Thickness proportionable to its Design, which is now for the most part decay'd, Dwelling-Houses being now built upon the Foundations of that which is wanting, or upon the top of the little which remains. Yet most of the Gates of that old Wall still remain; those which were burnt down, as *Ludgate* and *Newgate*, are rebuilt with great Solidity and Magnificence, and those which escaped, as *Aldersgate*, *Cripplegate*, *Moor*, and *Aldgate*, are kept in good Repair, and all are are shut up at Night with great Diligence, and a sufficient Watch at Twelve o'Clock; none being suffered to go in or out without Examination: In like manner, at the same Hour, Watches are posted every where about the City, who seize all suspicious Persons, and secure 'em till the next Morning, to be examined by a Justice of the Peace; and if they are found to be Thieves, Bonds, Strumpets, or Night-walkers, they are sent to a House of Correction. Most of these Gates are of good Architecture and adorned with Statues of some of our Kings and Queens, as is that likewise called *Temple-Bar* in *Fleet-Street*, near the *Middle-Temple-Gate*.

Prisons.] The designed Brevity of this Treatise, will not give a very particular Account of all the Prisons in and about this City. Two of the aforesaid Gates, viz. *Newgate* and *Whitechapel*, being strongly built, are Prisons, the first chiefly for notorious Malefactors, as *Traitors, Murderers, Felons*, and the like, who are tried at the Sessions-House in the *Old-Baily*, hard by the other only for Debtors, who are Freemen of the City. The King's-Bench Prison in *Southwark* is one of the best for Debtors in *England*; not far from it is the *Marshalsea*, Prison belonging to the Court of the Knight-Marshall of *England*, who is *Sir Philip Meadows*. The *Fleet* near *Fleet-Ditch* is another Prison likewise for Debtors; so are the two Compters lying more peculiarly to the City. The *New-Prison* at *St. Chappell*, the *Gate-House* at *Westminster*, and others, would take up too much Room to be described here; but each have their distinct Privileges and Conveniencies, according to the Circumstances of the Debtor, which is the Reason why he removes himself from one to the other, by Writs of *Habeas Corpus*.

London-Bridge.] The next thing remarkable in the City of *London*, may be the Bridge; which, for admirable Workmanship, for Vastness of Foundation, for all Dimensions, and for solid Houses, and rich Shops built thereon, surpasseth all others in *Europe*: It has Nineteen Arches, founded in a deep River, and some say, on a soft Ouzy Ground, 800 Foot in length, 60 Foot high, and 30 broad; hath a Draw-Bridge in the middle, and 20 Foot between each Arch. It was begun by King *Henry II.* and finished *Anno 1209*, in the Reign of *John*.

The Building this Bridge of *London*, was an exceeding difficult and costly Piece of Work; and to those that consider the constant great Flux and Reflux at that place, it seems almost impossible to be done again; the Charge of keeping it in Repair is so great, that it hath been thought fit by our Ancestors to have a large House, a vast Revenue in Lands and Houses, and divers considerable Officers, &c. to be set apart for the constant Care and Repair thereof; the Principal whereof are the two Bridge-Masters, chosen out of the Body of the Aldermen upon *Midsummer-Day*, after the Sheriffs and Chamberlains.

The Royal-Exchange] Is next to be consider'd, as the noblest Building of that Use in the World.

The former Bourse began to be erected in the Year 1566, just 10 Years before it was burnt; it was built at the Cost and Charges of a noble Merchant, *Sir Thomas Gresham*, and in a stately manner by a Herald and Sound of Trumpet, in the Presence, and by the special Command of Queen *Elizabeth*, Promoted and Named the *Royal-Exchange*. It was built of Brick, and

and yet was the most splendid Burse (all things considered that was then in *Europe*; before the Building whereof, the Burse for Merchants was kept in *Lombard-street*.

Now it is built within and without of the fore-mentioned excellent Stone, with such curious and admirable Architecture, especially for a Front, a high Turret, or Steeple, wherein is an Harmonious Chime of Twelve Bells, and for Architecture that it surpasseth all other Burses:

Quantum lenta solent inter viburna cupressi.

It was built quadrangular, with a large Court, wherein Merchants may assemble, and the greatest part, in case of Rain or hot Sun-shine, may be sheltered in Side-Galleries, or Portico's; the whole Fabrick cost 50000 *l.* whereof one half was disbursed by the Chamber of *London*, or Corporation of the City; and the other half by the Company of Mercers; to reimburse themselves, there is let to Hire 190 Shops above Stairs, at 20 *l.* yearly Rent each, and 30 *l.* Fine, below the several Shops below, on the East and West Sides, and huge Vaulted Cellars under Ground; so that it is the richest piece of Ground perhaps in the whole World; for, according to exact Dimensions, the Ground whereupon this great Fabrick is erected, is but 171 Foot from North to South, 203 Foot from East to West, so that it is but very little more than 3 Quarters of an Acre of Ground, and will produce above 4000 *l.* yearly Rent.

In the midst of this great Quadrangle stands that excellent Statue of his late Majesty King *Charles II.* erected at the Charge of the Society of Merchant Adventurers of England; 'tis set with great Beauty and Spirit, in the ancient Roman Habit of their *Cæsars*, with a Wreath of Laurel on his Head, standing upon a Pedestal seven Foot high, on three Sides whereof is curiously cut on three Escutcheons; First, the Arms of England and France quartered: Secondly, of Scotland; Thirdly, of Ireland; each supported by a Cupid; and on the Fourth Side the following Inscription:

*Carolo II. Cæsari Britannico,
Patriæ Patri,
Regum Optimo, Clementissimo, Augustissimo,
Generis Humani Deliciis,
Utriusque fortunæ Victori,
Pacis Europæ Arbitro,
Marium Domino ac Vindici,
Societas Mercatorum Adventur. Angliæ,
Quæ per CCCC jam prope Annos
Regia benignitate floret,*

Fidei Intemerata & Gratitudeinis aterna

Hoc Testimonium

Venerabunda posuit.

Anno Jalutis Humana MDCLXXXIV.

The whole is made of White Marble, somewhat bigger than the Life, and is the Workmanship of the Famous Carver and Sculptuary, Mr. *Grinlin Gibbons*, that Glory of our Nation, not only for his Carving in Wood, for which he is admired all over Europe, and to which nothing of Antiquity, in that kind, now to be seen, is comparable, as his Works at *Windsor* and elsewhere testify; but likewise for his rare Performances in Brass and Marble; for which, amongst all Men of Skill and Judgment in those ingenious Arts, he has acquired the Reputation of equalling, if not surpassing the most fam'd *Italian* Masters.

And as before the dreadful Fire there were all round the Quadrangle of this Royal Exchange, the Statues of all the Sovereign Princes of this Kingdom, since the *Norman* Conquest; so now by the Care and Cost of the City-Company, most of those Niches are again filled with the like various Statues in Marble or Alabaster, and the rest are daily design'd.

[Statue at Charing-Cross.] There are other Statues, worthy to be taken notice of, particularly that at *Charing-Cross*, of King *Charles* the First, on Horse-back, bigger than the Life, made in Brass, standing on a high Pedestal of White Marble, richly adorned with Trophies of War, and all compassed about with Iron Rails: It was done by an admirable Artist, *Le Sueur*, who made that magnificent Brazen Monument in King *Henry* the Seventh's Chapel, for the Duke of *Buckingham*, that was Murdered by *Felton*.

In the midst of the Great Court at *White-Hall*, is a Noble Statue in Brass, of King *James* the Second, upon a Pedestal of Marble, with this Inscription,

JACOBUS SECUNDUS

DEI GRATIA,

ANGLIÆ, SCOTIÆ, FRANCIÆ,

ET HIBERNIÆ REX,

FIDEI DEFENSOR

1686.

[The Monument.] Not far from the Bridge is the fatal Place where the dreadful Fire afore-mentioned first began; near which is now erected (as was ordered by an Act of Parliament, immediately after the Fire) a Pillar in perpetual Memory thereof; It is of the *Tuscan* Order, 222 Foot high from the
T Superficies

Superficies of the Ground, and 15 Foot Diameter, all of Portland Stone, with a fair Stair-case in the middle, of Black Marble, and an Iron Balcony on the Top (not unlike those of the ancient White Marble Pillars at Rome, erected in Honour of the Emperors Trajan and M. Antoninus, those excellent Principles which were there built above 1500 Years ago, and are still standing entire) the Pedestal of this our Pillar is also all of Portland Stone, and is 21 Foot square, and 40 Foot high; Front whereof is curiously adorned with ingenious Emblems in Bassè Relievo, the Work of that admirable Sculptor and Carver in Stone, Mr. Gabriel Cibber, another Pillar; and on the Sides thereof are these following Incomparable Inscriptions:

On one Side,

Anno Christi MDCLXVI, Die IV. Nonas Septembris, hinc Orientem pedum CCII intervallo, (quæ est hujusce Columnæ Altitudo) erupit de mediâ nocte Incendium, quod, vento spirante, hausit et longinqua, & partes per omnes populabundum, ferebatur cum immani & fragore incredibili: XXCIX Templâ, Portas, Prætorium, & publicas, Prochotrophia, Scholas, Bibliothecas, Insularum magnæ Numerum. Domuum CCIOO OO OO CC, vicus CD absumptis XXVI Regionibus XV. funditus delevit, alias VIII. laceras & vastas reliquit. Urbis Cadaver ad CDXXXVI. jugera hinc ab ipso per Tamisis ripam ad Templariorum fanum, illinc ab Euro aquilæ portâ secundum muros ad fossæ Fletanæ caput porrexit: Adversus civium & fortunas infectum, erga vitas innocuum: ut per omnia ferret supremam illam Mundi Exustionem.

Velox Cladès fuit: Exiguum tempus eandem vidit Civitatem rentissimam & nullam.

Tertio die, cum jam plane evicerat humana consilia & subsidia, cælitus, ut par est credere, jussus, stetit fatalis ignis & quæ versum elanguit. [Sed Furor Papisticus, qui tam dira patravit, dum restringitur.]

Which last Words containing an offensive Truth, were erased at K. James's Accession to the Crown; and reinscribed soon after the Revolution.

On the other Side is,

CAROLUS II. C. Mart. F. Mag. Brit. Fran. & Hib. Rex D. Princeps Clementissimus, misératus luctuosam rerum faciem, & ma, fumantibus jam tum Ruinis, in solatium Civium & Urbis Ornamentum, providit, Tributum remisit, preces ordinis & Londinensis retulit ad Regni Senatum; qui continuo decrevit ut per ea opera pecuniâ publicâ, ex vestigali carbonis fossilis oriundâ, in

rem formam restituerentur, utique *Ædes Sacrae* & *D. Pauli Tem-*
pli, à fundamentis omni Magnificentia exstruerentur; Pontes, Por-
 Carceres novi fierent, emundarentur *Alvei*, *Vici* ad regulam re-
 derent, *Clivi* complanarentur, aperirentur *Angiportus*, *Fora* &
cella in *Areas* sepositas eliminerantur. Censuit etiam uti singule
 muris intergerinis concluderentur, universa in frontem pari al-
 tudine consurgerent, omnesque parietes saxo quadrato aut cocto latere
 darentur: Utique nemini liceret ultra septennium edificando immo-
 ri: ad hæc, lites de terminis orituras, lege lata præscidit, adjecit
 que supplicationes annuas & ad æternam posterorum memoriam
 G. P. C.

Restituitur undique, resurgit *Londinum*, majori celeritate an splen-
 dore incertum. Unum triennium absolvit quod seculi opus crede-
 tur.

Over the Door on the East side, is the following Inscription.

Incepta
 Ricardo Ford Equ.
 Prætoræ Lond.
 A. D. CIO DCLXXI.

Perducta altius
 Georgio Waterman Eq. P. V.
 Roberto Hanson Eq. P. V.
 Gulielmo Hooker Eq. P. V.
 Roberto Viner Eq. P. V.
 Josepho Sheldon Eq. P. V.

Perfecta
 Thomas Davis Eq. Præ. Urb.

Anno Dom.
 MDCLXXVII.

About the Plinth of the lower Pedestal is this following In-
 scription in English.

This Pillar was set up in perpetual Remembrance of the most dread-
 Burning of this Protestant City, begun and carried on by the Treache-
 and Malice of the Popish Faction, in the beginning of September,
 the Year of our Lord 1666. In order to the carrying on their horrid
 for Extirpating the Protestant Religion, and old English Li-
 ty, and introducing Popery and Slavery.

Note, That this Inscription was erased by King James upon
 Accession to the Crown; but restored presently after the
 happy Revolution.

[Campanius Bells] To speak now particularly of the many
 ble Structures belonging to, and built at the sole Charges of
 Guild, or incorporated Fraternity in this great City,
 ould take up too much place in this little Book; These are
 ut like the Houses of the Nobility, with gallant Frontis-
 pieces,

pieces, stately Courts, spacious Rooms; the Hall especially from which the whole is named, is not only ample enough to Entertain at a time of Feasting, all of the Livery in Company, be they one, two, or three Hundred; but many of them are fit to receive a Crowned Head, with all its ornaments, those of each of the Twelve Companies especially; and in some one of these Halls, as that of *Merchant Taylors*, Annual Festivals of the most splendid Societies are celebrated as of the *Artillery-Company*, the most glorious; and the *Society of the Clergy*, the most Beneficent that this City can boast. One of these Twelve Palaces (as I may call 'em) the Lord Mayor for the Time being, usually makes the place of Residence, with all his Family and his Officers; there he usually entertains all Foreign Princes and Ambassadors. The Company of *Mercers*, besides their Hall, have a sumptuous spacious Chapel for Divine Service, which every Lord's Day during the most populous Seasons of the Year, is supplied by select Preachers. To the *Drapers-Hall* belongs a large and well kept Garden, with Bowers for Retirement to the Sun, but is open to all People of Genteel Appearance. And indeed each Hall hath some or other particular excellency.

Fountains.] I come now to consider the publick Fountains and *Aqueducts*, which are many and sumptuous, affording excellent and wholesome Water; to omit those of *Crown-Well* in *Jewin-street*, that of *Tower-Hill*, and others of peculiar Vertues, as well as general Use, some of the most eminent are these:

Statue of the King in Stocks-Market.] The new wrought Conduit in the Market-place, at the West-end of *Lombard-street*, whereupon is placed a large Statue of *Charles the Second* on Horseback, trampling upon an Army, at the sole Cost and Charges of that worthy City and Alderman of London, Sir *Robert Viner*, Knight and Baronet.

The Obelisk in Cheapside.] A Piece of Workmanship designed, and begun to be erected by the City, at the West-end of *Cheapside*, where, before the Fire of London, stood the Church of *St. Michael* in the *Quern*: It is to be (if finished as was intended) an Obelisk, or *Aguglia*, upon a Pedestal, the height whereof to be 160 Foot, and made in imitation of those ancient ones, which formerly adorned old Rome, and in this the last Century, have been taken out of the old Ruins, and again erected for the beautifying of new Rome.

Fountain in King's Square.] The Design also of that Fountain in the middle of King's Square, in *Soho-fields* Building deserves Observation; where, on a high Pedestal, is *Charles's* Statue, and at his Feet lie the Representations of

our principal Rivers of *England*, pouring out their Waters into the Cistern, viz. *Thames*, *Trent*, *Humber*, and *Severn*, with Descriptions under each.

There is an excellent and plentiful Fountain likewise at *Aldersgate*, with many others of less note in and about the City. We must we pass by without notable Remark.

[*Fleet-Ditch*.] The mighty chargeable and beautiful Work rendering Navigable the *Fleet-Brook*, or *Ditch*, from the River comes up to *Holborn-Bridge*; the curious Stone Bridges over it; the many huge Vaults on each side thereof, to treasure up *New-Castle* Coals for the Use of the Poor.

Observable likewise are the many fair and commodious Places for publick Sale and Markets. *Blackwell-Hall*, a Place of Factors for Woollen-Cloth; this is a large sumptuous Building, adjoining to *Guild-Hall*, to which, Cloth is sent as to a publick Market, from all Parts of the Kingdom, and is under the Direction of the Governors of *Christ's-Hospital*.

[*Smithfield*.] A vast Weekly Market on *Mondays* and *Fridays* for Horses, and all sorts of live Cattle; where the Annual Fair is likewise kept, beginning on *St. Bartholomew's-Day*, and lasting 3 Days.

[*Leaden-Hall*.] A noble ancient Building, where are great Markets for Hides and Leather, for Flesh, Poultry, Fish, and all sorts of Edibles; *Queen-hith*, *Bear-key*, great Markets for Grain of all sorts. All along the *Thames* side, on both sides, are Wholesale-Traders, for Timber, Stone, Coals, and all manner of Fuel; the *Stocks-Market*, *Milk-Street*, *Newgate*, *Clare, Kent-Garden*, *Bloomsbury*, *Hungerford*, *St. James's*, *Westminster-Markets*, &c. are Places of note commodiously situated and built. There are divers other Exchanges likewise, besides the *Gold-Exchange*, where all Attire for Ladies and Gentlemen are sold, as those stately Buildings called the *New-Exchange*, and *Money-Change*, both in the *Strand*: Not to speak of the Cloysters of *St. Bartholomew's*, and other such like Places for Sale of small Ware.

[*Private Buildings*.] In this City and Parts adjacent, of late Years especially, are generally very fair and stately; within the City, the spacious Houses of Noblemen and Merchants, and many of the sumptuous Taverns, are hidden from Strangers, by reason they are generally built backwards, so that the whole Room towards the Street might be reserved for Trademens Shops. If they had been all built towards the Street, as in other Countries, no foreign City would, even in particular, surpass *London*. Yet if a Stranger should view several magnificent *Piazza's*, or open Places, which we call *Plazas* (for which the Cities in *Italy* are so highly esteemed) and several strait and spacious Streets; the many curious and stately Piles of late Buildings and Streets, and the many Palaces

laces of Noblemen, they will find it equal to, if not surp
most of what they have seen abroad.

The Arms of the City of London.] The Arms of
City of London, are *Argent a Cross Gules*, with the Sword
St. Paul, not the Dagger of *William Walworth*, as some ha
conceited; for this Coat belong'd to the City be
Walworth slew *Wat Tyler* the Rebel, as learned Antiqua
affirm.

Of the King's Great Wardrobe.

[Its Antiquity.]

THIS Office was usually kept within the City near
de-Wharf, in an ancient House built by Sir *John Beauchamp*, Son to *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, and af
wards fold to King *Edward* the Third.

The Master or Keeper of the Great Wardrobe, is an Off
of great Antiquity and Dignity.

High Privileges and Immunities were conferred on him
Henry the Sixth, and confirmed by his Successors. King *J*
the First enlarged the same, and ordained, that this G
Office should be an Incorporation, or Body Politick
ever.

Several Things furnished from thence.] This Office
to make Provisions for Coronations, Marriages, and Fun
of the Royal Family; to furnish the Court with Beds, Ha
ings, Cloths of Estate, Carpets, and other Necessaries; to
nish Houses for Ambassadors, at their first Arrival here; t
sents for Foreign Princes and Ambassadors; Cloths of Est
and other Furniture for the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*,
all His Majesty's Ambassadors abroad; to provide all Ro
for foreign Knights of the Garter, Robes for Knights of
Garter at home, and Robes and all other Furniture for
Officers of the Garter, Coats for Kings, Heralds, and Pur
vants at Arms, Robes for the Lord Treasurer, Under-T
surer and Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, &c. Livery for the L
Chamberlain, Grooms of His Majesty's Privy-Chamber,
ficers of His Majesty's Robes, and divers other His Maj
Servants; rich Liveries for the two Lords Chief Justices;
the Barons of the *Exchequer*; divers Officers in those Courts
Liveries for His Majesty's Servants, as Yeomen of the Gu
and Warders of the Tower, Trumpeters, Kettle-Drum
Drummers and Fifes; the Messenger, and all belonging to
Stables, as Coachmen, Footmen, Littermen, Postillions,
Grooms, &c. All Coaches, Chariots, Harnesses, Saddles, B
Bridles, &c. The King's Watermen, Game-keepers, &c.
Lin

men, and Laces for His Majesty's Person, &c. As also rich Embroider'd Tilts and other Furniture for the Barges; Furniture for all Royal Yatches; Furniture for Courts of Arraignment of Peers, and very many other Services.

To defray all the forementioned Charges, ordinarily there was expended formerly above 40000 *l.* but now much less, besides all Extraordinaries, as Coronations, Funerals, &c.

The said House near *Puddle-warf*, was long ago annexed for ever to the Master of this Office; but since the great Fire of London, this Office is kept in *York-House* Buildings.

The chief Officers under the Master, are, a Deputy, and a Clerk of the said Wardrobe.

Both those Officers had fair Dwelling-Houses, which were so consumed by the Fire.

Belonging to this Office are divers Tradesmen, Artificers, and others, to the Number of at least 60, all sworn Servants to the King.

There are two principal Clerks acting in the Office above.

Of the EXCISE-OFFICE.

THE Office for Receipt of a considerable Branch of the King's Revenue, is the *Excise-Office*, which is at present under an absolute Management for His Majesty by Commissioners, in Number seven; who pursuant to several Acts of Parliament, receive the whole Product of the Excise of Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, and Malts, collected all over *England*, and pay it into the *Exchequer*: They have 800 *l.* Salary each *per annum*, and are obliged by Oath to take no Fee nor Reward, but from the King only.

From the afore-named Commissioners, there lies an Appeal to others, called the Commissioners of *Appeal*, who are five; and by His Majesty are allowed 200 *l.* Salary each *per annum*.

Of the Office of Post-Master General.

THIS Office is now in the Hands of the King, and is executed by

Two Post-Masters General.

His Majesty keepeth one Grand or General Office in the City of *London*, from whence Letters and Pacquets are dispatched,

Every Monday to *France*, *Italy*, *Spain*, *Flanders*, *Germany*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Kent*, and the *Downs*.

Every *Tuesday* to the *United Netherlands, Germany, Sweden, Denmark*, and to all Parts of *England, Scotland, and Ireland*.

Every *Wednesday* to *Kent* only, and the *Downs*.

Every *Thursday* to *France, Spain, Italy*, and all Parts of *England and Scotland*.

Every *Friday* to the *Spanish and United Netherlands, Germany, Sweden, Denmark*, and to *Kent*, and the *Downs*.

Every *Saturday* to all Parts of *England, Scotland and Ireland*.

The Post goes also every Day to those Places where the Court resides, as also to the usual Stations and Rendezvous of His Majesty's Fleet, as the *Downs, Spithead*, and to *Tunbridge* during the Season for drinking the Waters, &c.

And the Answers of the said Letters and Packquets are received in the said Office in due Course, and from thence dispatched and delivered according to their respective Direction with all Expedition.

From all Parts of *England and Scotland*, except *Wales*, every *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday*. From *Wales* every *Monday and Friday*; and from *Kent and the Downs* every Day.

This said Office is managed by a Deputy, and other Officers to the Number of 77 Persons, who give their actual Attendance respectively in the Dispatch of Business.

Upon this grand Office depends 182 Deputy-Post-Masters *England and Scotland*, most of which keep regular Offices at their Stages, and Sub-Post-Masters in their Branches: And so in *Ireland* another General Office for that Kingdom, which is kept in *Dublin*, consisting of 18 like Officers, and 45 Deputy-Post-Masters.

His Majesty keeps constantly for the Transport of the Letters and Pacquets in times of Peace,

Between Eng- land and	{	<i>France</i> , 3 Pacquet-Boats.
		<i>Spain</i> , 2 Pacquet-Boats, one in a Fortnight.
		<i>Flanders</i> , 2 Pacquet-Boats.
		<i>Holland</i> , 3 Pacquet-Boats.
		<i>Ireland</i> , 3 Pacquet-Boats.

And at *Deal*, 2 Pacquet-Boats for the *Downs*.

Not to mention the extraordinary Pacquet-Boats in time of War with *France and Spain*, as to *Lisbon in Portugal*, to the *Leward Islands*, &c.

All which Officers, Post-Masters and Pacquet-Boats, maintained at His Majesty's own Charge.

And as the Master-piece of all those good Regulations established by the Post-Masters-General, for the better Government of the said Office, they have annex'd, and appropriated the Market-Towns of *England* so well to the respective Postages, that there is no considerable Market-Town, but hath an

certain Conveyance for the Letters thereof, to and from said grand Office, in the due Course of the Mails every

Tho' the Number of Letters missive in *England* were not at considerable in our Ancestors Days, yet it is now so prodigiously great (since the meanest People have generally learnt to write) that this Office was Farmed before the Addition of Penny-Post, at 40 or 50000 *l.* a Year.

Also, That Letters are conveyed with more Expedition, and less Charges, throughout *Great-Britain*, than in any Foreign Country.

[Charge.] A Letter containing a whole Sheet of Paper is conveyed 80 Miles for 3 *d.* and 2 Sheets 6 *d.* and an Ounce of Letters but 1 *s.* and above 80 Miles a single Letter is 4 *d.* a double Letter 8 *d.* and an Ounce 1 *s.* 6 *d.* and that in so short a time, Night as well as by Day, that every 24 Hours the Post goes 100 Miles; and in five or six Days an Answer of a Letter may be had from a Place 300 Miles distant from the Writer.

Moreover, if any Gentleman desires to ride Post to any principal Town in *England*, Post-Horses are always in Readiness (taking no Horse without the Consent of his Owner) which, in other Kings Reigns, was not duly observed, and only 10 *s.* is demanded for every *English* Mile; and for every Stage the Post-Boy 4 *d.* for conducting.

Besides this excellent Convenience of conveying Letters and Men on Horse-back, there is of late an admirable Commodity, both for Men and Women of better Quality, to travel from *London* to almost any Town of *England*, and to almost the Villages near this great City, and that is by Stage-coaches, wherein one may be transported to any Place, sheltered from foul Weather and foul Ways; and this is not only at a low Price, as about a Shilling for every five Miles, but with such Speed, as that the Posts in some Foreign Countries do not more Miles in a Day; for the Stage-Coaches, called Flying-Coaches, make 50 or 60 Miles in a Day, as from *London* to *Oxford*, or *Cambridge*, sometimes 70, 80 and 100 Miles, to *Southampton*, *Bury*, *Gloucester*, *Nottingham*, &c.

Of the PENNY-POST.

Moreover, to the great Benefit of this City, and Places adjacent, there is establish'd another Post, called the Penny-Post, whereby for One Penny, any Letter or Parcel not exceeding four Ounces weight, or ten Pounds value, is most readily and safely conveyed to, and from all Parts within the Bills of Mortality, to most Towns within ten, and to some within twenty Miles round *London*, not conveniently served by the General-Post.

The

The Profits of this, as well as of all other lawful Carriage Letters, belong to His Majesty, being settled on Him by Act of Parliament, and managed for Him by a Comptroller: And the better carrying on this useful Design, there are six General Offices kept at a convenient Distance from one another, all which, Officers do constantly attend from Morning to Night every Day, *Sundays* only excepted.

And a further Convenience of this Office, is, that whatever Letters come from all Parts of the World, by the General-Post, directed to Persons in any of those Country-Towns to which the Penny Post does go; they are delivered by Messengers thereof, the same Day they come to London, the Answers being left at their Receiving-Houses, are then safely carried every Night to the Office in Lombard Street.

of Coachmen, Carmen, and Watermens Rates.

THE Conveniency of Hackney-Coaches, Carts and Bays in and about London, is very great: But Coachmen, Carmen, and Watermen, being for the most part rude, exact, and quarrellsome, I hope it will not be thought amiss, to lay down here those Rates which they may demand, and beyond which no Body is obliged to pay them.

Rates of Coachmen, according to an Act of Parliament 14 Car. 2.

For a whole Day in and about London and Westminster, reckoning 12 Hours to the Day ————— }
By the Hour, for the first Hour ————— }
Every Hour after the first ————— }

N. B. They are obliged to carry you at this rate any where within 10 Miles of London.

From any of the Inns of Court, or thereabouts, to any part of St. James's, or Westminster (except beyond Turnstile-street) or from any of those Places, to any of the Inns of Court, or thereabout ————— }

From any of the Inns of Court, to the Royal-Exchange, }
From any Inns of Court, to the Tower, Bishopsgate-street, }
Aldgate, or Places thereabout ————— }

And the like Rates from, and to any Places of the like distance.

The same Rates are confirm'd by a late Act of Parliament under the Penalty of 40 s. See Stat. 5 & 6 W. and M. Stat. cap. 16.

Rates of Carmen, as settled at a General Quarter-Sessions.

From any Wharf between the Tower and London- ge, to Tower-street, Grace-Church-street, Fen-Church- st, Bishopsgate-street within, Cornhill, and Places of	02 00
Distance up the Hill, with 18 hundred Weight, exceeding 20 hundred Weight — — — —	
And for every hundred Weight above 20 hundred —	00 02
Sea-Coals a Load, i. e. half a Chaldron, or an hun- dred of Faggots — — — — — — — —	01 02
From any of the aforesaid Wharfs, to Broadstreet, Aldermanbury, Old-Jury, Bassishaw, Coleman-street, Ironmonger- st, Aldermanbury, and Places of like Distance, the	02 06
aforesaid Weight — — — — — — — —	
Coals or Faggots — — — — — — — —	01 04
From any of the said Wharfs, to Smithfield-Bar, Hol- barn-Bar, Temple-Bar, or like Distance, like Weight, — —	03 04

And where the Weight from 18 to 20 hundred, pays 2 s. 2 d.
from 14 to 18 hundred pays but 1 s. 10 d. and where from 18
to 20 hundred pays 2 s. 6 d. from 14 to 18 hundred pays
1 s. 8 d.

And where from 18 to 20 pays 2 s. 2 d. from 8 to 14 hundred
pays but 1 s. 6 d. and where from 18 to 20 pays 2 s. 6 d. from
14 to 18 hundred pays but 1 s. 8 d. There are other particulars
added, but according to these Proportions.

Note, That for the foregoing Rates, the Carmen are to help as
much as they can, to load and unload their Carts.

All Merchants, or others, may chuse what Cart they please,
except such as stand for Wharf-Work, Tackle-Work, Crane-
work, Shop, and Merchants Houses, which are to be taken
turn.

Every Licensed Carman is to have a Piece of Brass fixed
on his Cart, with a certain Number, which is registred in
Christ's Hospital. So, that if any Carman offend, the Person
sued may repair every Tuesday at 2 a Clock in the Afternoon
at Christ's Hospital, the Court then sitting, and telling the
Number, the Carman's Name will be found out, and he
punished,

The Rates or Fares of WATERMEN, as they are set forth by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen.

		Oars.		
		s.	d.	s.
From London to Lime-House, New-Crane, Shadwell-Dock, Bell-Wharf, Ratcliff-Cross, — — — — —	1	0	0	
To Wapping-Dock, Wapping new and Wapping old Stairs, the Hermitage, Rotherith-Church Stairs, and Rotherith Stairs, — — — — —	0	6	0	
From St. Olaves to Rotherith Church-Stairs, and Rotherith Stairs, — — — — —	0	6	0	
From Billingsgate and St. Olaves, to St. Saviour's Mill, — — — — —	0	6	0	
All the Stairs between London-bridge and Westminster, — — — — —	0	6	0	
From either side above London-bridge, to Lambeth and Fox-hall, — — — — —	1	0	0	
From White-hall, to Lambeth and Fox-hall, — — — — —	0	6	0	
From Temple, Dorset, Black-Friars Stairs, and Paul's Wharf to Lambeth, — — — — —	0	8	0	
Over the Water between London-bridge and Lime-House, or London-bridge, and Fox-hall, — — — — —	0	6	0	

O A R S.

		Whole Fare.		
		s.	d.	s.
From London to	Gravesend — — — — —	4	6	0
	Graife or Greenhive — — — — —	4	0	0
	Purfleet, or Eriff — — — — —	3	0	0
	Woolwich — — — — —	2	6	0
	Blackwall — — — — —	2	0	0
	Greenwich or Deptford — — — — —	1	6	0
	Chelsea, Battersey, Wansworth — — — — —	1	6	0
	Putney, Fulham, Barn-Elms — — — — —	2	0	0
	Hammersmith, Chiswich, Mortlack — — — — —	2	6	0
	Brentford, Isleworth, Richmond — — — — —	3	6	0
	Twickenham — — — — —	4	0	0
	Kingston — — — — —	5	0	0
	Hampton-Court — — — — —	6	0	1
	Hampton-Town, Sunbury and Walton — — — — —	7	0	1
	Weybridge and Chertsey — — — — —	10	0	1
	Stanes — — — — —	12	0	1
	Windsor — — — — —	14	0	2

Rates for carrying of Goods in the Tilt-Boat between Gravesend and London.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Half Firkin ———	0	1	An ordinary Chest, or		
Whole Firkin ———	0	2	Trunk ———	0	6
Hoghead ———	2	0	An ordinary Hamper—	0	6
Hundred weight of Cheese,			The Hire of the whole		
Tun, or any heavy			Tilt-Boat—	22	6
Goods ———	0	4	Every single Person in		
Bag of Salt or Corn----	0	6	the ordinary Passage-	0	6

What Waterman takes and demands more than these Rates, liable to pay Forty Shillings, and suffer half a Year's Imprisonment.

And if he refuse to carry any Passenger or Goods at these Rates, upon Complaint made to the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, he shall be suspended from his Employ for twelve Months.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Two UNIVERSITIES.

Liberty of Oxford.] Oxford, quasi Ousford, Isidis Vadum, the Name of the chief River whereon it is seated. It is in 51 Degrees 42 Minutes Latitude, and about 22 Degrees Longitude, in a very healthful Country, enjoying all the Benefits of a clear and wholesome Air; at the meeting of two Rivers, which render its Situation so very pleasant, it has been sometimes called *Bellofitum*, i. e. *Bellasis*, or *Belien*.

Chancellor of Oxford.] Over the University, next under the King, is placed the aforementioned Magistrate, called the Chancellor, who is usually one of the Highest Prelates, or of prime Nobility, and nearest in favour with the Sovereign Prince, elected by the Students themselves in Convocation, to continue *durante vita*, whose Office is to take care of the Government of the whole University, to maintain the Liberties and Privileges thereof, to call Assemblies, to hear and determine Controversies, to call Courts, to punish Delinquents,

High-Steward.] The next in Dignity amongst the Officers of the University of Oxford, is the High-Steward, who is nominated

nated by the Chancellor, and approved by the University, is also *durante vita*, whose Office is to assist the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors, upon their Requests, in Execution of their Places; also to hear and determine Civil Causes according to the Laws of the Land, and Privileges of the University, so oft as the Chancellor shall require him.

Vice-Chancellor.] The Third is the Vice-Chancellor, is yearly nominated by the Chancellor, to be elected in Convocation, and is always the Head of some College, and in his Orders. His Duty is, in the Chancellor's Absence, to do whatever almost the Chancellor might do, if he were present. He Licenses all Books that are printed in the University's Press, at the Theatre, he gives License to Taverns, &c. and receives the Rents due to the University, unless otherwise specially appointed. Moreover, he takes care that Sermons, Lectures, Disputations, and other Exercises be performed; that Heretics, Pandors, Bawds and Whores, &c. be expelled the University, and the Converse with Students; that the Proctors and other Officers, and publick Servants of the University, duly perform their Duty; that Courts be duly called, and Law-Suits determined without delay; in a word, that whatever is for the Honour and Profit of the University, or may conduce to the Advancement of good Literature, may be carefully obtained. *Vice-Chancellor* at his Entrance into the Office chuses four *Vice-Chancellors*, out of the Heads of Colleges, to one of whom he deposes his Power during his Absence.

Proctors.] Fourthly, The Two Proctors, chosen every year out of the several Colleges by turns, according to the Proctorial Cycle, which holds till the Year 1720. These are Masters of Arts, and assist in the Government of the University, particularly in the Business of the Scholastick Exercises, in taking Degrees; in searching after, and punishing all Violations of Statutes, or Privileges of the University; all Night-walkers, &c.

The University doth claim the Power of the Night-Watch, the Right and Custom of which is so anciently strengthen'd by Confirmation of Parliament, and the Benefit thereof so great to all Inhabitants, by careful Practice and Exercise of it, and the continuance of it so absolutely necessary for the Government of the University, especially for securing the younger Scholars against the many Temptations to Lewdness and Looseness, which they ordinarily are exposed to by the Example of such Townsmen as make their Advantage out of the Youth's Vanity and Luxury of the others, that no Man of any Honourable Conversation, Strangers, Sojourners or others, except some seditious and Turbulent Citizens, hath ever express'd the least dislike of, or reluctancy against it. As for such Disorderly

who are of a contrary Disposition, it is used only to re-
 ceive them to Civility; and the Proctors exercise the like Pow-
 er over them, which the Constables and other Magistrates in
 other Places are allow'd to do by the Laws of the Land, to pre-
 serve the Quiet of the Place, and to punish the Misdemean-
 ors of such as are disorderly.

They have also the oversight of Weights and Measures, that
 the Students may not be wrong'd.

[Publick Orator.] Next in order is the Publick Orator,
 whose Business is to write Letters, according to the Orders of
 Convocation, or Congregation; also at the Reception of any
 Prince, or great Person that comes to see the University, to
 make solemn Speeches, &c.

[Keeper of the Records.] There is the *Custos Archivorum*,
 Keeper of Records, whose Duty it is, not only to collect
 and keep the Charters, Privileges and Records, that concern
 the University, but also to be so conversant with them, as
 he is always ready to produce them before the Chief Offi-
 cer, and to plead the Rights and Privileges of the said Uni-
 versity.

[The Register.] Lastly, is the Register of the University,
 whose Office is to register all Transactions and Convocations,
 Congregations, Delegacies, &c.

[Beadles.] Besides the forementioned Officers, there are
 also public Servants of the University, called Beadles, from
 the Saxon *Bydel*, which signifies an Attendant upon an Officer of
 Justice. Of these there are Six, whereof three are called *Es-*
quires Beadles, and carry large Maces of Silver gilt and wrought;
 the other three are stiled *Yeomen Beadles*, and carry large Silver
 Maces ungilt and plain.

Their Office is always to wait on the Vice-Chancellor in
 public, doing what belongs to his Place, and at his Command
 to seize any Delinquent, and carry him to Prison; to sum-
 mon any one; to publish the calling of Courts, or Convo-
 cations; to conduct Preachers to Church, or Lecturers to
 School, &c. And without one of these *Yeomen-Beadles* at least,
 the Vice-Chancellor never appears abroad.

[The Virger.] Upon more solemn Times and Occasions
 there is a seventh, that carries in his Hand a Silver Rod, and
 hence called the *Virger*, who, with all the other six, walk
 before the Vice-Chancellor, and is ready to observe his Com-
 mands, and to wait on grand Compounders, &c.

Other publick Servants of less note shall be passed by.

[Privileges.] Many, if not all the Kings in England from
 Henry I. have been great Favourers of Learning, and
 have granted them their Honour to give or enlarge the Privileges of
 the University.

The Mayor.] By Charter of *Edward III.* the Mayor of *Oxford* is to obey the Orders of the Vice-Chancellor, and to be in subjection to him.

The Mayor, with the chief Burgeſſes in *Oxford*, and alſo the High-Sheriff of *Oxfordſhire*, every Year in a ſolemn manner take an Oath, given by the Vice-Chancellor, to obſerve and conſerve the Rights and Privileges, and Liberties of the Univerſity of *Oxford*.

And every Year on *St. Scholaſtica's Day*, being the Day of *February*, a certain number of the principal Burgeſſes publickly and ſolemnly do pay each one a Penny, in token of their Submiſſion to the Orders and Rights of the Univerſity.

The Occaſion of which Cuſtom and Offering, was a barbarous and bloody Outrage committed by the Citizens in the Reign of *Edward III.* againſt the Perſons and Goods of ſeveral Innocent Scholars, which drew a great and juſt Amerces upon the Criminals; the City pretended they were not able to pay this Fine, without their utter Ruin, and did humbly ſue for Mercy, and at laſt obtained a Mitigation from the Univerſity. An annual Payment of 100 Marks was then accepted: And the further Favour of the Univerſity, was changed into a yearly Acknowledgement, viz. That the Mayor and 60 Townſmen as had been ſworn that Year to preſerve the Privileges of the Univerſity, ſhould Yearly, upon *St. Scholaſtica's Day*, repair to *St. Mary's Church*, and ſhould then and there offer ſixty three Pence, in memory of that barbarous Murder of ſixty three Innocent Scholars in the Reign of King *Edward III.* as aboveſaid.

No Viſtuals to be taken by the King's Purveyors within 10 Miles of *Oxford*, unleſs the King himſelf comes thither.

King *James the Firſt* honoured both Univerſities with the Privileges of ſending each two Burgeſſes to Parliament.

It is none of the leaſt Privileges belonging to the two Univerſities, that they are ſubject to the Viſitation or Correſpondence of none but the King.

No Students of *Oxford* may be ſued at Common Law for Debts, Accounts, Contracts, Injuries, &c. but only in the Court of the Vice-Chancellor, who has power to determine all ſuch Cauſes, to Imprison, as aforeſaid; to allot Corporal Punishment, to excommunicate, to ſuſpend, and to baniſh.

Colleges and Halls.] Anciently in *Oxford*, as now in *Cambridge* (and many other Univerſities beyond the Seas) the Students, without any diſtinction of Habit, lived in City Houſes, and had Meeting-places to hear Lectures, and to ſpue; after that there were divers Houſes for Students to live together in Society (as now in the Inns of Court and of Chancery in *London*) and thoſe places were called either

from the *Saxon*, or *Hofstels* from the *French*, and at present are named *Halls*, where every Student lived wholly upon his own charge, until divers bountiful Patrons of Learning, in their great Wisdom, thought best to settle for ever, plentiful Revenues in Lands and Houses, to maintain in Diet, Cloaths and Books, such Students, as by Merit and Worth, should from time to time be chosen, and to settle large Salaries for Professors to instruct them, and for a Head to govern them, according to certain Statutes and Ordinances made by the said Patrons or Founders, and these are called Colleges; whereof the first thus endowed in *Europe*, were *University*, *Baliol*, and *erton* Colleges in *Oxford*, and *St. Peter's* in *Cambridge*, all these Colleges in the 13th Century, although *University College* hath been reckon'd a place for Students, ever since the Year 1127. by the Royal Bounty of our aforelaid *Saxon King Alfred*, it was anciently called *Magna Aula Universitatis*, as since *University-College*, where were divers Professors, and all the Liberal Sciences read.

Of such endowed Colleges there are in *Oxford* eighteen; and of *Halls* (where, with the like Discipline, Students live upon their own Means, only excepting some certain Exhibitions, or annual Pensions annexed to some one or two of them) there are seven. See the List of the said Colleges and Halls, as also of their Founders and Governors, &c. at the end of this Treatise.

These Colleges have, within their own Walls, Lectures, Disputations, all Professions and Liberal Sciences read and taught; and in some of them publick Lectures for all Comers, and large Salaries for the Readers, insomuch that they seem so many common Universities, and are not inferior to some in our Neighbouring Countries.

The whole number of Students in *Oxford*, that live upon the Revenues of the Colleges, are about 1000; and of other Students about twice as many, besides Stewards, Mancipals, Butlers, Cooks, Porters, Gard'ners, &c.

There were anciently in this University, before the foundation of Colleges, 200 *Hospitia Studiosorum*, Inns; *Hofstels*, or *Halls*; and as *Richardus Armachanus* writes, there were 30000 Students; and twenty Miles round *Oxford*, were by the Kings of *England* set apart for Provision in Victuals for this University.

The Discipline of these Colleges and Halls is far more exact and excellent, than in any foreign University.

First, All that intend to take their first Degree, that of Bachelor of Arts, are to take their Diet and Lodging, and have a Tutor constantly in some College or Hall; then they are to perform all Exercises, to be subject to all Statutes, and to the Head of the House; Next they are to be subject to the chief

Magistrate of the University, to perform publick Exercise, to be subject to the publick Statutes thereof; they are to themselves to be shut up by Night in their severall Houses; are never to be seen abroad out of their Chambers, much out of their Colleges, without their Caps and Gowns; excellent Order no where observed in foreign Parts, but in *Manca*, *Alcala de Henares*, called in *Latin*, *Complutum*, and the of the Universities of *Spain*, and in *Conimbra*, and *Eova* in *tugal*. Their Gowns are all to be black, only the Sons of higher Nobility are herein indulged, for they may wear flower'd silk Gowns, and all Doctors are honoured with Scarlet Robes, which anciently were allowed only to Emperors and Kings; but now in *England*, besides the King, all Peers in Parliament, all Doctors in the Universities, all Mayors and Governors of Cities, and all the principal Judges, are, at certain times, clothed in Scarlet.

Degrees.] The Degrees taken in the University are two, of *Batchelor* and *Master* (for so they are anciently called, as well in *Divinity*, *Law*, *Physick*, as in the *Arts*;) at present the Degrees in those three Professions, are called *Batchelors* and *Doctors*, only in the *Arts* *Batchelor* and *Master*.

The Act.] Every Year at the Act, or time of completing the Degree of *Master*, both in the three Professions and (which is always the *Monday* after the seventh of *July*) are, unless some extraordinary Occasion hinders great solemnities, not only for publick Exercises, but Feasts, Comedies, and a mighty Concourse of Strangers from all Parts, to their Friends and Relations, then compleating their Degrees; whereby, and by the Set-Fees, it usually costs a Doctor of *Divinity*, *Law*, or *Physic*, about 100 *l.* and a *Master* of *Arts*, 20 or 30 *l.*

In these three Professions, and in the *Arts*, there produce Masters and Doctors yearly, about an 150; and every Year about 200 Batchelors of *Arts*.

Batchelors of Arts, and Masters of Arts.] To take the Degree of *Batchelor* in *Arts*, is required Four Years, Three Years more to be *Master* of *Arts*.

The Four Terms.] The Year is divided into four Terms; the first begins the 10th of *October*, and ends the 10th of *December*, and is called *Michaelmas-Term*: The Second called *Hilary*, or *Lent-Term*, begins the 14th of *January*, and ends the *Saturday* before *Palm-Sunday*: The Third called *Summer-Term*, begins the 10th Day after *Easter*, and ends the *Thursday* before *Whitsunday*: The Fourth is called *Trinity-Term*, beginning the *Wednesday* after *Trinity-Sunday*, and ends after the Act, sooner or later, as the Vice-Chancellor or the Faculty think convenient.

Doctor of Divinity.] To take the Degree of *Doctor of Divinity*, the Student must necessarily first have taken the Degree of *Master of Arts*, and then after seven Years more he is capable of being *Batchelor of Divinity*, and then four Years is requisite before the Degree of *Doctor* can be compleated.

Doctor of Law.] To take the Degree of *Doctor of Law*, the more ordinary way is this: After seven Years standing in the University, and the performance of all Exercises required, a Person is capable of taking the Degree of *Batchelor* in that Faculty, and then in five Years more of *Doctor* in the same.

Or otherwise, in Three Years after taking the Degree of *Master of Arts*, he may take the Degree of *Batchelor in Law*, and in Four Years more of *D. L. L.* according to the Method and Time limited in taking the Degrees of *Batchelor* and *Doctor in Physick*.

Exercises.] The Exercises required for taking these Degrees, are many, and difficult enough; yet not such, but that they may be performed in less time by any Men of good Abilities. But it was the Wisdom of our Ancestors, so to order, that before those Degrees were conferr'd upon any, and they allow'd to practise, they might first gain Judgment and Discretion, which comes with Time and Years; and perhaps, that those of slower Parts might by Time and Industry, make themselves capable of that Honour, as well as those of quicker Abilities.

Magnificence of Oxford.] The first *Publick Library* in Oxford, was set up in *Durham-Hall*, (where *Trinity-College* now stands) by *Richard of Bury*, or *Richard Aungerville*, who was Lord Treasurer of England, and Bishop of *Durham* in the time of King *Edward III.*

About the Year 1367, another Library built by *Thomas Cobham*, Bishop of *Worcester*, upon the old *Congregation-House* adjoining to *St. Mary's Church*, began to be furnish'd with Desks and Books, and was mightily increas'd by the bounty of the Founder, King *Henry IV.* all his Sons, and others of the Nobles Spiritual and Temporal, till about the Year 1480, this Library was brought into a new one, which it pleas'd that most Noble Prince *Humfrey Duke of Gloucester*, to erect upon the *Divinity-School*, that he had just before built for the use of the University, and furnish'd it with those Manuscripts which he at any rates, got out of foreign Parts, (chiefly from *Italy*;) and presented the University with, at two Donations; the Names of which Books, together with his Letters which he sent along with them, are still extant in the *Archives* of the University. This Library was first open'd A. D. 1480, but within 80 Years more was utterly destroyed by the Commissioners, who were appointed by *Edward VIth* to Visit the University,

in order to purge it clean from *Popery*, to establish Learning
it, and to encourage *Learned Men*.

This was the State of things, when Sir *Thomas Bodley* considered the Damage which Learning had sustain'd, and the great Use that a Publick Library would be of to the Students. For as yet, tho' Printing was grown common, yet Books were so dear and scarce, as that an ordinary Scholar could not pretend to have in his private Study any more than the Books that were necessary for the performing his Exercises. Sir *Thomas* had all the Qualities of a *Mecenas*, he was an excellent Scholar himself, a Lover of Learning in others, and the Owner of a very plentiful Estate. After mature deliberation, he desir'd leave of the *University* to furnish *Duke Humfrey's* Library once more, with Desks, Seats, and Books at his own Costs and Charges: which being gain'd, he acquitted himself in all points beyond their Expectation. He procured Benefactions from very many of the Nobility and Gentry both Books and Money; he sent over Men on purpose to buy Books in *France, Italy, Spain, and Germany*; he perswaded Learned Friends to repose their ancient Manuscripts there, in a place where they would be safe, at least, till another general Revolution: Thereupon the Learned Society of *Merton* College where he was bred, likewise the Dean and Chapter of *Exeter*, where he was born, sent in great parcels. Another parcel was given by Mr. *Thomas Allen*, who had saved what he could get of the remains of the *University* and *Abbey* Libraries. Other Manuscripts were given by Sir *R. Cotton*, others by Sir *Henry Savile*, who afterwards enlarg'd his Benefaction by his Manuscripts of *St. Chrysostom's* Works, from whence he publish'd his *Eton*-Edition, and others from many other Benefactors. The Library was open'd on the 8th of *November* 1603, the Vice-Chancellor, and the whole *University* coming thither in the usual Formalities; and this day still continues to be the Visitation-day, when the Curators (who are the Vice-Chancellor, the King's Professors of *Divinity, Law, and Physick*, of the *Hebrew* and *Greek* Tongues, with the two Proctors) inspect the Library and call over all the Books.

Sir *Thomas* in a few Years found his Library increase so fast that he built up another Building close to it, which made it in the shape of a *Roman T*, this he furnish'd with all things necessary, and especially with Books; wherein he was so diligent that (as he wrote to Dr. *Tho. James* his first Library-keeper) that he was not 400 *l.* worth of Books in *England* fit for a Library which were not actually plac'd therein, and that he would endeavour to compass them also.

Nor was his Care for the future State and Preservation of less than it ought to be: For after the *University* had built the *Publick Schools* just by the Library up two Stories high,

himself at his own Charge rais'd a Gallery all round a Story higher, to the intent that when the new part of the Library shall be fill'd with Books, they might go on to furnish these Galleries also. Besides this, he made an Agreement with the Stationers Company in *London*, to give one Copy to the Library of every Book which they shou'd print from thenceforward; which Agreement, they observ'd very well, till about the Year 1640. And lastly, by his Will, he left a considerable Estate to the University in Land and Money, for Salaries to the Officers, for keeping the Fabrick in Repair, and for buying new Books. But this is now fallen miserably short; by the fraud of his Executor, by the Loan of a great sum of Money to King *Charles* the First in his Distress, and by the Fire of *London*, the Estate will now do little more than pay the Officers the old Salary, though their trouble is increased.

Sir *Thomas Bodley* died *January* 28, 1612. after he had made statutes for the Government of the Place, and they had been confirm'd in Convocation, and he declar'd by the University to be the Founder of the Library; but with him, the Genius of the Place did not seem to fall, since there are now more than double or treble the Number of Books in it, than were there at his Death.

For soon after, *A. D.* 1629. the then Earl of *Pembroke* (through the Persuasions of Archbishop *Laud*) bought and gave almost all that Collection of *Greek* Manuscripts, which *Francisco Baruccio*, a *Venetian* Gentleman, had with great Cost and pains gathered together, which are esteem'd the most valuable parcel of Books that ever came into *England* at one time. Those which that Peer kept for his own use, being about 22 in Number, *Oliver Cromwell* afterwards bought and gave. Sir *Thomas* also, who was the *English* Ambassador to *Constantinople*, at his return presented a choice parcel of *Greek* Manuscripts which he brought in *Turkey*.

Sir *Kenelm Digby* presented a great parcel of Manuscripts new-bound, which he had from Mr. *Allen* above-mention'd, or otherwise procured in his Travels.

All this while; Archbishop *Laud* had sent into the *East* to buy Oriental Manuscripts, as also into *Germany*, from whence many excellent Manuscripts were gotten from the *Swedish* Soldiers who had ravaged the Libraries there. And at his Instigation, *A. D.* 1632. the University built up another Room, contiguous to the other end of the old Library, which makes it in the shape of a *Roman* H. This end of the Library is truly a noble Room, as well for the goodness of the Wooden-work, as for the value of the Books it is furnish'd with. They are plac'd thus; on the Gallery on the right Hand, are the *Barocco* Manuscripts, *Digby's*, *Roe's*, *Cromwell's*, and those which

were before dispers'd over the Library, but now gather'd together and marked N.E. In the Gallery on the left Hand are the Manuscripts given by Archbishop *Laud*, at 4 or 5 Donations: They are about 1300 in Number, and written in above 20 Languages. All these, well bound, except those he gave at his last Donation, which was in haste, by reason of the Troubles of those Times.

The remaining part of that *New* side of the Library, is most taken up with the excellent Study of the Learned Mr. *Selden*: Though 'tis to be lamented, that his whole Library was not given by his Executors; for the Fire of the Temple destroyed in one of their Chambers 8 Chests full of the Manuscripts of the *Abbeys*, and other Manuscripts relating to the History of *England*; though his Law-Books are still safe in *Lincoln's-Inn*.

'Twill be too tedious here to reckon up all the greater Benefactors to this Place, though one more I will not pass: *Sir Tho. Fairfax*, afterwards Lord *Fairfax*, General to the Parliament Forces, who amongst other Manuscripts presented written by the Hand of Mr. *Roger Dodsworth*, and relating to *English History*, as may be guess'd by the First Volume of the *Monasticon*, which was chiefly taken from them. These Books stand in one of the new Galleries, lately set up in the middle part of the Library. Next to them, on the Right Hand stand that noble parcel of Oriental Manuscripts, bought by the University of the late Dr. *Huntington*, who collected them in the *East*. On the left Hand stand the Manuscripts of the Lord *Rex*; and those which the University bought of Mr. *Greaves*. In the other Gallery stand the Oriental Manuscripts, brought from the *East* by Dr. *Pocock*, and bought by the University, together with two other parcels of Books, Written and Printed, those of Dr. *Marschal*, late Rector of *Lincoln-College*, and those of Dr. *Barlow*, late Lord Bishop of *Lincoln*, who bequeathed to the Library, all such Books of theirs after their Decease, as were in the Library before. This method of giving to the Library since it is now become so large, is approved by many Men; and there are some now living, who have taken the same Course.

The World has had several printed Catalogues of the Books in the *Bodleian Library*. That of the printed Books published by Dr. *Hyde*, was in the Year 1674. since which time, there have come in so many Thousands more, that a new Catalogue is now composing by the Learned Dr. *Hudson*, the present Library-keeper, which will give the World full Satisfaction in this point, and that as soon as may be. As to the Manuscripts, an Account of them also was published about seven Years ago: Since which time, the University has bought all the Manuscripts of the Deceased Dr. *Edwards*.

ward, with such of his printed Books as were fit for the library.

Upon the whole, this Library is much larger than that of any University in Europe: Nay, it exceeds those of all the Sovereigns in Europe, except the Emperor's and the French King's, which are both of them older by almost an hundred Years. These, as does the *Vatican* in Rome, the *Medicean* at Florence, and *Marian's* at Venice, exceed the *Bodleian* in Greek Manuscripts; which yet outdoes them all in *Oriental* Manuscripts: And as for printed Books, no *Italian* Library is so Celebrated as the *Bodleian* at Milan, though it is much inferior to the *Bodleian*; is that likewise at *Wolfenbuttel*, both in Manuscripts and Printed books, though we should even allow the Account given of it by *Conringius*.

Besides the *Bodleian* Library, there are some others vested in the University, as the *Savilian* by the Geometry School, and the *Museum* by the *Museum*, both which are replenish'd with Manuscripts proper to their places.

The Studious Scholar has not only the benefit of the above-mention'd Libraries, but of the Inspection of two large Collections of Coins, one in the *Museum*, and the other in the Galleries of the *Bodleian* Library, which is the most considerable, and whereof great part was given by Archbishop *Ward*. These Galleries are replenish'd with the Pictures of the Founders of the Colleges, and of other Learned Men: And down below, by the Theatre, is a great Collection of ancient Inscriptions and Marbles, most of them formerly part of the *Marcellian* Collection; the rest given since by Mr *Selden*, and Mr *George Wheeler*.

But as if all these Books were not sufficient for the Studious; and, in order to keep the Scholars as much within Doors as possible, the University has encouraged Private Libraries, whereof every College has one, as also some of the Halls. Amongst the rest, those of *Magdalen*, *Corpus Christi*, *Merton*, *Baliol*, *St. John's*, and *New College*, excel both in Manuscripts and Printed Books; *Lincoln*, *Jesuit*, and *University* Colleges have lesser Libraries of both kinds: *Christ-Church*, *Trinity*, and *Queens*, consist mostly of Printed Books: The Case of which last mention'd Library, is a stately brick lately erected, and the inside almost fill'd with the Books of the old Library, and the Benefactions of Dr. *Barlow*, late Bishop of *Lincoln*, Sir *Joseph Williamson*, and Dr. *Timothy Halton*, the worthy Provost of the College, by whose Care and Management, this College has been of late Years exceedingly advanced. Besides these Libraries, every Student has his own Study, better furnish'd, generally speaking, than in other Universities; and some of the Heads of the University have Studies compleat in their several kinds.

Theatre.] To speak of the curious Architecture, and vast Charge of the new Theatre, the Model whereof was contriv'd by the most ingenious Sir Christopher Wren, at the sole Cost and Charges of the most Reverend Father in God Gilbert, late Archbishop of Canterbury, for the use of Scholastic Exercises.

To speak of the beautiful solid Stone Buildings, Chapels, Halls, large Revenues, admirable Discipline of several Colleges, excellent Accommodation for young Noblemen and Gentlemen, Helps and Allowances for poor Scholars, &c. would require another Volumn; only of the Physick-Garden take the short Account.

Among the several Noble Structures and great Conveniences of Learning, wherewith this famous University is adorned, this of the Physick-Garden, commodiously placed by the River *Charwell*, claims not the least Place; Founded, Built, and the Donation thereof made to the University in the Year 1632, by the Munificent Benefaction of *Henry Danvers*, Earl of *Danby*, then living at his House at *Canterbury*; who purchasing Five Acres of Ground, South of *St. Mary Magdalen's College*, thereon erected, about the Square thereof, most stately Walls and Gates, which Walls are 12 Foot high, of the best squared and polish'd Stone, the like not to be elsewhere seen; and one Gate thereof to the Expence of 5 or 600 *l.* on the Front of which is this Inscription to be seen.

Gloria Dei optimi Maximi, Honori Caroli Regis, in Usum Academicæ & Reipublicæ 1632. Henricus Comes Danby.

And endow'd the same with an Annual Revenue to perpetuity, for the Maintenance and Keeping of the same, and its great Variety of Plants, whereof it now contains many Thousands, for the Use and Honour of the University, serving not only for Ornament and Delight, and the pleasant Walking and Diversions of the Academical Students and of all Strangers and Travellers; but of great Use also as is easily found, among all Persons desirous to improve their Botanical Inclinations and Studies; and for the pleasant Contemplation and Experience of *Vegitative Philosophy*, for which here is supposed to be as good Convenience as in any place of *Europe*, (if not the best,) as also for the Service of all Medicinal Practitioners, supplying the Physicians, Apothecaries, &c. who else shall have occasion for things of that Nature, what is right and true, fresh and good, for the Service of Life of Man.

The Care of this Garden is now committed by the University to that skilful Botanist, *Mr. Jacob Bobart*, who has care

the Universal Herbal, begun by the Learned Dr. Morison

Also the newly erected *Museum* in Oxford, cannot well be passed without some brief Account thereof.

The *MUSEUM*, a large and stately Pile of squared Stone, built at the Charge of the University, who found such a building necessary, in order to the promoting and carrying on with greater Ease and Success, several Parts of useful and curious Learning, for which it is excellently well contriv'd and

borders upon the West End of the *Theatre*, having a very magnificent Portal on that side, sustained by Pillars of the Corinthian Order, with several curious Frizes and other Artificial Embellishments; the Front about 60 Foot, is to the Street, and thward, where is this Inscription over the Entrance in gilt characters, *Museum Ashmoleanum, Schola Naturalis Historiæ, Officina Chymica*; The first Foundation was laid on the 14th of April 1679, and was happily finished on the 20th of March 1683, at which time a rich and noble Collection of Curiosities was presented to the University by that Excellent and quick-spirited Gentleman, *Elias Ashmole*, Esq; and the same were deposited, and afterwards digested, and put in a just Series and Order, by the great Care and Diligence of the Learned *Robert Plott*, Doctor of Laws, who at the worthy Donor's Request, was entrusted with the Custody of the *Museum*.

Accessions are continually made to the *Museum*, by several worthy Persons, as Dr. Robert Huntingdon, who has given *Glyphicks*, and other *Egyptian Antiquities*. Mr. Aaron Goddard, to whose generous Favour they owe there an entire Obligation; and Dr. Lister, who has presented the University with a large Cabinet of Natural Rarities of his own Collection, consisting of several *Roman Antiquities*, as *Altars, Medals, Lamps, &c.* and here in *England*; so that it's justly believ'd, that in a few Years, it will be one of the most famous Repositories in Europe.

of CAMBRIDGE.

WHAT hath been said of *Oxford*, the like may be said of her Sister, *Cambridge*; which, for Antiquities, grants Privileges, beautiful Colleges, large Revenues, good Discipline, Number of Students, plentiful Revenues, and of other things necessary for Advancement of Learning, may challenge Equality with any other University of the Christian World.

The

The University of Cambridge, in some few Particulars, differs from that of Oxford.

The Chancellor.] The Chancellor of Cambridge (at present his Grace Charles D. of Somerset) is not so *durante vita*, may be Elected every three Years, *aut manere in eodem Officio durante tacito Consensu Senatus Cantabr.* He hath under him a Commissary, who holds a Court of Record of Civil Causes for all priviledg'd Persons and Scholars, under the Degree of Master of Arts, where all Causes are tried and determined by the Civil and Statute-Laws, and by the Customs of the University.

They have also a High-Steward chosen by the Senate, who holds by Patent from the University.

Vice-Chancellor.] This high Officer is chosen every Year on the 3d of November, by the Senate, out of two Persons nominated by the Heads of the several Colleges and Halls.

Here note, That the Halls at Cambridge are endow'd and privileged as the Colleges, and differ only in Name.

Proctors.] The Two Proctors are chosen every Year, at Oxford, according to the Cycle of Colleges and Halls.

There are chosen after the same manner, Two called Town-Clerks, who with the Proctors, have care of Weights and Measures of the Market.

Register.] The *Custos Archi-vorum*, or University-Register. There are also Three Esquire Beadles.

One Yeoman-Beadle and a Library-Keeper.

Privileges.] This University, for the Encouragement of Students, hath also divers Privileges, Rights and Liberties granted by several Kings of England, which every Michaelmas-day the Mayor of the Town of Cambridge, at the Entrance into his Office, takes a solemn Oath before the Vice-Chancellor to observe and conserve, according to the purport of the Grants.

The Professors of Divinity, Law, Physick, and Mathematicks, are oblig'd by Statute, under a Penalty, to read four Days in every Week in Term-time.

As every Professor is oblig'd to read publicly in the Schools every Week in Term, to the Students in their several Faculties; so these also are obliged to attend at their Lectures, either of them, for every Omission, are liable to a pecuniary Mulct. The *Regius Professors* of Divinity, Law, and Physick, are oblig'd to moderate at every Doctor's and Batchelor's Act in several Faculties, and to determine upon the Questions. The other Professors, as Greek, Hebrew, Arabick, &c. are likewise oblig'd to read every Week in Term.

The Exercise required for every Degree.

First, 'tis required of every one that takes the Degree of Batchelor of Arts, that he be Resident in the University twelve Terms, and his last Year keep two *Philosophy Acts* (i. e.) that he defend three Questions in *Natural Philosophy*, *Mathematics*, or *Ethicks*, and answer the Objections of three several Opponents at two several times; and that he also oppose three Questions. After which he is to be Examined by the Master and Fellows of his College, who, (if they find no Objection against him) give him leave to seek his Degree in the Schools; where he is to sit three Days, and to be examin'd by two Masters of Art, who are appointed by the University for that purpose; and by any other Regent that will take the Trouble upon him, after which, he puts up a Petition to the Senate, That he may be admitted to the said Degree, which is read over three times in the *Caput Senatus*, once in the *Non-Regent-House*, and once in the *Regent-House*; and if the said Petition be approv'd of by all, he is admitted to his Degree by the Vice-Chancellor.

No Man can be admitted to the Degree of Master of Arts, till three Years after he has taken the Degree of Batchelor of Arts, during which time he is oblig'd three several times to maintain two Philosophical Questions in the publick Schools, and to answer such Objections as shall be urg'd against him by the Master of Arts: He must likewise keep two Acts in the Batchelor's Schools, and Declaim once: When this is done, and three Years expir'd, he must first have the Consent of the Master and major part of the Fellows of his College (which is requisite to all Degrees) and then visit every Doctor and Regent that is Resident in the University; then put up a Petition to the Senate, which is read at two several Congregations to the *Caput Senat*, *Regents*, and *Non-Regents*; afterwards (if it be not object'd) he is admitted to the Degree of *Master of Arts*, which is compleated on the first *Tuesday* in *July*.

It is required, that a Man be seven Years *Master of Arts*, before he takes the Degree of *Batchelor of Divinity*; in order to which he is oblig'd, during that time, to oppose a Batchelor of Divinity twice, to keep one *Divinity Act*, to Preach once in *Latin*, and once in *English*, before the University, after which he may be admitted to the said Degree.

To the taking of the Degree of *Doctor of Divinity*, that the Commencer hath been seven Years Batchelor of Divinity; that he Oppose twice, and Respond once in the Divinity-Schools; that he Preach at *St. Mary's* once in *Latin*, and once in *English*.
More.

Moreover, he is oblig'd under the penalty of Forty Shillings, to propose a Question in the publick Schools within Year after he has taken the said Degree, and to determine upon the same.

But in several Colleges, the *Gremials* are dispens'd with in taking their Batchelor of Divinity's Degree; if they keep Divinity-A&t when it comes to their turn it is sufficient: as for those that are not *Gremials*, they need only go *per Saltum*, &c.

Any one who makes the *Civil Law* his chief Study, from time of his first Admission into the University, may be admitted to the Degree of *Batchelor of Law* at the end of six Years provided he keep one Law-A&t in the publick Schools, where he is to answer such Objections as the Professor shall make against his Questions.

A *Batchelor of Arts* may be admitted to the said Degree four Years after the taking of his Degree of *Batchelor of Arts* if he performs the like Exercise.

After a Man has been five Years *Batchelor of Law*, or five Years *Master of Arts*, he may be Doctor of Law, provided he keep two Law-A&ts, and Oppose once.

No one can be admitted Batchelor in Physick, till the Year after his Admission, and has kept one Physick-A&t, corresponding to the Professor or some other Doctor, and Oppose once: After which, if he keeps two Physick-A&ts, and Oppose once, he may commence Doctor at the end of five Years. A Master of Arts must stay seven Years, and perform the like Exercise, before he can be admitted to the said Degree. The Reason of which, tho' not express'd in the Statute, seems to be this, that they who take the Degree of *Master of Arts* are not suppos'd to have apply'd themselves much to the Study of *Physick*, before the taking their said Degree; therefore 'tis reasonable they stay longer before the high Degree in that Faculty, than they who have taken a Degree in it before.

The Exercises perform'd every Term, are

Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Term-time, or at least, within a little after the beginning of the Term, there are Philosophical Disputations in the Schools, from 1 to 3 in the Afternoon.

Every Wednesday and Friday there are publick Disputations in the Batchelors of Arts Schools, upon some Philosophical or Historical Questions; and Declamations in the same place upon Saturdays; all perform'd by Senior Batchelors (i.e.) those of the third Year.

Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, between the hours of 9 and 11 in the Morning are held *Philosophical Disputations*, between a *Master* and *Batchelor of Arts*.

Every second Thursday in Term, is held a publick Theological Disputation, in the Divinity-Schools, from 1 to 4 in the Afternoon, between a *Master of Arts* of some considerable standing, who is Respondent, and three others who oppose him.

The sixth Thursday in every Term, a *Batchelor of Law*, or *Master of Arts*, professing the *Civil Law*, is oblig'd to keep a *Act*, responding to two Opponents.

Publick Disputations in Physick are performed in like manner ninth Thursday in every Term.

That besides these Exercises required by Statutes, there are several others performed after the same manner, by those that take Degrees in the several Faculties.

Besides all this, there is Exercise performed every day in the time, either by the Fellows, or the Scholars of every particular College in their respective Colleges.

Exercise performed at a Publick Commencement.

The first day (which is always the Monday before the first day in July) is kept a *Divinity-Act*, by a *Doctor* in that Faculty, who is opposed by several Heads of Colleges and Masters of the same Faculty, who are *Gremials*, the *Vice-Chancellor*, or the *Regius Professor* moderating; which said Disputation continue from 8 to 11 in the Morning. — From 1 to 3 the same day, is kept a *Philosophical Act* by a *Master of Arts*, those of his own Degree opposing him. — From 3 to 4, an *Act* by a *Doctor of Law*, opposed by some *Doctors* of the same Faculty. — From 4 to 5 an *Act* by a *Doctor of Physick*, opposed likewise by *Doctors* of his Faculty.

On Tuesday from 8 to 11 is kept a *Divinity-Act* by a *Batchelor of Divinity*. — From 11 to 2 a *Philosophical Act* by a *Master of Arts*. — From 2 to 3 a *Law-Act* by a *Batchelor of Law*. — From 3 to 4 a *Physick-Act* by a *Batchelor of Physick*. These are all performed by those that Commence *Doctors* in their respective Faculties.

After these is a *Musick-Act*. — [In Cambridge the Lent-Term begins the 13th of January, and ends the Friday before Palm-Sunday; Easter-Term begins the Wednesday after Easter-Week, and ends the Week before Whitsuntide: Trinity-Term they have none at Cambridge, for Easter to the Commencement, is but one Term with them. Michaelmas-Term begins the 10th of October, and ends the 16th of November.]

Commencement.] The first *Tuesday* of *July* is always *Comitiourum*, there called the Commencement; wherein the *Masters of Arts*, and the *Doctors* of all Faculties compleat their degrees respectively, as the *Batchelors of Arts*, do theirs in beginning at *Asb-Wednesday*.

As to that part of Government in this University, where there is put a stop to extravagant Living, the Vice-Chancellor sometimes visits the Taverns and other publick Houses in his own Person; but the Proctors do it very frequently, and have Power not only to punish offending Scholars, by pecuniary Mults, or carry them to the *Tolbooth* at his Pleasure; but to Fine all such publick Houses as entertain Scholars at unreasonable Hours, that is, after Eight in Winter, or Nine in Summer; by which time they ought to be all in their respective Colleges.

For at those times the Gates are lock'd; and the Dean of each College visits every particular Chamber in the same, to see if any Scholars be wanting, that there may be care taken both in discovering and reforming all sorts of Disorders.

Cambridge lies in 52 Degrees, and 20 Minutes Northern Latitude.

Both these Universities are placed two short days Journey from the Capital City of *London*, and about the same distance from each other.

These are the two glorious Fountains of Learning, whence Fame whereof, Foreigners come on Pilgrimage to offer Honour and Admiration.

These are the chiefest Store-houses of letter'd Men, whence send forth yearly a great number of Divines, Civilians, Lawyers, &c. to serve all Parts of this Kingdom.

Libraries.] After what has been said of the Oxford Libraries, it may not be amiss to say something concerning those in this famous University, so far as is consistent with intended Brevity. And first of the

University-Library.] In which among other valuable things there is a *Gregory's Pastoral Care* in *Saxon*, admirably well written, and a large part of the *Septuagint*, in very ancient Greek Letters. This Library contains about 14000 Books in all: Among these may be reckon'd the ancient Monuments of the *Waldenses* or *Vaudois*, brought by *Sir Samuel Moreland* from *Piedmont*, and given here; as also that most ancient Copy of the *Four Gospels* and the *Acts*, taken out of the Monastery of *St. Irenaeus* at *Lyons*, *A. D.* 1562. and presented to this University by *Theodore Beza*, *A. D.* 1581. This Book is written in Greek and Latin, not long after the *Alexandrian* Manuscript in the Majesty's Library; and tho' it differs in some places from the newer Copies, it is said to agree very well with *Irenaeus* and the ancient *Fathers*.

Every College and Hall in Cambridge hath its Library like as in Oxford, and excelling in the same kinds of Books, Manuscript and Printed. We need not tell over the Names of each College in order to enumerate their Libraries, tho' some of them well deserve to be particularly mention'd, viz.

Trinity-College-Library.] Which is the most magnificent building of its kind, in the three Kingdoms; and is daily more and more furnish'd with variety of good Books; not to mention the great number of choice Manuscripts which are here preserv'd; amongst which, the *Codex Holmiensis*, containing a great part of Origen's Works in Greek; the Epistles of St. Paul, supposed to be writ by Venerable Bede; Eadwin's *Psalterium Triplex* (being the most valuable Latin Psalter in England) ought to be particularly mention'd. But in

Bennet-College-Library] There is a most valuable Collection of Manuscripts, and ancient Printed Books, given by Matthew Parker, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury in the time of Queen Elizabeth. These Books were collected out of the Remains of the old Abby-Libraries, and from those belonging to Colleges and Cathedral Churches, and do chiefly relate to the History of England, as may easily be seen by the continual References which those that write on this Subject, do make to it: Not that this Collection is destitute of Writings, or most valuable Books in other Faculties; as witness the *Four Gospels*, and *Juvencus*, both in Capital Letters, *Claudius Presbyter* in *Matthæum*, *D. Ambrosii* in *Sameron*, and *Origines* in *Lucam*, both in Lombardic Letters, besides Numbers of other scarce Manuscripts.

St. John's College-Library] Was chiefly founded by Archbishop Williams, Keeper of the Great Seal of England in King Henry the First's time, and a Man of a Noble Spirit. The Case is very large and beautiful, and the Collection as to Printed Books, the second or third in Cambridge. It has lately received a great Augmentation by the Accession of the Library of Gunning late Bishop of Ely, who gave it to that College. And also

Emanuel-College-Library] has lately received another valuable Collection of curious Books by the Decease of Archbishop Sanscroft. And here the Reader may please to observe, that all the Libraries in Oxford are Studying Libraries; and those in Cambridge (except that of King's-College) are Lending-Libraries; that is, He that is qualify'd, may borrow out of it any Book he wants.

In Cambridge also, the Scholars have Libraries furnish'd according to their Abilities and Inclination; amongst which, those of the Reverend and Learned Dr. Corvell, Master of Christ's-College, and Mr. Loughton deserve a peculiar Encomium, in regard to the many rare Manuscripts, and Coins, therein contained.

Cottonian Library.] This Library was placed by Sir Robert Cotton in his House at Westminster, where it stood in a Room which is thought to have been *Edw. the Confessor's* Chantry; all the while that Cotton-House was in the possession of that worthy Family, which it was till very lately, when Sir John Cotton (great Grandson of Sir Robert) sold the House to her Majesty, to be a Repository of her Library along with that which formerly belong'd to his Ancestors. After the alienation, the Books were removed into a more convenient Room (the former being very damp) and Cotton-House wholly set apart for the use of her Majesty's Library-Keeper, who has there her Majesty's and the Cotton Libraries immediately under his Eye; of which last Collection, in its present the most excellent that is in England, I shall give this short account.

This noble Library, consists wholly of *Manuscripts*, and as they are now *Bound up* together, are not above a *Thousand*. The Subject chiefly aimed at by Sir Robert Cotton was the *History of England*, whereunto he was naturally inclin'd, and in which he came to be a great Master; and consequently his Collection lean'd principally that way; though he seems to have been ready, either to buy or receive any other Curiosity which had Relation to his main Design.

By a continual Pursuit of this Design, he gathered together most prodigious Collection; nay, it seem'd as if Things were fallen out on purpose to enrich his Library. He lived at a Time when there were many Noble Books yet remaining in *Private Hands*, which had been taken from the *Monasteries* at their Dissolution, and from our *Universities* and *Colleges*, &c. at their Visitation. He liv'd at a Time when divers Studious Learned Men died, who had made it their chief Business to scrape up the shatter'd Remains of our Monastical Libraries, either by *Legacy* or *Purchase*, he became Master of all which were thought valuable, in their Studies. By this means he saved many *Books*, *Charters*, &c. which had formerly been secreted out of Holes and Corners by the famous *Josceline*, *Noel*, *Lambard*, *Bowyer*, *Elsing*, *Cambden*, and very many others. As his Intent was publickly known, so those who sought for his Favour, (as well as his Money) knew no better way of obtaining it, than by bringing unto him some or other Piece of Antiquity.

His Collections being (by many considerable Accessions) grown very numerous, were consecrated to Posterity in the Place I mention'd before, he having repair'd it, and taken sufficient Precautions against Fire, which has hitherto been the common destroyer of almost all the celebrated Libraries of former Ages. The Books are not set out for Ostentation or a Pompous Shew, but so put together as to be of great

He to the Student: And very many Tracts being bound up in the Cover, the Value of his Books increased, as he lessend the number of his Volumes.

I have before said, that his main Design was the *History* of England, but in relation to the whole, his Books may be ranked under these Heads.

I. Histories and Chronicles, written on that Subject *Ex Pro-*
to, together with other shorter Annals, which serv'd as At-
endants on larger Pieces.

II. Register-Books of the Monasteries, with their Histories,
Annals, Benefaction-Books, and infinite other Matters.

III. Original Charters and Instruments of our Kings, Queens,
Bishops, Nobility, &c.

IV. Original Letters of our Kings, Queens, Royal Fami-
ly, of other Sovereign Princes, other Nobility, Eminent Scho-
lars, &c.

V. Original Instructions to Ambassadors, &c. Petitions,
Treaties, and Transactions between *England* and those other
Kingdoms and Republicks it had any Concern with.

VI. Originals and Transcripts of our public Records.

VII. Genealogies and other Treatises and Memoirs relating
to all the Business of Heraldry, *Church History* of England from
the beginning of Christianity here to the time of King *James I.*
Especially about the time of the Dissolution of Abbys, and the
Reformation by King *Henry VIII.* and *Edward VI.*

VIII. Remains of the Learning and Piety of our *Saxon* An-
cestors, in Books as well *Saxon* as *Latin*. In *Saxon* are many
Chronicles of *England*, Laws of the *Saxon* Kings, Books of
Families, Pieces of the Holy Scriptures, Prayers, Translati-
ons of many *Latin* Authors, Transcripts of Charters, and ma-
ny Originals, Glossaries, &c. of all which, (and of those in
other *English* Libraries) *A new Catalogue* has been lately
published with surprising Accuracy and Diligence, by the Ingenious
Humphry Wanley, whereby we are now appriz'd of the Treas-
ure of that kind, of which we are still possess'd; as that *Inimita-*
Critic of the *Northern Languages*, the Learned *Dr. Hicks* has
set us in his *Thesaurus Linguarum Septentrionalium*, to
bring them to the best Advantage. In *Latin* are divers ancient
curious Manuscripts, such as Books of the Holy Scrip-
ture,

ture, Prayer-books, &c. belonging to our Kings, or other eminent Personages, Canons of the Councils, ancient Rituals, Liturgies, and Passions of the Saints, &c.

IX. Divers excellent Manuscript Histories of other Nations either in *Latin*, or in their respective Languages.

X. Other Books, curious in themselves, tho' not appertaining to the History or Affairs of *England*: Such as the Elements of the Gospels in *Greek*, written all with Letters of Gold and Silver, which are thought to be the oldest Piece of Writing in *England*. The Book of *Genesis* in *Greek*, being reputed to be the oldest and most magnificent Copy in the World. The *Samaritan Penteteuch*, and many other curious Oriental Authors.

XI. Great Numbers of Original Bulls, Original and Valuable Charters, Grants, &c. of the ancient and modern Kings, Bishops, and Nobility of *England*, and of most other Countries in *Europe*, &c. lying in the Drawers, and not fix'd in any Books, as Hundreds of others are.

Sir Robert Cotton had also a due regard to Decency in the disposition of his Manuscripts; placing the Head of one of the twelve *Roman Cæsars* over every Set of Shelves, which gave the Name to that Set, adding the Heads of *Cleopatra* and *Agrippina*, after *Domitian*: So that there are fourteen such Sets. Besides the Heads, which seem to be copied from the Antique Statues, 'tis adorn'd with Pictures, viz. Sir Robert Cotton, Sir Thomas and Sir John; Judge Dodderige, Sir Henry Spelman, Mr. Tho. Allen, John Buchanan, Mr. Cambden, Sir William Dugdale, Dr. Tho. James, Mr. William Lambard, and Mr. John Speed, to mention the old Alter-pièce, anciently belonging to *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*; with other ancient and some choice Pictures in the House.

To make his Library a Compleat Magazine of Antiquities, Sir Robert Cotton procured also many of the *Roman Latens Tutelar Gods, Weapons*, &c. and a very fine Set of Coins, *Roman British and Saxon*; a guess at which may be made by a view of *Speed's Chronicle*, wherein all the Coins and Seals were taken from the Originals still extant in this small but Noble Library.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the rest of His Majesty's Dominions, &c.

Of Jersey and Garnsey.

THE next and nearest are His Majesty's two small Islands of *Jersey* and *Garnsey*, lying near the Coast of *France*, with *Jethou*, *Alderney* and *Serke*, being the only Remains of the Kingdom of *Normandy*, now in His Majesty's Possession; in each of which the *French Tongue* is generally retained.

[*Jersey*.] *Jersey*, the biggest of the two, tho' not above 40 Miles in Circumference, is a most fertile Soil, producing all kinds of Grain, and several sorts of good Fruit, especially Apples, of which they make great quantities of Cider: 'Tis well stock'd with Cattel, particularly Sheep, furnishing the Inhabitants with great store of fine Wool, which employs most of the poor in making Stockings, which in time of Peace were chiefly sent over into *France*, their nearest Mar-

[*Civil Government*.] For the Civil Government of this Island, the Principal Magistrate is the Bailiff, now Sir *Charles de la Motte*, Baronet, who is of Royal Nomination; and with twelve Jurats, chosen by the People, administers Justice, and determines all Causes within the same, Treason only excepted. Appeals may be brought before the Council-Board in matters of Civil Property above the value of 300 Livres.

There are here several Seigneuries, or Royal Fiefs; the chief whereof is *St. Ouen*, belonging to the said Sir *Charles de la Motte*, and therefore commonly called Monsieur de *St. Ouen*.

The present Governor is the Right Honourable Lieutenant General *Lumley*; the Lieutenant Governor, Lieutenant Colonel *Callier*.

[*Garnsey*.] The Island of *Garnsey* lying about 20 Miles distant from the former, is well defended with Rocks, as that of *Jersey* is, and is not much less in space, but is somewhat inferior in the richness of the Soil, which has this rare quality, that it nourishes no venomous Creature in it; both of them are furnished with great variety of Fish. There are four Parishes in the Island, the first of which is *St. Peter*, which is a very convenient and safe Harbour for Shipping; upon the *Peer*, which is curiously paved, is the usual Market of the Inhabitants of the Town.

There are two Royal Fiefs, or *Seigneuries* in this Island, be-
of the Crown in Fealty and Homage, viz. *Anneville*, by Ma-
dam d' *Anneville*, Relick of *Charles Andros*, Esq; late Lieutena-
Bayliff; and *Sammars* by Sir *Edmond Andros* the *Bayliff*. The
Right Honourable General *Churchil* is His Majesty's Go-
vernor here; the Lieutenant Governor is Sir *Edmond Andros*, Knt. since the late Revolution, and in time of War, there
has been generally a Regiment of Foot quarter'd in the Two
Islands, which is now commanded by Lieutenant General
Henry Mordaunt.

The Civil Government is like that of *Jersey*, managed by
Bayliff of Royal Nomination, and Twelve *Jurors* of popular
Election; And the Inhabitants have the same Liberty of Ap-
peal to the King and Council.

The End of the First Part.

A
DESCRIPTION
OF
SCOTLAND
In GENERAL.

CHAP. I.

Its Name, Climate, Dimensions and Division.

THE Ancient Monks, who relish'd no Antiquities but what were Fabulous, derive the Name *Scot* from one *Scotta*, Daughter of *Pharaoh* King of *Egypt*, Married to *Gathelus*, Son of *Cecrops*, King of *Athens* : It is most probable, that *Scot* and *Scythian* are derivable from the same Root : From something analogous to the *Saxon Scytan*, which signifies to *Shoot*, in which Exercise all these Northern Nations were Excellent. This is certain, that the Names of *Scot* and *Scotland*, were at first only proper to those People, who in their Language call themselves *Albanians* still ; such as the *Scotogones* mention'd by *Seneca*, and *Scoto-deni* by *Ptolemy*, which

(by a Corruption usual in MSS. where the Initial Letters of Sentences were left out at first, and never filled up afterwards) now read *Ottodeni*, who call'd their Country *Albin*, which Name is retained to this Day, for that Part of *Scotland* which is call'd *Braid-Albin*: These *Scots* were first planted in *Ireland*, whence from them was called *Scotia*, *Scotland*, as *Orosius* and *Claudian* acquaint us, and as the *Scottish Annals* manifest; for there were Settlements of *Scots* in *Britain*, antecedent to their Settlement in *Ireland*, from whence they made frequent IncurSIONS; but they do not seem to have been thoroughly fixed there, till after the Decay of the *Roman Empire*, when the *Saxons* had conquer'd the Southern Part of *Britain*, which they call'd *England*. The Habitations of these *Scots* were among the *Picts*, but not being able to continue there, they returned home again into *Ireland*. But they did not stay there very long; for the *Saxons* having begun with the *Britains*, and made some Progress in Conquering the Southern Parts, were resolved to push on towards the North, and there came a fresh Body of them out of *Germany*, in several Vessels which they called *Geolas* or *Keels*, over *Edinburgh Firth* and possess themselves of a good part of the Low-Lands of *Scotland*, as far as the Confines of the *Picts*: These compos'd the Part of the Kingdom of the *Northumbrians*, which was then call'd *Bernicia*; which putting the *Picts* into apparent Danger, they invited over from *Ireland* a Colony of the *Scots*, with whom they had had a League for many Ages, to their Assistance, who accordingly came again into *Britain*, about the Year 550, under the Conduct of *Fergus* the Son of *Erc*, who was the first of his Race that reigned in *Scotland*, and erected his Kingdom in *Dalriada*, (the Inhabitants of which *Bede* calls *Dalreudini*) which, as the most excellent Archbishop *Usher* conjectures, contain'd *Caitire*, *Knapdale*, *Lorn*, *Argile*, and *Braid-Albin*, with some of the Neighbouring Islands. This Country they held long time very peaceably; till differing with the *Picts* about the Year 850, they conquer'd all in their Possession on the North of *Graham's Dyke*; and about the Year 900, got the rest of the Country, and totally subdued the Old Extraprovincial *Britons* or *Picts*, who till then were Sovereigns of a good Part of the Island; so that now a great People in *Britain*, being call'd by the same Name that those were in *Ireland*, to distinguish them from the other, these being call'd *Scots*, those in *Ireland* were call'd the *Irish Scots*, or *Irish*, without any Addition: And the Island where they inhabited, being sufficiently known by its ancient Name of *Jerne*, *Erin*, or *Ireland*, its Inhabitants began to lose the Name of *Scots*, by which they had been call'd for many Ages; and the Name of *Scotland* came in time to be appropriated to the North Part of *Britain*, and so continued till the Year of May, 1707. at which time, according to the Treaty for uniting *England* and *Scotland*, those Names were thenceforward

be sunk into the common Appellation of *Great-Britain*; which the King *James I.* upon his Accession to the Crown of *England*, endeavour'd to introduce, yet it could never gain Ground at home, especially in the *South*, how current soever it has been abroad.

Climate.] The most Southerly Part of *Scotland*, about *Whithorn*, is situate in 54 d. and 54 m. of *Latitude*; and in *Longitude*, 5 d. 40 m. The Northermost Part about *Dungsby-Head*, is in 58 d. 32 m. of *Latitude*, and 17 d. 50 m. of *Longitude*.

Dimensions.] *Scotland*, from the *Mull of Galloway* in the South to *Dungsby-Head* in the East Point of *Cathness* in the North, is about 250 Miles long, and between *Buchaness* on the East Sea, and *Ardnamurchan* Point on the West, is 150 Miles broad; and yet no Part of it is Fifty Miles from the Sea.

Division.] During the *Roman* Times, all below *Edinburgh* was possess'd by them, and what lay more Northwards, by the *Provincial Britains*, or *Picts*. The *Roman* Part was particularly call'd *Valentia*, towards the latter end of their Government. The *Picts* afterwards had the whole till the *Saxon* Invasion, which was in the beginning of the VIth Century: Upon the Saxons seizing the East Lowlands, the Scots were call'd in, who possess'd *Dalrieda*, so that then there were three Kingdoms in Scotland, *Bernicia*, *Dalrieda*, and that of the *Picts*. The Saxons kept their Portion, till they were weakned by the *Danes*, which made them a Prey to the Scots; who by degrees, partly by War, and partly by Agreement, became Masters of all Scotland. Their great Division was into *Highlands* and *Lowlands*, and into the Northern and Southern Regions, with respect of the River *Tay*; besides a great many Islands lying round about the Kingdom. The Number of Parishes in *Scotland* are

Christianity.] The Inhabitants of *North-Britain*, were converted to the Christian Religion very early, by *Britains* that were Subjects of the *Roman* Empire, but what Progress Christianity then made is uncertain. *St. Patrick* is esteemed to have been the first Bishop of the Scots, rather than *Palladius*, who was in the first Year of his Mission into *Britain*, being unable to do any good upon that then unciviliz'd Nation: *St. Patrick* was sent by Pope *Celestin* for that purpose; and the Conversion that he wrought, as very Learned Men suppose, was not from the *Pelagian* Heresy, but from downright *Gentilism*. The Church of *Rome* had not yet impos'd new Articles of Faith upon other Churches; but afterwards, when they came to make great Innovations, which the *Britains* and *Scots* refused to submit to, they were shut out of her Communion, and call'd the *Schismatics* of *Britain* and *Ireland*. However, keeping the Schism upon those that were the Cause of it, they continued Communion with each other, and kept their Religion

the same in most Points, as it was anciently in the *Pur*
Roman Church.

CHAP. II.

*A Description of the several Shires, or Counties
 Scotland, Alphabetically Digested; with the Names
 of the Sheriffs.*

Scotland is divided according to its Temporal Jurisdiction,
 to 31 Shires or Counties, and 2 Stuartries.

1. Shire of Aberdeen.

So call'd from the Chief Burgh in it; contains the Count
 of *Marre, Fourmantcen, Garioch, Strathbogie*, and that Part
Euchan which lies South to the Water of *Eugie*. It's about
 Miles long, and 28 broad. The Inhabitants are generally Ci
 and Polite. Here they find a spotted sort of *Marble*, and mu
Slate, and in the Waters are taken an incredible Number of *S*
mons, to the great Advantage of the Country; besides abu
 dance of *Pearls*, some very big and of a fine Colour. They ha
Deer in great abundance; and *Eagles* make their Nests upon t
 Rocks of *Pennan*. The Chief Cities are *Old* and *New Aberde*
 which are about a Mile asunder. *New Aberdeen* is the Capital
 Head-Burgh of the *Sheriffdoms* of *Aberdeen*, where Causes are try
 and exceeds all the Cities of the North of Scotland in Bigne
 Commerce, and Beauty; the Air is wholsome, and the Inha
 tants well educated. The Houses are generally four Stories hig
 and having Orchards behind them, make the City at a Distan
 to appear like a Wood. There is also a Free-School-Hou
 founded by *Dr. Dune*, having one Master, and three Ushers:
Musick-School, an *Alms-House*, and three Hospitals, founde
 by several Persons. This Town had formerly a *Mint*, as appea
 by Silver Coins stamp'd there, upon the Reverse whereof t
 Name of this Town was inscrib'd, which are still preserv'd in t
 Closets of the Curious. At the West End of the City is a lit
 round Hill, where breaks out a Fountain of clear Water; and
 the middle another Spring bubbles up, call'd the *Aberdenian Spa*
 coming near the Spaw-Water in the Bishoprick of *Liege* both
 Taste and Quality. Besides *Aberdeen*, *Kintor* is a Burgh-Roy
 upon the *Don*, which gives Title to the Earl of *Kintor*: And
verurie, the Title of this Earl's Eldest Son, erected into a Burg
 Royal by *K. Rob. Bruce*. On the South side of the Water of *Eug*
 stands *Peterhead*, with a Road that will contain 100 Sail of Ship

at this Place 'tis High-Water when the Moon is directly
 uth. In many Places of this Shire are great Stones plac'd in
 Circle, and one of the greatest in the middle towards the
 uth, which seem to have been Places of *Worship* in the Times
 Heathenism. The Drooping-Cave of *Slains* is very remarka-
 e, of the petrified Substance whereof they make excellent
 me. Old *Aberdeen* was the Bishop's Seat, and has a *Cathedral*
 urch commonly call'd *St. Machars*; large and stately, built by
 eral Bishops of this See. The Windows of the Church, where-
 is a fine Monument of Bishop *Elphinston* the Founder, were
 rmerly very remarkable for their painted Glass; and some-
 ing of their ancient Splendor still remains. In the Steeple,
 sides other Bells, there are two of an extraordinary Bigness.
 r is an Inland Country, 60 Miles long. Upon the Bank of
 e *Don* stands *Kildrummy* the ancient Seat of the Earl of *Marr*.
 atholgy was formerly the Seat of the Earl of *Athol*; now the
 ief Residence of the Marquis of *Huntley*, who by King *James*
 II. was made Duke of *Gordon*. This Sheriffship is in the
 ng's Gift.

Other Seats in *Aberdeenshire*.] *Inverugie*, Earl of *Marischal's*.
Gib-Hall, Earl of *Kintor's*. *Pitligo*, Lord *Pitligo's*. *Kairn-*
g, Colonel *Buchan's*. *Dalgety*, Earl of *Errol's*. *Abnin*, Earl of
Abnin's. *Muckwall*, Lord *Frazer's*. *Pitmeddens*, Sir *Alexander Seton's*,
 onet. *Knockhall*, *Woodny*, Esq;. *Drum*, *Irwin*, Esq;. *Cragywar*,
 William *Forbes's*. *Foveran*, *Forbes*, Bart. *Munimusk*, *Forbes*, Baro-
 Castle *Forbes*, Lord *Forbes's*. *Crathes*, Sir *Thomas Burnet of Leys*,
 Frendraught, Lord Viscount *Frendraught's*. *Philorth*, Lord
 Stuart's. *Fetterneir*, *Lefly* of *Bolquhines*, alias Count *Lefly's*, now in
 rmany. *Fyvie*, Earl of *Dumfermling's*. *Tyri*, Hugh *Frasier's*.

2. Shire of *Aire*

Derives its Name from *Aire*, the Head-Burgh of the Shire ;
 which is a little Mart and a well known Port upon a River of
 the same Name, situate in a sandy Plain, yet has pleasant and
 fruitful Fields, with Greens, which afford a pleasant Prospect
 in Winter and Summer. The Country generally produces
 a good store of Corn and Grass; is very populous, and the Inha-
 bitants are exceeding industrious. Between the Town and the
 River *Cromwell* built a Citadel, which was well Fortified with a
 Rampart and a Stone Wall; it was demolish'd at the Restoration, and
 now only some Houses are standing, and some Angles of the
 Ramparts. By the King's Patent, *Aire* is the Sheriff's Seat, and
 the Country of 32 Miles extent under its Jurisdiction. This
 County contains the three great Baileries of Scotland, *Carrick*,
Kilbrannoch, and *Cunningham*. *Carrick* is a Country fruitful in Pastures,
 and abundantly furnish'd with Commodities by Sea and Land.
 Robert *Bruce*, that famous King of Scotland, was Earl of *Carrick*.
 It is a plentiful Country and well inhabited. It is divided in-
 to three Parts, *King-Kyle*, and *Kyle-Stuart*; of the first the *Campbels* of *Lou-*
dun

Loudun were the Heritable Sheriffs; of the other, the *Wallace Craigie*; but both the Sheriffships are now united in the Earl of *Loudun*. The Earl of *Cassilis* is Heritable Bailiff of *Carrick*, the Earl of *Eglington* of *Cunningham*. *Cunningham* signifies *King's Habitation*, whence we may guess at the Beauty of its situation. Not far from *Ardraffan* in this County is *Loudun* imbrued with the Blood of the *Norwegians* by King *Alexander*. *Loudun* is situated in *Cunningham*, and in that District is the Seat of the Earl of *Loudun*. The Earl of *Stairs*, and the *Wallace* famous formerly for their Bravery, in Defence of their Country's Liberty, have their Seats in *Kyle*. Upon the Water of *Aire* there are many pleasant Seats, encompass'd with Woods and Groves, and the River abounds with Salmon and Trouts. At the Place where the little River of *Kyle* falls into the Water of *Aire*, stands *Sundroun*, the Seat of the Lord *Earbheart*. Ten Miles North of *Aire* Town stands *Kincaise*, which always was, and is, a Place of Retirement for Leprous Persons: A Mile beyond that is *Munckton-Castle*, a pleasant Seat belonging to *William Bailie*, Esq; about two Miles from hence in the Sea, is *Lady-Isle* where is great Plenty of Rabbits and Fowl, but there are no Inhabitants.

Other Seats in the Shire of *Aire*.] *Cassilis*, Earl of *Cassilis*'s. *Eglington*, Earl of *Eglington*'s. *Kilburn* and *Rowallen*, Earl of *Glasgow*'s. *Leif-noris*, the Countess of *Dumfries*'s. *Kilburny*, Viscount *Garnock*'s. The Cove, Sir *Archibald Kennedy* of *Collean*. *Craigy*, Sir *Thomas Wallace*'s, Bar. *Kilkarren*, Sir *John Ferguson*'s, Bar. *Auchincloss*, Earl of *Dundonald*'s. *Garvan-Mains*, Sir *Thomas Kennedy*'s. *Stair*, Earl of *Stair*'s. *Bargany*, Lord *Bargany*'s. *Blairquhan*, Sir *Adam Whitford*, Bar. *Blair*, *William Blair*'s of that Ilk. *Entarkin*, *Cunningham*, *Gadgirth*, *Chambers*, *Caprington*, belonging to the *Cunninghams*. *Adamton* to the *Blairs*; *Crosbey* to the *Fullerton*'s; *Kilmarnock* gives the Title of Earl of *Kilmarnock* to the Family of *Boyd*, which is an ancient Family in Scotland. *Oucheltree*, Sir *John Cockran*'s. And *Hazelhead*, *Francis Montgomery*'s, Esq;. This Sheriffship is in the King's Gift.

3. Shire of Argyle

Comprehends *Argyle*, *Lorn*, *Kintyre*, *Cowal*, *Knapdale*; and the *West-Isles* of *Ilay*, *Jura*, *Mul*, *Islcolmkil*, *Wyft*, *Teriff*, *Coll*, and *Lismore*. Here the Dukes of *Argyle*, have *Jura Regalia*. The Family of the *Campbells*, of which they are the Head, has great Authority and Interest over this whole Shire, deriving their Pedigree from the ancient Kings of *Argyle*, from whom by a long Series of Descents, they claim their Original; their Surname is taken from the Castle of *Campbell*; they were advanced to the Title of Earls by King *James II.* of Scotland; to the Title of Marquis, by King *Charles I.* and to that of Duke, by King *William III.* Of old the Representatives of this Family were Justices General of Scotland; and as yet retain the Power of Justiciaries of this Shire,

Shire, and are Heritable Great-Masters of the King's House-
 hold. This County had formerly two Sherifffdoms, *Argyle* and
Perth, but now they are united into one, which comprehends
Knapdale, *Askeodnish*, and *Comel*, in which is *Denoun*, for-
 merly the Bishop of *Argyle*'s Seat, *Lorn*, and others already
 named. It joins to *Perthshire* on the East, on the North-East to
Argyllshire, on the North-west to the *Isles*, and on the South to
 the *Irish Sea*. 'Tis about Sixscore Miles in Length, and in Breadth
 forty Miles. The Sea, in many Places, runs a great way up in-
 to the Land, in long Bays, which they call *Loughs*. The Tract
 properly call'd *Argyle*, lies between *Loch-fyne*, wherein is a great
 Herring-Fishery, and *Loch-aw*, a fresh Water *Loch*, 24 Miles long
 and broad. The whole Shire is Mountainous and the Inhabi-
 tants who speak *Irish*, i. e. the ancient *Scottish*, live chiefly by
 Hunting and Fishing. *Lorn* lies somewhat higher towards the
 North, a Country producing the best *Barley*; divided by *Loch-le-*
arn, a vast Lake, upon which stands *Bergonum*, a Castle, wherein
 the Courts of Justice were anciently kept. Its Stewards in the
 last Age, were the Lords of *Lorn*, but by a Female-Heir it came
 to the Earl of *Argyle*, whose Eldest Sons, before they were made
 Dukes, were Viscounts *Lorn*. *Kintyre*, the Southermost Division
 of this Shire, is above 30 Miles long, and 8 or 9 broad; 'tis a
 Country very fruitful, and well inhabited both by *Low-Landers*
 and *High-Landers*. *Campbelton*, a Royal Burgh, is in this Divi-
 sion, where is a safe Harbour for Ships, having an Island in the
 Mouth of the Bay.

The chiefeft Royal Burgh in the whole Shire is *Inveraray*, the
 Seat of the Duke of *Argyle*. It stands in *Lorn*, and is commen-
 ded for a very beautiful Place; being adorn'd with a large Ca-
 stle and fine Parks, and seated upon *Loch-fyne*, a River as large
 as the *Thames*. The Duke of *Argyle* is Hereditary Sheriff.

Other Seats in *Argyllshire*.] *Lochgaer*, Sir James Campbells of
Auchinbreck-Castle. *Kilburn*, Earl of *Braid-Albin*'s. The Castle
Dunstaff, formerly a Seat of the Kings; where many *Scottish*
 Kings are bury'd: It now belongs to the Duke of *Argyle*, and
 is govern'd by a Heritable Captain under his Grace.

4. Shire of *Bamff*

Is so denominated from *Bamff*, a Burgh-Royal, seated at the
 Mouth of *Doverne* in the *Boyne*, where the Sheriff holds his
 Courts. The adjacent Country is very fertile, and the *Salmon-*
Fishing very advantageous. In Length from West to East, it's
 about 32 Miles, and the Breadth about 30. In *Balvenie* is found
 the Stone of which *Allom* is made; and in the Country of *Boyne*,
 great Quarries of spotted *Marble* have been lately discover'd.
 The Country is generally well furnish'd with Grass and Corn;
 and comprehends that Part of *Buchan* which lies North of the
 River *Eugie*, with the Countries of *Strathdoverne*, *Boyne*, *Enzie*,
Strathbuck, and *Balvenie*. *Bamff*, shews the Ruins of an old
 Castle,

Castle, near which is the Abby of *Deer*, which appertain to the *Cistercian* Monks, and was founded by *William Cumin*, of *Buchan*.

Seats in Bamffshire.] *Gordon-Castle*, Duke of *Gordon's*. *len* and *Deskford*, Earl of *Seafeld's*. *Indruer*, Lord *Bamff's*. *of Boyne*, *Ogilvy* of *Boyne's*. *Berkenboyne*, Sir *James Abercrombie*. *Park*, Sir *John Gordon's*. *Durn*, Sir *James Dunbarr's*. *Ferg*, Sir *Alexander Ogilvy's*, a Lord of the Session. *Rothermay*, *don's*. *Pittendrich*, Lord *Oliphant's*. *Kinardie*, *Donalson's*. *Grant*, the Laird of *Grant's*. *Crombie*, *Duff's*. *Brasco*, *Du*. *Glassaugh*, *Abercromby's*. *Ballendallack*, *Grant's* of that *Ilk*. *ren*, *Grant's* of that *Ilk*. *Torsken*, *Gordon's*. *Skieth*, *Abercrombie*. *Kinminnity*, *Sutherland's*. *Glengerack*, *Gordon's*. *Mepen*, *Abercrombie's*. *Buckie*, *Gordon's*. *Raness*, *Hay's* of *Raynes*. *Abercrombie*. *Gordon's*. *Bognie*, *Morison's*.

5. Shire of Berwick.

This Sheriffdom is divided into three Parts, the *Merse*, *Lammermoore*, and *Lauderdale*; it is about 20 Miles in Length, 14 in Breadth. The *Merse* or *Merch* is so call'd from its Situation; it being a *March* or *Border* Country, between *Scotland* and *England*; formerly this Country lay open to all the Inroads made by both Nations, upon one another. Upon the Union of the Crowns, they felt the Blessings of Peace, and by the Union of the Kingdoms, they with the rest of the Borderers are secured for ever with the rest of the *Island*. In this small Territory there are several notable Towns. *Lauder*, a Royal Burgh and Seat of the Commissariat. *Greenlaw*, a Burgh of Regality, and chief Burgh of the Shire, belonging to the Earl of *Marchmont*. *Cockburn-Path*, a Post-Stage belonging to Sir *James Hall* of *Dunfermline*. *Coldstream* Town, once a Monastery, now belonging to the Earls of *Hume* and *Haddington*. *Dunee*, a Burgh of Regality, the best Market for Cattle in all *Scotland*. *Ayr*, a famous Sea-Port Town, and more famous for being the first Title of the Duke of *Marlborough*. *Coldington*, once a famous Nunnery, and afterwards a Priory. *Hume-Castle* and *Fast-Castle* are both Seats, belonging to the Earls of *Hume*, who are hereditary Sheriffs of this County.

Other Seats in Berwickshire.] *Lauder-Castle*, the Earl of *Lauderdale's*. *Polwart-Castle*, Earl of *Marchmont's*. *Blackader*, Sir *John Hume's*. *Mellerston*, George *Baillie* of *Jerviswood*. *Harden*, Sir *William Hog's*. *Allenbank*, Sir *Robert Stuart's*. *Nisbet*, Carr's. *Cavers*. *Lanton*, *Cockburn's* of *Lanton*, Bar. *Mertin*, Robert *Scott* of *Harden*. *Hirsel*, Earl of *Hume's*.

6. Shire of Buthe, or Bute, or Boot.

A small Island, near the Coast of *Argyle*, about 10 Miles long and one broad, is so call'd from *Bute*, a Religious House founded by one *Brendanus*; it is a Shrievalty by it self, and has a Sheriff of the Family of the *Stuarts*, who has under his Jurisdiction

Island of *Glotta* or *Arran*; the Earldom whereof, is enjoyed by the Family of the *Hamiltons*, of which, *James Duke of Hamilton* is now the Head. In the Island of *Bute* stands the Castle of *Rothesay*, which gives the Title of *Duke* to the Eldest Son of the King of *Scotland*, who is born *Prince of Scotland*, *Duke of Rothesay*, and High Steward of *Scotland*, ever since King *Robert Bruce* invested his Eldest Son *David* with that Title, who was the first Duke in *Scotland*, that was honoured with the Stile of *Duke*. These Islands are tolerably fertile, and their Produce is of the same Nature with that of the other *Western Islands*. *Stuart* of *Bute*, is the chief Proprietor and Heretable Coroner of the Island; *Rosa* is his Seat. *Ballantine* has another Seat at *Rothesay*; and *Stuart of Ascog* another. Near *Bute* are two small Islands, call'd great and little *Cumbrays*, the Property of the Duke of *Glasgow*. *Arran* is bigger than *Bute*, 24 Miles from South to North, and 7 Miles from East to West. It almost wholly belongs to the Duke of *Hamilton*, who has a pleasant Summer Seat at *Brodict-Castle*, and a Forest in the Island, in which there are usually about 400 Head of *Deer*. The People, who speak *Irish*, are *Protestants*; and are still composed of several Tribes or Clans. The most Ancient is *Mc Lewis* (i. e. Sons of *Lewis*) who own themselves to be of *French* Parentage. In *English*, they are called *Fullerton*, and are *Lairds* of *Kirk-Michel*, where they reside. There are also several other smaller Islands in the same Bay, under the Jurisdiction of the Sheriff of *Bute*. By the Act of Union of *Scotland* and *England*, *Bute* is joined with *Caithness*, in sending Representatives to the Parliament of Great Britain; and the first Turn is adjudg'd to *Bute*. *Stuart* Earl of *Bute* is Hereditary Sheriff.

7 Shire of *Caithness*

Lies far North, butting upon the Eastern and Northern Sea, full of Creeks and Inlets for the Sea, which runs in many places far within the Land. *Week* a Royal Burgh, is the Residence of the Sheriff or his Officer. The Inhabitants of this Province, who are but few, subsist chiefly upon Grazing and raising of Cattle, Oats, and Barley, and Fishing. *Girneg*, the Seat of the Earl of *Caithness*, is the principal Seat in the Country. The Earl of *Braid-Albain* is Hereditary Sheriff.

Other Seats in *Caithness* (Shire.) *Thurso-Castle*, Earl of *Caithness*. *Dunrobin*, Earl of *Sutherland's*. *Dunbeath*, Sir *William Sinclair's* of *May*. *Skelbo*, Lord *Duffus's*. *Murkle*, Earl of *Caithness's*.

8. Shire of *Clackmannan*

Is part of *Fife*, so called from *Clackmannan* the Head Burgh; is bounded to the North by the *Orchill Hills*, to the South by the *Firth of Forth*, to the East by part of *Perthshire*, and to the West by part of *Sterlingshire*. 'Tis about 8 Miles in length, and 4 Miles in Breadth, where broadest. The Country is plain, and Soil fertile: Most of it is fit for Pasture; what is below the *Orchill*

chill Hills, bears Corn very well. About *Alloway* and *Clackmannan* they have great store of Coal Pits, the Coal whereof, with the Salt, they export in good Quantities. *Bruce* of *Clackmannan* Hereditary Sheriff of this little Shire.

Seats in Clackmannanshire.] *Alloway*, Earl of *Mari* very Beautiful and Pleasant Seat. *Kennet*, Colonel *James Bruce Menstrie*, *Ja. Holburn's*. *Tillibody*, *Alexander Abercromby's*. *Cuttri*, Sir *Robert Stuarts*, Bar. Lord of the Session. *Sanchie*, *John Shaw's*, of *Greenock*. *Forth*, *George Gordon's*.

9. Shire of Cromarty

Is denominated from *Cromarty*, a Royal Burgh, standing in the *Frith* of *Cromarty*, which is 15 Miles long, and in many places 2 Miles Broad : The Entrance of the *Frith* is narrow, when once in, its very safe and easy : The Waters of *Cornel* famous for the *Pearls* found in them. Earl of *Cromarty* is Sheriff and Proprietor of great part of this County, resides at *Tarbat*. This Shire comprehends part of *Rose*, lying upon the South side of *Cromarty Frith*; 'tis in length 50, and in breadth 30 Miles. The Straths or Valleys, upon the Water sides, are full of Woods particularly upon the *Carron*, the Waters of *Braan*, and *Alferig* are great Woods of Firr, and on the Hills, great store of all sorts of Game.

Seats in Cromartysshire.] *Cromarty-Castle*, Sir *Keneth Mackenzie's*. *Castle Leod*, *New Tarbat*, *Castle-haven*, all Three of the Earl of *Cromarty's*, whose Residence is at *Tarbat*, which gives Title to his Eldest Son. *Craighouse*, *Hugh Ross's*, of *Kilravoch*.

10. Shire of Dumbarton, or Dunbarton

So called from *Dunbarton* a Burgh Royal and chief Town in the Shire, comprehends all *Lennox*, bounded on the South by the River *Clyde* and its *Forth*; on the West by *Locklong* and the Water of the same Name, which falleth into it; on the North by the *Grantsbani Hills*, and on the East by the River *Blane*, which divides it from *Sterlingshire* : In length 'tis about 24 Miles, and in breadth about 20; the lower part is very Fertile in Corn, the higher is Hilly, Moorish, and more fit for Pasture. Here are *Loughs* both of Salt and Fresh Water. The greatest of the fresh Water *Loughs*, is *Lough-Lomond*, 24 Miles in length, and 8 in breadth where broadest, and where narrowest but 'tis surrounded with Hills on all sides, except the South, and is full of *Islands*, some of which are cultivated and inhabited. The Country is well furnished with Gentlemen's Houses : Here is *Kilpatrick*, a Regality belonging to the Lord *Blantyre*. The Town of *Dunbarton* is situate in a Plain on the Bank of the River *Levin*, near the place where it comes into *Clyde*, a little below the Castle, excellently fortified by Nature, and owing little to Art. The Privileges of this Town were procured by one of the Countesses of *Lennox* : The Situation of the County is very extraordinary, for where the Waters of *Clyde*

Levin meet, there's a Plain extended the Length of a Mile, the Foot of the neighbouring Hills: And in the Angle, where the Rivers meet, there rises a Rock, with two Tops, the higher of which looks to the West, with a Watch-Tower on the Top of it, having a large Prospect on all sides: The other being a little one lies to the East. Betwixt these two are Steps, hewen out of the Rock, in which but one Person can pass at a time to the upper Part of the Castle. To the South it has a little Descent which embraces the plain ground, so enclosed by Art and Nature, that it furnishes room for several Houses and Gardens. The Harbour is secured by a Fort: The Circumference of the Castle is but small, yet at the Top is a Lake, and several other Springs: In this Castle his Majesty keeps a Garrison, and the Earl of Hay is Governor.

The House of *Lennox* were of a long time Hereditary Sheriffs of this Shire; when the House was extinct by the Death of *Charles*, Duke of *Lennox* in 1672, his Estate in *Scotland* fell to the King by Succession, who gave it to *Charles Lennox* his natural Son, whom he created Duke of *Lennox*.

Sits in *Dumbartonshire*. J *Rose-Neath*, Duke of *Argyle's*. *Loch-Due*, *Callum's* of *Luss*. *Ardkaple*, *Mocanlay's*. Now the Duke of *Montrose* is Hereditary Sheriff of *Lennoxshire*. *Ardcastle*, *Evan Mackanley's*.

11. The Shire of *Dumfries*, with the Stewarty of *Annandale*.

Dumfriesshire comprehends *Annandale* and *Niddisdale*, and takes its Name from *Dumfries* the chief Burgh in the County: It is bounded on the West with *Galloway* and *Kile*, on the East with *Solway Frith* and the Marches of *Scotland* and *England*; on the North with Part of *Clidisdale*, *Twedale*, and *Teviotdale*; and on the South with the *Irish Sea*. From West to South 'tis about 50 Miles long, and in breadth about 34. The Inhabitants are a stout warlike People; and before the Kingdoms were United, they were look'd upon as the Bulwark of the Kingdom. The Soil is generally not so good for Corn as Pasture; so that they deal mostly in Cows and Sheep, which turn considerable Profit. *Annandale* runs in a strait Line from West to East. *Lochmaban*, a Royal Burgh in it, is situate on the South side of the River *Annan*, in the middle of the country; near the Source of which River is *Moffat*, famous for its Medicinal Well. *Annandale* is a Stuartry within the Sheriffdom of *Dumfries*, of which the Marquis of *Annandale* is Hereditary Stuart. Between *Annandale* and *Eskdale* is *Wachopdale*, much of the same Nature as the former. The most ancient Monument thereabouts is *St. Ruth's Church*. Near this Place, the People have a Way of making Salt of Sea-Sand, and the Salt is somewhat bitterish, which probably proceeds from the Nitre

Nitre contain'd in it. Another Branch of *Dumfrieshire* is *disdale*, encompass'd with a Ridge of Hills on all sides; divided into the *Overmard*, containing the Parishes in the bytery of *Penpont*; and the *Neathward*, containing those in the Presbytery of *Dumfries*. Here is *Drumlanrig*, a Seat of Duke of *Queensbury's*; which is very Magnificent, and adorned with stately Avenues, Gardens and Terras Walks. Streets in *Dumfries* are large, and the Church and Castle stately. The Tide flowing up to the Town, makes a Harbour for the Conveniency of Trade; here is also an Exchange for Merchants. The Duke of *Queensbury* is Hereditary Sheriff of this County.

Seats in Annandale.] *Wester-Hall*, Sir John Johnston's. *Leith Hall*, Mr. Robert Johnston's. *Lochwood*, Marquis Annandale's. *Cloakburn*, Sir Thomas Kilpatrick's. *Apple-Grith*, Jarden, Kelburn's. *Sir William Douglass's*. *Springkell*, Sir Patrick Maxwell's. *Maids*, Sir John Caruther's. *Castle-Milk*, Sir John Douglas's. *Black-nick*, Douglas's. *Kelburn*, Thomas Scot's. *Erkleton*, William Elliot's. *Langholm*, Melvin's. *Kameukale*, Thomas Caruther's. *By*, John Caruther's.

12. Shire of *Edinburgh*, or *Mid-Lothian*,

Commonly called *Mid-Lothian*, is the principal Shire of *Lothian*; in length 20 or 21 Miles, in some places 16 or 17 Miles, and in other places not above 5 or 6. On the East side bounded with *East Lothian*, or the Sheriffdom of *Haddington*, 10 Miles together; on the South-East side with the Bailiery of *Lauderdale*, for about 4; on the South with the Sheriffdom of *Tweddale* and *Selkirk*, for about 13 Miles; on the South-West with the Sheriffdom of *Lanerick*, for 6 or 7 Miles; and on the West, for 2 Miles by the said Sheriffdom; on the North-West with *West Lothian*, or the Sheriffdom of *Linlithgow*, for 10 Miles; and on the North with the *Frith* or *Forth*, for the space of 8 Miles. This Tract of Land is abundantly furnish'd with all Necessaries, producing a great deal of Corn of all sorts, affording good Pasture for Cattle. It has much Coal and Limestone, as also a sort of soft black Marble; and some few Mines from *Edinburgh*, near the Water of *Leith*, they have a Copper Mine. The Sheriffdom is in the King's Gift. And as this Country has at present several considerable Houses, where *Hawthornden* is famous for its Caves hewen out of the Rock, and *Reslin* for the great stately Chapel, so it produces several Remains of Antiquity; for near the Town of *Cramond*, where Salmon and several other Fish are taken, many Stones have been dug up with Roman Inscriptions. Also in the Ground of *Inglisforn*, belonging to *Hugh Wallace*, were found 2 Stone parts of a Pillar, upon one of which is a Laurel Crown, upon the other, the longest of the Two, there is on each side the word *man Securis*. The Name of the Emperor is broken off; but

The Progress of the Roman Arms described by Tacitus, it cannot have been set up before the time of Julius Agricola, who conquered this Country for Domitian. These Stones are to be seen in Sir Robert Sibbald's Garden at Edinburgh.

Seats in the Lothian. Halyrood House, the King's Dalrymple, Dutchess of Buccleugh's. Newbottle, Marquis of Lothian's. Dalhousie, Earl of Dalhousie's. Roseberry, Earl of Roseberry's. Borthwick, once Lord Borthwick's, now Sir James Dalrymple's. Rosebery, Sinclar's; descended from Sinclar Earl of Orkney. Cranston, once Lord Cranston's, now John Dalrymple's. Cranston, Mac Gill, Viscount Oxendford's. Prestoun-Hall, Mr. Roden Mackenzie's, a Lord of the Session. Smetoun, Sir James Richardson's. Royston, Earl of Cromarty's. Barnton, Earl of Dalrymple's. Halcoun, Earl of Lauderdale's. Calder, Lord Torphichen's. Arncliffe, Mr. Robert Dundas's, a Lord of the Session; Mackenzie's of Rosshaugh. Pinkie, Marquis of Tweedale's. Dalrymple, Mr. Gibson's. Collington, Sir James Fowles's. Bennington, Sir Robert Chersley's. Melvil-Castle, Lord Ross's. Inch, Sir Alexander Gillmore's. Priestfield, Sir James Dick's. Walmet, Walmet's. Dredon, George Zockhart's of Carnwath. Carbery, Sir Robert Dickson's. Saughon-Hall, Sir James Baird's. Adifon, Mr. Gibson's. Gogar, Sir Andrew Morton's, Bart. Broughton-House, lately Lord Bellenden's; now Sir David Dalrymple's, Bart. His Majesty's Advocate. Stouny-hill, Sir William Sharp's. Good-trees, Sir James Stewart's. Gilmerton, Sir William Barr's. Niddrie, Mr. Mackay's. Edmiston, Mr. Wachop's. Drum, Mr. Sommerville's. Dalrymple, Sir Patrick Nisbet's. Sanchtonchel, Sir James Baird's. Merdoun, James Lewis's. Granton, Sir William Paterson's, Bart. Craigmond, Lord Charles Kerr's. Another Craigmond, Sir John Inglis's, Bart. Cambo, Mr. Meinzie's. Ingliston, Hugh Wallace's. Clifton-Hall, Sir George Wiseheart's, Bart.

13. Shire of Elgin

Takes its Name from Elgin, a Royal Burgh, where are the ruins of an ancient Castle, and one of the most stately Churches in Scotland: It comprehends part of Murray. The Shire of Elgin is bounded upon the North by the Frith and the River Ness, which separates it from Invernessshire; to the East it's separated from Banffshire, by the River Spey: To the South it hath Badenoch, and to the West, part of Lequhaber. The whole Country of Murray, of which this Shire is a Part, is about 30 Miles long, and 10 broad. The Air is very wholesome, and the Climate mild. The Low Country has very much Corn, which is soon ripe; but the High Country is fitter for Pasture. Here are many great Woods of Firr and other Trees, 10 Miles long, with some large Woods of Oak. Elgin gives the Honour of Earl to James Bruce, Earl of Ailsbury. Kinross is very near Elgin; and gives the Title of Baron to the Earls of that Name. James Dunbar of Westfield is Heritable Sheriff of Elgin.

Seats in Elginshire.] *Tornway*, a stately Old Castle, formerly the Seat of *Ranulph* Earl of *Murray*, and now belonging to Earl of the same Name. *Brody*, *Brody's*. *Forres-Castle*, *Dunbar* of *Westfield*, who is Hereditary Constable of it. *Moortown*, *James Calder's*. *Gordonstown*, *Sir — Gordon's*. *Spynic-Castle*, Bishop's House. *Elgin-House*, Lord *Duffe's*. *Castle-Grant*, *Lovic Grant's*. *Innes*, *Sir Henry Innes's*. *Roths*, Earl of *Roths*. *Burgie*, *Lodovic Dunbar's*.

14. Shire of Fife.

An excellent Country, wedged in by the *Forth* and the *Forth* shoots out far to the East. It abounds with Corn and Pasture in some places, with Lead, Ore and Coal; the Seas yield great Quantities of Fish, as well Shell-Fish as others: Near the *Forth* is the Town of *Culross*, which gives the Title of Baron to the Family of *Colvill*; near that is *Kincairdine*, which gives the Title of Earl to the Family of *Bruce* of *Carnock*; in the same County is *Dumfermling*, once a famous Monastery, built by King *Malcolm III.* who was there interred. Upon the same Shore stands *Dysert*, of which *William Murray* of the House of *Tullibardine* first created Earl by King *Charles I.* whose Daughter Heiress, *Elizabeth* Countess of *Dysert*, was Marry'd to *Sir L. Talmach* of *Helmingsham* in *Suffolk*, Baronet, by whom she had the present Earl of *Dysert*. Here also is *St. Andrew's*, the See of the Primate and Metropolitan of all *Scotland*; here is *Comper* a Royal Burgh, where the Sheriff sitteth to administer Justice, upon which Account this Shire is called sometimes the *Shire of Comper*. The Hereditary Sherifdom of this Shire is in the House of *Roths*, the Heirs-Male of which Family failing in the Person of *John Lesly* the late Duke of *Roths*, eldest Daughter *Margaret*, Countess of *Roths*, being Marry'd to *Charles Hamilton*, Earl of *Haddington*, had *John Lord Lesly*, Earl of *Roths*, who succeeded his Mother to the Earldom of *Roths* and the Privileges thereunto belonging.

Seats in Fife.] *Weems*, Earl of *Weems's*. *Lesly*, Earl of *Roths's*. *Melvin*, Earl of *Melvil's*. *Balgony*, Earl of *Leven*. *Denbirsley*, Earl of *Murray's*. *Brunt Island*, *Colin McKinnon*. *Abbot's Hall*, *Ramsay's*. *Raeth*, Lord *Raeth's*; i. e. Earl of *Melvil's* Son. *Dury*, *Alexander Gibson's*. *Belcarras*, Earl of *Balgony's*. *Kelly*, Earl of *Kelly's*. *Anstruther*, *Sir John Anstruther*. *That Ilk*. *Pitfarrel*, *Sir Pet. Hacker's*, Bart. *Balcasky*, *Sir Anstruther's*. *Cambo*, *Sir Alexander Areskin's*. *Lyon K.* at *Allyporth*. *Colvill's*. *Aberdour*, Earl of *Morton's*. *Inverailloch*, *Sir John M'gillcolm's*. *Struthers*, Earl of *Crawford's*. *Chapel Hall*, *Sir Thomas Hope's*, Bart. *Balcolmie*, *Sir William Hope's*. *Lindors*, Lord *Lindor's*. *Holmhead*, *Sir John's*. *Dunbog*, *Sir John's*. *Falkland*, an ancient Seat of the Earl of *Fife*, now the Stewartry belonging to the Crown of which the Duke of *Argyll* is Heritable Keeper. *Lenchers*, Earl of *Sourches's*. *Dysert*,

Clair's. Lundin, Robert Lundin of that Ilk. Balmuto,—Bos-
well's. Aldy,—Mercer's.

15. Shire of Fozfar or Angus.

This Sheriffdom comprehends *Angus*, bounded on the South with the Ocean, and the *Frith of Tay*. Upon the West and North-west 'tis divided from *Perthshire* by a Line 27 Miles long; towards the North, the Ridge of *Binchinnin* Mountains parts it from the *Brae of Marr*; and to the East it's separated from the *Mernes*, by the River *Tarf*, and a Line drawn from it to the River *North Eske*, which to its Mouth continues to divide this Shire from the *Mernes*. 'Tis in Length about 28 Miles, and in Breadth about 20. Here are several Quarries of Free-stone and much Slate, with both which they drive a good Trade. Near the Castle of *Inner Markie* are Lead Mines, and they find great Plenty of Iron Oar near the Wood of *Dalboge*. The higher Ground called the *Brae*, abounds with Red Deer, Fallow Deer, Roebucks and Fowls; and their Salmon Trade turns to a good Account: Near the *Tay's* Mouth is *Dundee*, a Town well frequented, driving a good Foreign Trade, well built, and having a Hospital for the Poor: The Constable of this Town, by a peculiar Privilege, was formerly Standard-bearer to the Kings of Scotland. As it gave the Title of Earl formerly, and Dignity of Constable to the Chief of the *Scrimgers*, so hath it of late afforded the Title of Viscount to the Lord *Dundee*, of the Family of the *Graham's*, who was kill'd in 1689, at the Battel of *Gilliecrankie* in *Athol*. *Brechin* is a considerable Market Town for Salmon, Horses, Oxen and Sheep: It has a stately Bridge over the River *South Eske*, and is famous for a memorable Slaughter of the *Danes* not far from it. In this County it was that the General of the *Danes* was killed by the Valiant *Keith*, who thereupon was advanced to great Honours by King *Malcolm II.* who was in Person at that Battel. Upon the General's Grave, there was a high Stone erected, still called *Camus's* Cross; and about 10 Miles distant from this, is a Cross, erected over the Sepulchre of some of the *Danes* that were killed there. Both these have some Antique Pictures and Letters upon them. *Arbrothock*, corruptly *Arbroth*, is a Royal Burgh, hath a Harbour for Ships, and an Abby endowed formerly with ample Revenues, consecrated to the Honour of *Thomas of Becket* by King *William I.* of Scotland, the Founder, who lies buried there under a stately Monument. The Sheriffdom is in the King's Disposal.

Seats in Fozfarshire.] *Dun, Arskin's* of that Ilk. *Inglismady*, *Falkner's* of *Newton*. *Hetherwick, John Scott's*, Esq;. *Borrowfield*, *Robert Taylor's*, Esq; *Fullerton, John Fullerton* of *Kinabir*, Esq; *Pit-*
arrow, *Sir David Carnegie's*. *Newman's Walls*, *Scot's* of *Logie*.
Galro, Falconer's, Esq; *Brime, Turnbull's* of *Stricathro*. *Edzil*,
Lindsay, Esq; *Old Barr, Robert Young*, Esq; *Corse, Lyon's*. *Mor-*
hee, Graham, Esq; *Logge, Wishart*, Esq; *Balmiquien, Barklay's*.

Kirkcoun-Hill, Ferguson's. Grange, Mr. James Martin's. Achter House, Patrick Lyon's, Esq; Main, David Graham's of Fintri. C. fte Pouri, Pouri, Esq; Lethem, Sir Ja. Wood's of Boditoun. B. toun, Ferguson, Esq; Montrosse, Earl of Middleton's. Craig an Rossie, Scot's of Rossie. Duinald; Robert Scot, Esq; Ulysses Haver Patrick Renny, Esq; Glamis, Earl of Strathmore's. Panmure and Brechin, Earl of Panmure's. Kinaird, Earl of South Esk's. Ethel Earl of North Esk's. Cariston, Stuart's of Gerutully. Fotheringham, Thomas Fotheringham's of Pouri. Inverchartie, John Ogilvie Esq;. Blackness, Sir Alexander Wedbourn, Bart. Cragy, K. Esq;.

16. Shire of Haddington, or Constabery,

Contains *East Lothian*, which like the rest of *Lothian* is a very fine Country. The chief Towns are *Dumbarr*, once a Place of great Strength, remarkable of late for the Victory obtained by *Cromwell* against King *Charles II.* and the Scots who assisted him, 3. September 1650. *Haddington* a Royal Burgh, which gives the Name to this Shire. The Sheriffdom of this Shire is at the King's Disposal, and is now possess'd by the Marquis of *Tweeddale*. Seats in *Haddingtonshire*.] *Tantallan* and *North Berwick*, *St. Hugh Dalrymple's*, Bart. Lord President of the Session. *Dirlton*, *William Nisbet's*. *Yester*, Marquis of *Tweedale's*. *Setoun* and *Wintoun*, Earl of *Wintoun's*. *Keith*, formerly Earl *Mareschal* now Mr. *Hepbourns*. *Salton*, i. e. *Soulizton*, formerly the Seat of the Lord *Sowliz*, afterwards of *Abernethy*, Lord of *Salton* and now Mr. *Fletcher's*. *Byars*, Earl of *Hopton's*. *Fountain-Hall*, Sir *John Lauder's*, Bart. one of the Lords of Session. *Pencailand*, *James Hamilton's*, one of the Clerks of Session. *Gilmerston*, Sir *Francis Kinloch*, Bart. *Preston-Grange*, *William Morrison Benfson*——*Hepburn's*. *Lockend*, *George Warrender's*. *Elphinstoun*, late Lord *Elphinstoun's*, now Lord *Primrose's*. *Harmingston*, *Matthew Sinclair's*. *Hauls*, once *Hepbourn* Earl of *Bothwell* now Sir *David Dalrymple's*, Bart. *Liddington*, Lord *Blancir's*. *Dunglas*, Sir *James Hall's*. *Orminston*, *Adam Cockburn's*, late Lord Justice Clerk. *Stevenston*, Sir *Robert Sinclair's* of *Stevinston*. *Tinmingham* Earl of *Haddington's*. *Broxmouth*, Duke of *Roxburgh's*. *Newbaith*, Sir *William Baird's*. *Whittingham*, Viscount *Kingston's*. *Bancrif*, Lord *Bibank's*. *Beil*, Lord *Belhaven's*. *Gofford*, Sir *Peter Halket Wederbourn's*, Bart. *Balgown*, Sir *George Swittie's*. *Humby*, *David Hepburn's*. *Clerkington*, Mr. *Cockburn's*. *Colston*, Mr. *Brown's*.

17. Shire of Inverness,

Comprehends a Part of *Murray*, *Loquhabir*, *Badinock*, and some other little Countries; 'tis bounded on the South by the *Brac* of *Marr* and *Arbol*, on the West by the *Western Sea*; on the North by *Ross*, and on the East by Part of *Murray Frith*. The length of *Loquhabir* from *Inverlockee* to *Inverness*, in a strait Line, is 50 Miles. It has Plenty of Iron Ore, great Woods of Fir, with

with some large ones of Oak. *Inverness* is the Head Town, where the Sheriff keeps his Court; it is commodiously seated upon *Loughness*, which renders it convenient for Trade. The *Lough* is 24 Miles long; the Water thereof is almost always warm, and all the Year long is never so cold as to freeze; nay, in the sharpest Winter, if Cakes of Ice are thrown into it, they will be quickly thaw'd by the Warmth of its Waters. *Badenoch*, which is Part of this Shire, abounds with Deer and many other Conveniences; and *Loquhabir* is a very pleasant Country, and for Multitude of Fish, both salt and fresh, scarce any Country in Scotland can compare with it.

Badenoch, *Loquhabir*, and *Marr*, take up all the Breadth of Scotland, between the *Deucalidonian* Sea and the *German* Ocean. The Sheriffship is at the King's Disposal. The present Sheriff is *Londonick Grant* of that Ilk.

Seats in *Invernessshire*.] *Ruthven*, Duke of Gordon's. Castle of *Inverness*, the King's; and the Duke of Gordon Heretable Keeper. *Lovat*, *Bewlie*, and *Castle-Dounie*, Lord *Lovat*'s. *Colloidin*, and *Bouchrew*, *Forbes*'s, Esq.; *Castle-Hill*, *Cuthbert*'s, Esq.; *Citadel* of *Inverness*, *Duff*'s of *Drummure*. *Inches*, *Robertson*'s, Esq.; *Drachies*, *Cuthbert*'s, Esq.; *Castle-Stuart*, Earl of *Murray*'s. *Borlam* and *Rails*, *Mackintosh*'s, Esq.; *Kinchile*, *Mackbave*'s, Esq.; *Albennie*, *Barker*'s, Esq.; *Castle-Spiriton*, *Dunayn*, *Knocknagil*, and *Turbreck*, *Baillie*'s of *Dunawyne*. *Kinmyllies*, *Polson*'s, Sheriff-Depute of *Inverness*. *Muirtoun*, *Chives*'s, Esq.; *Hiltoun*, *Macdonald*'s, Esq.; *Knockfin*, *Chisolin*'s Esq.; *Muncack*, *Frazer*'s of *Streichan*. *Erbiles*, *Chisolin*'s of that Ilk. *Stroway*, *Frazer*'s, Esq.; *Urquhart-Castle*, *Grant*'s of that Ilk. *Invermoristoun-Castle*, *Grant*'s of *Glenmoristoun*. *Glengarie*, *Macdonald*'s, Esq.; *Letter-Finlay*, *Macmartin*'s, Esq.; *Erchet*, *Frazer*'s, Esq.; *Foyers*, *Frazer*'s, Esq.; *Faralin*, *Frazer*'s, Esq.; *Aberarder*, *Mackintosh*'s, Esq.; *Dumnaglass*, *Mackilbrae*'s, Esq.; *Tordarroch*, *Dunachtoun*, *Dalcrass*, and *Isle* of *Moy*, *Mackintosh*'s of that Ilk. *Deviot*, *Mackintosh*'s, Esq.; *Fannellan*, *Frazer*'s of *Kinneiries*. *Termit*, *Mackintosh*'s, Esq.; *Wisterleys*, *Schaw*'s, Esq.; *Cluny*, *Macpherson*'s, Esq.; *Slate*, Sir *Donald Macdonald*'s, Bart. *Merkinsb*, *Ross*'s, Esq.; *Davash-phour*, *Baillie*'s, Esq.; *Davah-garioch*, *Maclean*'s, Esq.; *Connadge*, *Mackintosh*'s, Esq.; *Holm*, *Mackintosh*'s, Esq.; *Doun*, *Grant*'s of *Rothimuccus*. *Balspuk*, *Mackintosh*'s, Esq.; *Lochyeall*, Sir *Ewn Cameron*'s, Bart. *Dunvegan*, *Macdonald*'s, of that Ilk. *Moidart*, Captain of *Clanronald*'s. *Stratofidel*, *Mackinnon*'s of that Ilk. *Culduthal*, *Frazer*'s, Esq.; *Kerlocky*, *Mackintosh*'s, Esq.; *Far*, *Mackintosh*'s, Esq.; *Lentron*, *Maclean*'s, Esq.; *Rislick*, *Frazer*'s, Esq.; *Dumballoch*, *Frazer*'s, Esq.; *Bellaadrum*, *Frazer*'s, Esq.

18. Shire of Kincardin.

So called from the ancient Town of *Kincardin*, includes the little Province, bounded by the *German* Ocean on the East;

East; on the South by the River *North-Eske*; on the West by the *Grainsbane-Hills*; and on the North with the River *Dun*. It's about 26 Miles in length, and about 20 Miles broad. The Soil rich, and generally level. The most memorable Place it is *Dunotyr*, a Castle situated upon a high and inaccessible Rock, fortify'd with strong Walls and Towers at certain distances; an ancient Seat of the Noble Family of the *Keiths*, who in recompence of their Valour, have been long Hereditary Earls-Marshals of *Scotland*. Upon the Sea-Coasts are several convenient Creeks, and some good Harbours, where *Stone-hive* is one of the best; and for its greater Safety, the Earl-Marshal, who has a *Salmon-Fishing* on the North-side of the Harbour, has rais'd a Peer of *Stone*. Where the Water *Cow* falls into the Sea, stands *Cow*. Beneath the Town are the Ruins of a Castle, built, as 'tis said, by *Malcolm Kenmore*, who made the Town a Free Burgh. On the Lands of *Arbuthnot* and *Redelock*, are some Trenches to be seen, cast up by the *Danes* at one of their Invasions made upon those Parts, and round the Hill of *Urie* is a deep Ditch, where the Scots Encamp'd. *Dunotyr-Castle* stands upon a Rock, wash'd by the Sea on three Sides, and join'd to the Land only by a narrow Neck.

Seats in Kincardineshire.] Castle of *Dunotyr* and *Feterber*, Earl of Marshal's. *Arbuthnot*, Viscount of *Arbuthnot's*. *Halkertoun*, Lord *Halkertoun's*. *Balmain* and *Fasque*, Sir *David Ramsay's* of *Balmain*, Bart. *Doors*, Sir *Peter Frazer's*, Bart. *Pitfodder*, *Menzie's*, Esq.; *Tillyquhill*, *Douglas's*, Esq.; *Kincausie*, *Irving's*, Esq.; *Elfick*, Sir *Alexander Bannerman's*, Bart. *Muchals*, Sir *Thomas Burnet*, Bart. *Portlethorn*, *Thomson's*, Esq.; *Urie*, *Balclay's*, Esq.; *Glendervie*, *Burnet's*, Esq.; *Mombuddo*, *Burnet's*, Esq.; *Allardice*, *Allardice's* of that ilk. *Halgreen*, *Rait's*, Esq.; *Brothertoun*, Scot's, Esq.; *Benholm*, Scot's, Esq.; *Lawrie*, *Falconer's*, Esq.; *Fesdo*, *Falconer's*, Esq.; *Glenfarquhar*, Sir *Alexander Falconer's*, Bart. *Newtoun* and *Inglismaldie*, *Falconer's* of *Newtoun*. *Crigie*, *Burnet's*, Esq.; *Balfour*, *Forbes's*, Esq.; *Thomson*, *Forbes's*, Esq.; *Pittarrow*, Sir *John Carnegie's*, Bart. *Balnakewin*, *Barclay's*, Esq.; *Ferdon*, *Arbuthnot's*, Esq.; *Barr*, Sir *David Ogilvie's*, Bart. *Knox*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Keith's*. *Balbegno*, *Middletoun's* Esq.; *Fiddes*, *Arbuthnot's*, Esq.; *Comtoun*, Colonel Scot's. *Inchmarlock*, *Douglas's*, Esq.; *Bridgefoot*, *Douglas's*, Esq.; *Caterland*, *Arbuthnot's*, Esq.; *Ritchartoun*, *Ritchard's*, Esq.; *Woodstown*, *Ramsay's*, Esq.; *Neither-Woodstown*, *Turnbul*, Esq.

19. Shire of Kinross

Is a little Tract of Ground, so called from a Town seated in the middle of the Shire, not far from a Lough about four Miles in length, and as many in breadth, which abounds with *Pyke* and *Trouts*, &c. with all sorts of Water-Fowl. It has one *Illan* upon

upon which the Castle stands, and another wherein are to be seen the Ruins of the Priory of *Port Mollock*, which belong'd to the *Augustinian Monks*: 'Tis called *St. Serf's Inch*, and is said to have anciently been the Residence of some of the *Kuldees*. Here *Mary Queen of Scots* was Prisoner. Out of this Lough, flows the Water of *Levin*. Between the Town of *Kinross* and the Lough is a pleasant Plain, where Sir *William Bruce* the Proprietor has built a stately House, which for the Goodness of the Stone, the Curious Architecture, the Gardens and Inclosures, together with the pleasant Prospect of the Lough and the Castle, yields to few Seats in *Britain*. This little Shire was enlarged by Act of Parliament in *K. Charles II*'s Time. Sir *William Bruce*, of *Kinross*, Baronet, is Heretable Sheriff of it.

Seats in *Kinrosshire*.] *Kinross*, *Arnot*, and *Beneath-hill*, Sir *William Bruce's* of *Kinross*, Bart. and Heretable Sheriff. *Burleigh*, Lord *Burleigh's*. *Cleish*, Lord *Colvil's*. *Dowhill*, *Lindsay's*, Esq; *Kirkness*, Sir *Robert Douglas's*. *Aldie*, Sir *Laurence Mercer's* of *Aldie*. *Tillibol*, *Halliday's*, Esq;.

20. Shire of Lanerk,

So called from the Town of *Lanerk*, where the Sheriff keeps his Court; contains *Clidisdale*, bounded on the South with the Stuartry of *Annandale*; on the West, with the Sherifffdom of *Dumfreis*, properly so called; on the North with the Shire of *Dumbarton*; and on the East, with the Shire of *Linlithgow*. 'Tis in length about 40 Miles, in breadth, where broadest, about 24; and where narrowest, 16 Miles. The Country abounds with Coals, Peate, and Lime-stone; but what turns to the greatest Profit, are the Lead-Mines belonging to the Earl of *Hopon*; not far from which (after Rains) the Country-People find Pieces of Gold, some of which are of a considerable Bigness: This seems to be what *Cambden* calls *Craford-Moor*, where they daily dig up *Lapis Lazuli*, with little or no Trouble. *Clydsdale* is divided into Two Parts; *Overward*, in which is the Burgh of *Lanerick*, on the Banks of the *Clyde*; and *Netherward*, where, upon the aforesaid River, stands the Palace and Town of *Hamilton*, a Regality. The latter of these Divisions is hilly, and full of Heaths, and fit for Feeding; the former level and fit for Grain. It's watered with the pleasant River of *Clyde*, which gives Name to the *Dale*. It rises at *Errick-Hill*, and running through the whole Country, glides by many pleasant Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, and several considerable Towns, till it falls into its own *Frith* at *Dumbarton*. The greatest Ornament of these Parts is the Palace of *Hamilton*, the Court whereof is adorned on all sides with very Noble Buildings. It has a magnificent Entrance, a Frontispiece to the East, of excellent Workmanship, and fair large Gardens well furnish'd with Fruit-Trees and Flowers. The Park, famous for its tall

Oaks, is six or seven Miles in Compass, and has the Brook *A* running through it. Near the Palace is the Church, the *Va* whereof is the Burial-Place of the Dukes of *Hamilton*. Upon the North-West Bank of *Clyde* stands *Glasgow*; which in respect of Largeness, Buildings, Trade and Wealth, is the chief City of the Kingdom next to *Edinburgh*. The *Clyde* carries small Vessels up to the very Town; but *New Glasgow*, which stands at the Mouth of the River, is a Haven for Vessels of the largest Size. The greatest Part of the City stands on a Plain, and is almost Four square. The Tolbooth stands in the very middle of it, and is a stately Piece of Building all of hewn Stone; four principal Streets crossing one another, divide the City as it were into four equal Parts. In the upper Part stands the Cathedral Church commonly called *St. Mungo's*, consisting indeed of two Churches one over the other. The Architecture of the Pillars and Towers is said to be very exact and curious. Near the Church stood that which was the Archbishop's Castle, enclosed with a noble Stone-Wall. Nor does this Tract want some Remains of Roman Antiquity; for from *Errick-Stone* in the one end, to *Maul's-Mire* in the other, where it borders upon the Shire of *Renfrew*, there are evident Footsteps of a Roman Causeway or Military way: This in some parts is visible for some Miles together, and the People have a Tradition, that another Roman Street went from *Lanerk* to the Roman Camp near *Falkirk*. In this County there is also another little Water running thro' a Dale called *Duglas-Dale*, not far from the Town of *Lanerick*; where there is an ancient Castle, the Seat of the Earls of *Douglas* and *Angus*; the Heir of whom is since Marquis and Duke of *Douglas*. The Duke of *Hamilton* is Sheriff.

Seats in Lanerkschire.] The Palace of *Hamilton*, Duke of *Hamilton's*. Castle of *Douglas*, Duke of *Douglas's*. Castle of *Crawford*, Earl of *Selkirk's*. *Boghall*, Earl of *Wigtoun's*. Castle of *Bothwell*, Earl of *Forfar's*. *Carmichael* and *Wester-hall*, Earl of *Hyndford's*. *Bonington*, Sir *James Carmichael's*, Bart. *Lamingtoun*, *Baillie's*, Esq;. *Mauldlesley*, *Carmichael's*, Esq;. *Lee*, *Lockhart's*, Esq;. *Castle-Hill*, *Lockhart's*. *Hags*, now *Rose-hall*, Sir *James Hamilton's*, Bart. *Blackwood*, Sir *George Weir*, Bart. *Torrence* and *Glasfoord*, *Stewart's* of *Torrence's*. *Ferm*, Sir *Archibald Fleming's*, Bart. *Possils*, *Forbes's* of *Knapernie*. *Craig*, of *Blantyre*, Lord *Blantyre's*. *Raploch*, *Hamilton's*, Esq;. *Carnwath* and *Coven-*
toun, *Lockhart's* of *Carnwath*, Esq;. *Lockhart's-Hall*, Sir *William Lockhart's* of *Carstairs*, Bart. *Milntoun* and *Halcraig*, Sir *William Gordon's* of *Dalphely*. *Walstoun* and *Edmestoun*, *Baillie's* of *Wal-*
stoun. *Wisthiel*, Sir *Rob. Denholm's*. *Culterallers*, *Alexander Men-*
zie's, Esq;. Advocate. *Wiston* and *Cleghorn*, *Lockhart's*, Esq;. *Culter* and *Gladstones*, Sir *William Menzie's* of *Gladstones*. *Borrow-*
field, *Walkingshaw's*, Esq;. *Newhouses*, Dr. *Brown's* of *Dauphine*. *Stone-Byres*, *Weir's*, Esq;. *White-Castle* and *Perislands*, *Muirhead's*, Esq;.

Auchisfardel, Robert Kennedy's, Esq.; Calderwood, Sir Wil-
 Maxwell's, Bart. Caignethen, Hay's, Esq.; Glaspen, Macmor-
 s, Esq.; Corehouse, Somervel's, Esq.; Casteltoun and Partick,
 William Stuart's of Castle-Milk. Coltness, Sir James Stuart's,
 Wishaw, William Hamilton's, Esq.; Gavin, Hamilton's of
 enson, younger. Cleland, Cleland's of that Ilk. Dalziel,
 milson's, Esq.; Bredisholm, Muirhead's, Esq.; Dalserf and Gar-
 Archibald Hamilton's of Dalserf, Esq.; Advocate. Monkland,
 milson's, Esq.; Ernock, Robertoun's, Esq.; Bedley, Robertoun's,
 Orbistoun, Hamilton's, Esq.; Ross and Brimeltoun, Thomas
 man's, Esq.; Writer to the Signet. Gartness, Russel, Allen-
 Stuart's, Esq.; Shelhill, John Chancellor's, Esq.; Newtown,
 s, Esq.; East-Shiel, Inglis's, Esq.; Lachop, Muirhead's, Esq.;
 froads, Sommervel's, Esq.; Kirkstoun, Lockart's, Esq.; Wicket-
 Lockart's, Esq.; Hardgray, Corbet's, Esq.; Towcorse, Corbet's,
 Carn-Brow, Baillie's, Esq.; Jerviswood, George Baillie's, Esq.;
 waterferm, Hamilton's. Auchinvole, Stark's, Esq.; Daniel Cam-
 of Schawfield's, Esq.; Carfin, Nisbet's, Esq.; Woodhall Craw-
 of Jordan-hill. Westburn, Hamilton's, Esq.; Schawfield, Daniel
 phel's, Esq.; Stobcross, Anderson's, Esq.; Woodside, Cam-
 s, Esq.; Carsbasket, Kincaid's, Esq.; Gilbert field, Cun-
 ghams, Esq.; Murdistoun, Inglis's, Esq.; Garnkirk, Dunlop's, Esq.;
 en, Hamilton's, Esq.; Kinnihill, Wallace's, Esq.; Westhorn, War-
 s, Esq.; Miltoun, Crawford's, Esq.; Fermistoun, Dunwoodie's,
 Kenmuir, Calquhoun's, Esq.; Rabrystoun, Landis's, Esq.;
 rdowie, Wardrop's, Esq.; Steinstoun, Muirhead's, Esq.; Kipbyer,
 wford's, Esq.; Carmyle, Corse's, Esq.; Bogleshole, Bogle's, Esq.;
 chingith, Gray's, Esq.; Auchinearn, Warden's, Esq.; Dalmar-
 Wardrop's, Esq.; Overwood-side, Stirling's, Esq.; Calder,
 ling's, Esq.; Newtown, Gibson's, Esq.; Roch-hill, Pedie's, Esq.;
 the Gowan, Ray's, Esq.; Clinkart-hill, Row's, Esq.; Newtown,
 milson's, Esq.; Park, Baillie's, Esq.; Neils Land, Hamilton's,
 Woodside, John Baillie's, Esq.; Broom-hill, Birnie's, Esq.;
 ale-Gill, Baillie's, Esq.; Tunnochside, Ray's, Esq.; Hairshaw, Cle-
 s, Esq.; Cathkin, Dunlop's, Esq.; Hamilton's Ferm, Bell's, Esq.;
 ktounholm, Montgomery's, Esq.; Kenmure, Corbet's, Esq.; Ken-
 re, Scot's, Esq.; Annistoun, William Carmichael's, Esq.; Advo-
 Chatton-hill, Hamilton's, Esq.; Carse, Weir's, Esq.; Hisle-
 Douglas's, Esq.; Kirroth, Somervel's, Esq.; Piel, Somervel's,
 Greyfoun, Gray's, Esq.; Alton, Hamilton's, Esq.; Park-
 Hamilton's, Esq.; Raith, Hamilton's, Esq.; Boigs, Ha-
 ton's, Esq.; Rough-Soils, Cochran's, Esq.; Ardrrie, Hamilton's,
 Barchie, Baily's, Esq.; Cairn-hill, Moir's, Esq.; Johnstoun,
 y's, Esq.; Bracco, Nasmith's, Esq.; Ravenscraig, Nasmith's,
 Craig, Cochran's, Esq.; Chappel, Miller's, Esq.; Polma-
 Boid's, Esq.; Spittle, Somervel's, Esq.; Elder-Shaw, Hamil-
 s, Esq.

21. Shire of *Linlithgow*, or *Westlothian*.

Takes its Name from *Linlithgow* the head Burgh, and lies to the North the *Forth*; is divided from *Mid-Lothian* towards the South and East by the Rivers *Almond* and *Breichwater*: Towards the North-West it meets with part of *Sterlingshire*; and to the West with part of *Clydsdale*: 'Tis in length 14 Miles, and breadth about Nine. It affords great Plenty of Coal, Lime, and white Salt; and in the Reign of King *James VI.* a Silver Mine was found there, out of which a great quantity of Silver was extracted. The Town of *Linlithgow* is a Royal Burgh, built, and accommodated with Fountains that supply the Inhabitants with Water, and with a stately Town-House for the meeting of the Gentry and Citizens: But its greatest Ornament is the *King's House*, which stands upon a rising Ground, that almost into the middle of the *Lough*, and looks like an Amphitheatre, with something like Terrace Walks, and a Descent from them; but upon the top, where the Castle stands, is a Plain. The Court has Apartments like Towers upon four Corners, and in the midst of it is a stately Fountain adorned with several curious Statues, the Water whereof rises to a good Height. The *Levingstones*, Earls of this Place, are Hereditary Keepers of the Castle, Hereditary Bailiffs of the *King's Castle*, and Hereditary Constables of the *King's Castle*. Near the Palace upon a Level with it, stands a Church, a curious Building of fine Stone. *Torphichen* which is South of *Linlithgow*, was once the Residence of the Knights of *Malta*, but now gives the Title of Lord to the Chief of the Name of *Sandilands*. Near the *Kipps*, South from *Linlithgow*, there is an ancient Altar of great unpolished Stones, commonly called *Arthur's Oven*, and thought by the Learned to be the Temple of *Terminus*, built by the *Romans*; leaning on one another in such a manner, that they mutually support and are supported by each other. Near this Altar are several great Stones, set in a Circle; and upon two adjacent Hills are remains of old Castles with great heaps of Stones and ancient Graves. Hereabouts is also *Levingston*, the ancient Seat of the Lord *Levingston*, now of Sir *James Cunningham*, Bart. Some Miles also to the West of *Queens-ferry* on the Sea-Coast, is *Abercorn Castle*, in which place, as *Bede* tells us, the *Roman Wall* begun: One may trace it along toward *Cariddin*, where a figured Stone is to be seen, and some ancient Medals were found. About a Mile South of *Cariddin* there is a Village which still keeps the remains of the *Old Wall*, and is called from it *Wall-town*. From the Name of the Artificial Mount cast up there, one would believe it to be the very place which *Bede* calls *Penwall-town*. A Tract of the Wall appears in several places between this *Kinneil*, and from thence to *Falkirk*; but of this Wall, more hereafter. *Charles Hope*, Earl of *Hope-town*, is Hereditary Sheriff

this Shire; which Right he enjoys as Proprietor of the Ba-
 of Abercorn.

Sent in Linlithgowshire.] Blackness-Castle, the King's. The
 of Buchan present Governor. Palace of Linlithgow, the
 g's, and the Earl of Linlithgow Heretable Keeper. Kinneil,
 ke of Hamilton's. Abercorn, now Hopetoun-House, Meidhope,
 Nidary, Earl of Hopetoun's. Craigihall, Marquis of Annan-
 s. Caridden, Earl of Dalhousie's. Castle of Bridghouse, Earl
 Linlithgow's. Kirkhill, Earl of Buchan's. Newlistoun, Earl of
 s. Dundas's, Dundas's of that Ilk. Binns, Sir Thomas Dal-
 s, Bart. Livingstoun, Sir James Cunningham's, Bart. Dal-
 y, and Barnbogle, Earl of Roseberry's. Bonhard, and North-
 Cornwall's of Bonhard. East-binning, Robert Stuart's, Esq;
 vocate. West-Binning, Dickson's, Esq;. Stanhill, Dundas's of
 mer, Esq;. Ilisfoun, Earl of Ruthglen's. Housfoun, Sharp's, Esq;.
 dingfoun, Dundas's, Esq;. Philipstoun, John Dundas's, Esq;
 vocate. Wallhouse, Gillon's, Esq;. Barbacklan, Cochran's, Esq;.
 erief, Hamilton's, Esq;. Briestmill, Dundas's, Esq;. Craig-
 John Ewing's, Esq; Writer to the Signet. Ochiltry, and Wry,
 Montgomery's, Esq; Writer to the Signet. Auldcathie, Mont-
 s, Esq;. Todshaugh, Monteith's, Esq;. Holms, Mr. George
 clay's, Minister at Uphall. Duntervie, Durham's, Esq;. Car-
 y, Sinclair's, Esq;. Baberdree, Andr. Marjoribank's, Writer to
 Signet. Kirkfoun, Paterson's, Esq;. Bangour, Hamilton's, Esq;.
 ange, Hamilton's, Esq;. Parkley, Dallas's, Esq;. Kips, Sir
 Sibbald's. West-Port, and Bellside, Hamilton's, Esq;. Leu-
 Dumbar's, Esq;. Caribber, Hay's, Esq;. Woodcokdale, Au-
 lack, Esq;. Bedlormie, and Mortoun, Livingstoun's, Esq;. Kil-
 Campbel's, Esq;. Mortoun, Scot's, Esq;. Polkemmet, Bail-
 s, Esq;. Boghall, Norvel's, Esq;. Hiltly, Seatoun's, Esq;.

22. Shire of Nairn.

So called from Nairn a Royal Burgh, situate upon the Coast
 Murray Frith, where the Water of Nairn runneth into the
 a. It comprehends the West part of Murray, where the Air
 very wholesome, and the Winter mild. The lower part of
 Country bears much Corn which is soon ripe, but the high
 Country is fitter for Pasture. There are many great Woods of
 fir, and other Trees in this Country. Sir Hugh Campbel of
 Adhel is Hereditary Sheriff.

Sent in Nairnshire.] Kilravock and Geddes, Rose's, Esq;.
 Calder, Atherseer, and Moyness, Sir Hugh Campbel's of Calder. Cla-
 Ross's, Esq;. Penick, or Greenhall, Brodie of that Ilk. Both,
 Dumbar's, Esq; Lochloy, Hay's, Esq;. Kinstairie, Sutherland's,
 Esq;. Budzet, Mr. William Dallas, Writer to the Signet.

23. Shire of Peebles, or Tweedale,

To which the Royal Burgh Peebles gives the Name. It is
 ated in a pleasant Plain, on the side of the Tweed, over which
 built a stately Bridge of 5 Arches, and has a fine Church.

This

This Shire is otherwise called *Tweeddale*, from the River which rising at a Place call'd *Tweed's Cross*, runs East the length of the Shire; and for the most part with a rapid Stream 'Tis bounded on the East with *Etrick Forest*, on the South part of the Forest *St. Mary, Lough* and *Annandale*, on the West with the *Overward of Clydsdale*, and on the North with *Caldermoor*, the Head of *North Esk* and *Mid-Lothian*. In length is 26 Miles, and where it's broadest does not exceed 16, in width. There are 17 Parishes that make up a Presbytery, called the Presbytery of *Peebles*. The Country is generally swell'd with Hills, many of which are green and grassy, with pleasant fertile Vallies between; well water'd and adorned with *Germens Houses*. Their Grain is generally Oats and Barley; as for planting, they make but little use of it, except about the Houses of the Gentry. There are in it some Remains of antiquity; the Place call'd *Randall's Trenches*, seems to have been a *Roman Camp*; and a Causeway leads from it half a Mile together to the Town of *Lyne*. The Earl of *March*, formerly to the late Duke of *Queensberry*, is Hereditary Sheriff.

Seats in Peeblesshire. *Nidpath*, Earl of *March's*. *Traquair*, Earl of *Traquair's*. *Dawick*, *Cardon*, and *Posso*, Sir *James Smith's* of *Dawick*, Bart. Advocate. *Blackbarrony*, now *Darnley*, Sir *Alexander Murray's*, Bart. *Burghtown-house*, Sir *David Murray's*, Bart. *Horseburgh* and *Pirn*, *Horseburgh's* of that Ilk. *Kirla*, *David Plenderleth's* of *Blyth*, Esq; Advocate. *Romano*, Doctor *Johnston's*. *Drochlaw-Castle*, Earl of *March's*. *Kirkurd* and *Pulbriugh*, *Geddes's* of *Rahan*. *Haystoun*, *Hay's*, Esq; *Hartue*, *Davidson's*, Esq; *Kilbucko*, *Dickson's*, Esq; *Whitstead*, *Dickson's*, Esq; *Polmude*, *Huntur's*, Esq; *Spittlchaugh*, *Murray's*, Esq; *Cringliffe*, *Murray's*, Esq; *Halmyre*, *Murray's*, Esq; *Barns*, *Burnet's*, Esq; *Cardrona*, *Williamson's*, Esq; *Slipperfield*, *Grahame's*, Esq; *Hardilsope*, *Scot's*, Esq; *Glenkirk*, *Porteous's*, Esq; *Olipher*, *Thomson's*, Esq; *Scotstoun*, *Brown's*, Esq; *Hackshaw*, *Porteous's*, Esq; *Cairnmure*, and *Netherurd*, *Lawson's* of *Cairnmure*. *Carlops*, *Burnet's*, Esq; *Hairuy*, *Chiselm's*, Esq; *Kings-Seat*, Mr. *William Ruffel's*, Minister of *Stobo*. *Winkstoun*, *Little's*, Esq; *Skirlaugh*, *Douglas's*, Esq; *Stonipath*, Mr. *Alexander Walker's*, Minister of *Kirkird*. *Mosphenan*, *Scot's*, Esq; *Kingledoors*, *Tweedy's*, Esq; *Callens*, *Baillie's*, Esq; *Cold Coat*, *Meldrum's*, Esq. *Stuarton*, *Little's*, Esq;

24. Shire of Perth.

So called from *Perth*, (otherwise called *St. Johnstoun*) a Royal Burgh, and Head Town of the County, has *Badenoch* on the North, on the West *Argyleshire*, on the South *Clackmannanshire* and to the East *Angus*. The length from East to West is above 40 Miles, and the breadth about 48. The high Grounds are good Pasture, and the low very fruitful in Corn. This Sheriffdom comprehends *Arbol*, *Gowry*, *Menteith*, *Strathern* and *Braid-Albany*.

is fruitful enough; the Places therein are of little Account, the Earls to whom it has given a Title, have been very memorable. *Strathern*, i. e. the Vale along the *Erne*, seems to have been the *Jerne* of the *Romans* (to which they gave the Epethet of *Julis*) for in it are many *Roman* Camps, one particularly at *Strathern*, the Figure and Description whereof may be seen in the account of the *Thule* of the Ancients, written by Sir *Robert Sibbald*; besides which there is a *Via Militaris*, or *Roman* Highway towards *Perth*. Several *Roman* Medals have also been found here, and of late two *Fibulae* curiously enamell'd with a Sepulchral Stone, the Inscription whereof is given us in the afore said account of *Thule*. The *Ochill* Hills which run along the South side of this Shire abound with Metals and Minerals: Particularly they find good Copper and *Lapis Calaminaris*, and at *Glenelg* they meet with Lead. Here is great want of Coal, but their excellent Peat and the abundance of Wood, supply that defect. *Culross* is seated on a Descent, and its greatest Ornament, is the stately House of the Earl of *Kincardin*, with the Gardens and Terrace-Walks about it, which has a pleasant prospect to the very Mouth of the *Firth*. They have several Seats of the Nobility and Gentry: *Drummond* Castle, formerly the chief Residence of the Earls of *Perth*, Hereditary *Stuarts* of *Strathern*; *Kincardin*, the Duke of *Montrose's*; *Dunkeld*, a very noble Seat, the Duke of *Athol's*; This Territory, as also *Menteith* adjoining, is under the Government of the Barons *Drummond*, Hereditary *Stuarts* of it; *Menteith*, as they say, has its name from the River *Teith*; at *Kil-bridge*, the Earls of *Montrose* have their principal Seat; the ancient Earls of *Menteith* were of that *Ilk*, and sometimes of the Family of *Cumin*, but came into the Family of the *Stuarts*, in the Person of *Robert* Earl of *Fife* and *Monteith*, first Duke of *Albany*; after which it came into the Crown by Forfeiture, and was given to *Maliseus* in exchange for the Earldom of *Strathern*. *Goury* is celebrated for its Corn-Fields and Excellency of its Soil: It lies on the other-side of the *Tay*, being a more Level Country. *Highland-Albin* is the highest Part of *Scotland*, and is inhabited by the Successors of the true Ancient *Scots*; speak *Irish*, and call themselves *Albanach*. They are a People of firm and compact Bodies, of great Strength and swift of Foot; of great Spirits, impatient of Servitude, born as it were for War, not willing to pass by Injuries without receiving Satisfaction. They wear after the manner of the *Irish*, striped Mantles of divers Colours called *Plaids*, with their Hair thick and long; living by Hunting, Fishing and Fowling. In War, their Armour is an Iron Head-piece and a Coat of Mail; their Arms a Bow, Barbed Arrows, and a broad Back-Sword: They are divided into Families, which they call *Clans*; these *Clans* formerly harrassed one another almost perpetually, with Civil Wars within themselves;

selves; to prevent which, a Law was made in 1581, Enact-
that if one of any Clan committed Robbery or Murder,
ever of that Clan should chance to be apprehended, should
pair the Damage or suffer Death. The Duke of Athol is
ruff of Perthshire.

Seats in Perthshire.] Castle of Blair in Athole, Dunkeld
Huntingtoure, D. of Athol's. Arrol, Earl of Northesk's. Castle
Earl of Strathmore's. Drummie, Lord Kinnauld's. Finlaring,
Taymouth, Earl of Broadalbin's. Castle Drummond and Str
Earl of Perth's. Diplin, Keiller, and Coupmalindie, Earl of
noul's. Cardross, Earl of Buchan's. Ballenton, Lord Na
Innerparry, Viscount of Strathallan's. Scoon, Viscount of
mont's. Nairn and Strathurd, Lord Nairn's. Duncrub, Lord
lo's. Aberuthil, and Kilbride, Sir James Campbell's of Aber
Bart. Balmanno, Sir John Hepburn's, alias Murray's, Bart. A
cate. Ardoch, Sir Harry Stirling, Bart. Ecclesmagirdle, and
rie, Carmichael's of Balmedy. Moncrief, Sir Thomas Moncrief
that Ilk, Bart. Elquho, Earl of Weems's. Mecklehoure, Sir La
Mercer of Aldie. Evlick, Sir Alexander Lindsay's, Bart. Mon
and Oughtertyre, Sir Patrick Murray's, Bart. Weem, Sir Alex
Menzies of that Ilk. Valleyfield, Sir Geo. Prestoun, Bart. A
Sir James Ramsey's, Bart. Blairhall, Sir Dougal Stuart, a Lo
the Session. Castle Threapland, or Fingask, Sir David Threap
Bart. Burnbank, Campbell's, Esq;. Glenegies, Hadden's, Esq;
nermay, Drummond's, Esq;. Newtown, Grahame's, Esq;
barny, Craigie's, Esq;. Pitraithly, Oliphant's, Esq;. Inner
Ross's, Esq;. Carpow, Oliphant's, Esq;. Balgonie, Mr. A
Oliphant's, Writer to the Signet. Balgown, and Newto
Blair, Grahame's of Balgown. Abercairny, Murray's, Esq;
Williamstoun, and Wroden, Oliphant's of Gask. Tipperma
Moncrief's, Esq;. Gorthie, Grahame's, Esq;. Delwin, Mr.
Mackenzie's, one of the Principal Clerks of the Session. A
Keir's of Kilmouth. Kilspondie, Austin's, Esq;. Kincardin,
ran's of Ochiltriet. Balthayork, Blair's, Esq;. Kinsawns, B
Esq;. Arblair, Blair's, Esq;. Kethirk, Campbell's, Esq;
zie, Campbell's, Esq;. Fordie, Campbell's, Esq;. Megginsh, D
mond's, Esq;. Orchil, Grahame's, Esq;. Bunzian, Oliphant
Condy. Machany, Drummond's, Esq;. Newtown, Edmiston's,
Lancrick, Hadden's, Esq;. Lence, Buchannan's, Esq;. A
Zeaman's, Esq;. Pitfour, Hay's, Esq;. Colfargy, Moncreif's,
Kirkhill, Nairn's, Esq;. Pathale-House, Oliphant's of Bachil
Kippenross, Pearson's, Esq;. Strowan, Robertson's, Esq;. Str
Murray's, Esq;. Garntully, Stuart's, Esq;. Gaskinhall, and A
nytie. Stuart's of Innernytie. Bordie, Bruce's, Esq;. Albin
Spalding's, Esq;. Fingast, Mackgil, Lady Fingask's. Logyale
Drummond's, Esq;. Glesclune, Blair's, Esq;. Cluny, and C
Ogilvie's, Esq;. Tullifargus, Cruchtown's, Esq;. Ballegerno, G
Esq;. Dron, Fife's, Esq;. Lawristoun, Strackan's, Esq;. L

Esq.; Kilgirstoun, Craigie's, Esq.; Callender, Drum-
 Esq.; Colquhille, Drummond's, Esq.; Killy, Drum-
 Esq.; Strowy, Hay's, Esq.; Bonhard, Grant's, Esq.;
 Smith's, Esq.; Bracco, Grahame's, Esq.; Glendelck,
 Grahame's, Esq.; Gartur, Grahame's, Esq.; Garvock, Grahame's,
 Esq.; Pitcaurus, Grahame's, Esq.; Lyes, Hay's, Esq.; Dollery,
 Esq.; Goierdie, Kinloch's, Esq.; Inchmurray, Murray's,
 Esq.; Muirhouse-Hall, Murray's, Esq.; Inchleshe, Mr. Francis
 Esq.; Culterquhy, Maxtoun's, Esq.; Hill, Miekison's, Esq.;
 Esq.; Milfield's, Esq.; Glenlyon, Menzies's, Esq.; Comerie,
 Esq.; Comerie, Chusty's, Esq.; Shian, Menzies's, Esq.;
 Esq.; Nairn's, Esq.; Coltouchar, Oliphant's, Esq.; Lethnity,
 Esq.; David Ramsay's, Writer to the Signet. Forret and Tillendies,
 Esq.; Lude, Robertson's, Esq.; Fascalley, Robertson's,
 Esq.; Craighall, Rattrey's, Esq.; Ragnagullion, Rattrey's, Esq.;
 Esq.; Sterling's, Esq.; Cammo, and Arthur-stone, Smith's, Esq.;
 Esq.; Sterling's, Esq.; Stenton, Stuart's, Esq.; Balla-
 Esq.; Stuart's, Esq.; Craigtoun, Stuart's, Esq.; Banakillie, Stuart's,
 Esq.;

25. Shire of Renfrew,

Is separated from Dunbartonshire on the West, by the River
 Clyde, which carries up Ships of great Burden Ten Miles within
 the Country: On the East it's join'd by Lanerksshire, and on the
 West and South by the Sherifdom of Aire; it's in Length 20
 Miles, and in Breadth, where broadest, 13, in most places about
 10. That part which is near the Clyde is pleasant and fertile,
 without Mountains, only has some small Risings; but that to
 the South and South-West, is more hilly, barren and moorish.
 This Country is full of Nobility and Gentry, who by frequent
 intermarriages, are most of 'em related to one another. The
 Conveniency of the Frith of Clyde, the Coast whereof is all
 along very safe for Ships to ride in, has caused great Improve-
 ments in these Parts. At the West End of a Fair Bay, stands
 Greenock Town and Castle belonging to Sir William Stuart, Bart.
 where there is a good Road and a Harbour lately fitted up. More
 forward stands Greenock, a well built Town and a good Harbour
 in Hewen Stone, belonging to Sir John Shaw, Bart. one of the
 most considerable upon all that Coast; the chief Seat of the
 Herring-Fishing in the West-Seas, where the Royal Company
 of Fishermen have built a House for the Conveniency of Trade.
 Near this Place is Cramford Dyke, where good Houses are lately
 built; and a little more to the South, New-Work, where the
 Town of Glasgow has built a new Port, and named it Port-Glas-
 gw, with a large Publick House. Here is the Custom-House
 for all this Coast, and the Town of Glasgow has oblig'd the
 Merchants to load and unload here. Ten Miles up the River
 from Port-Glasgow stands Paisly, two Miles from Clyde, formerly
 a very noble Monastery; the Abby and Church, with fair Gar-
 dens

dens and Orchards, and a little Park for Fallow Deer, are enclosed with a Stone-Wall about a Mile in Circuit. At this there is a large Roman Camp, with a *Prætorium* at the West on a Rising ground, upon the Descent whereof the Town *Passey* stands. The *Prætorium* is not large, but has been fortified with Three Fosses and Dykes of Earth, of which much is still remaining, that a Man on Horseback cannot over them. It seems to have included all that Ground which the Town stands upon, and may have been a Mile in compass. When one treads upon the Ground of the *Prætorium*, it gives a Sense as if it were hollow, occasion'd probably by some Vaults underneath, such as are at *Camelon* and *Airdoch*, two others of the Camps. At *Langside* also there is an appearance of an Old Castle on the Top of the Hills. Here the Battle was fought between Queen *Mary* and the Earl of *Murray*, call'd the *Lang-side* Battle. In the Lands of *New-yards*, near *Passey*, there is a remarkable Spring which ebbs and flows with the Tide, though it be on a far higher Ground than any Place where the Tide comes. The Water of the River *Whitecart*, upon which *Passey* stands, is recommended for its Largeness, and the Fineness of the Pearls that are frequently found hereabouts, and three Miles above. They commonly fish for them in Summer-time, and meet with them in the bottom of the Water in a Shell-Fish, which is much bigger than the ordinary Muscell. *Alexander Montgomery*, Earl of *Eglintown*, is Hereditary Sheriff.

Seats in Renfrewshire. Castle-Semple, Lord Semple's. *Park* Cochran, and *Calwall*, Earl of *Dundonald*'s. *Hawkhead*, and *Stirling* Lord Ross's. *Areskin*, the Ancient Seat of the Lord *Archie*, now Lord *Blantyre*'s. *Finlastoun*, Earl of *Glencairn*'s. *Black* *Ardgowan*, and *Castle-Mernis*, Sir *Archibald Stuart*'s of *Black* *Bart.* *Greenock*, Sir *John Schaw*'s, *Bart.* *Castle-Croixstoun*, and *Channon*, once the Duke of *Lennox*'s, now the Duke of *Montrose*. *Bishoptoun*, *Wakingshaw* of that *Ilk.* *Dargavel*, *Maxwell*'s, *Northbar*, *Mac Gilchrist*, Esq; *Houstoun*, Sir *John Houstoun*'s of that *Ilk.* *Southbar*, belonging to *George Maxwell*, an immediate Cadet of the Family of *Niddisale*. *Barochin*, *Flemming*'s, *Third-Part*, Semple's of *Beltrees*. *Cathcart*, Sir *William Semple*'s, *Craigens*, *Cunningham*'s, Esq; *Johnstoun*, *Houstoun*'s, Esq; *Quarrelstoun*, *Houstoun*'s, Esq; *Blackstoun*, *Napier*'s, Esq; *Woodside*, *Crawfurd*'s, Esq; *Jordainhill*, *Crawfurd*'s, Esq; *Housil*, *Dunlop*'s, Esq; *Scotstoun*, *Walckinshaw*'s, Esq; *Overpollock*, Sir *Rob. Pollock*'s of that *Ilk.* *Netherpollock*, Sir *John Maxwell*'s, *Bar.* a Lord of the *Self* *Caldwal*, *Mure*'s, alias *Fairlie*'s, Esq; *Glauderstoun*, *Muir*'s, Esq; *Arkenhead*, *Hamilton*'s, Esq; *Kelly*, Sir *John Maxwell*'s of *Park* *Renfield*, *Campbel*'s of *Blythwood*. *Newlands*, *Dunlop*'s, Esq; *bar*, *Hall*'s, Esq; *Eldorsty*, *Wallace*'s, Esq; *Ferguslie*, *Cochran*'s, Esq; *Fulwood*, *Porterfield*'s, Esq; *Crawfurd*'s *burn*, belonging to *Thos.* *Crawfurd*, Esq; *Dochell*, to *Porterfield* of that *Ilk.* *Selwiland*, to *James* *kingshaw* of that *Ilk.*

26. Shire of Ross.

Is the only County in Scotland, which preserving its Name, reaches from Sea to Sea; where it bears upon the Western Ocean, it's Woody, Mountainous, and abounding with Deer of sorts, and Wild-Fowl: On the other Side it's adorned with Corn-Fields and Pastures, and the People are much more civil. *Tayn*, from which the Shire has sometimes been denominated, and *Dingwall* are in this Shire. *Tayn* stands upon a Rib of the same Name, near 20 Miles long, and is inconvenient for Shipping. This Country has not been long erected into Sheriffdom, and the Sheriffs are nominated by His Majesty. The present Sheriff is *Hugh Ross* of *Kilravock*.

[*Barons in Ross-shire.*] *Braham*, *Daunting Island*, and *Chaney* of *Earl of Seaforth's*. *Coul*, *Kinellan* and *Inverlaol*, *Sir John Mackenzie's*, Bart. *Firndon* and *Pittonaughlie*, *Sir Kinnet Mackenzie's* of *Scatwell*, Bart. *Rosekeen* and *Inverbraike*, *Sir William Gordon's* of *Dalfoley*, Bart. *Feulie*, *Sir Robert Monro's*, Bart. *Tulloch* and *Dalnie*, *Sir Donald Bain's*. *Kinkel* and *Garlock*, *Sir Kenneth Mackenzie's*, Bart. *Dachmaluak*, *Mackenzie's*, Esq.; *Applecroft* and *Tarradel*, *Mackenzie's* of *Applecroft*. *Ardmore* and *Balnagown*, *Sir's*, Esq.; *Innerhassely*, *Ross's*, Esq.; *Culrain*, *Monro's*, Esq.; *Ardmore*, *Monro's*, Esq.; *Aldy*, *Ross's*, Esq.; *Cowlis*, *Ross's* of *Kilravock*. *Reed-Castle*, *Mackenzie's*, Esq.; *Mullochie* and *Kilcorvie*, *Mackenzie's*, Esq.; *Allangrange*, *Mackenzie's*, Esq.; *Suddy*, *Mackenzie's*, Esq.; *Drengie*, *Graham's*, Esq.; *Kilmure*, *Chives's* of *Murdoch*. *Bennetsfield*, *Matthison's*, Esq.; *Belmaduthie* and *Killend*, *Mackenzie's* of *Belmaduthie*. *Ormond* and *Avoth*, *Mackenzie's*, Esq.; *Leslie's* of *Findrassie*, Esq.; *Ord*, *Mackenzie's*, Esq.; *Kinghill*, *Mackenzie's*, Esq.; *Fairburn*, *Mackenzie's*, Esq.; *Scatwell*, *Mackenzie's* of *Tarridon*. *Seafield*, *Frazer's*, Esq.; *Hiltoun*, *Ross's*, Esq.; *Ardulzie*, *Monro's*, Esq.; *Affin* and *Balconie*, *Mackenzie's* of *Inchculter*. *Ardress*, *Mackenzie's*, Esq.; *Kindeast*, *Sir's*, Esq.; *Contouligh*, *Meleed's*, Esq.; *Pitkeary*, *Ross's*, Esq.; *Meleed's*, Esq.; *Duchkairn*, *Mackenzie's*, Esq.; *Kincraig*, *Mackenzie's*, Esq.; *Lynalair*, *Monro's*, Esq.; *Bellen*, *Mackenzie's*, Esq.

27. Shire of Roxburgh.

Roxburgh, sometimes called *Marchidun*, or *Marchmont*, which gives the Title to the *Marchmont Herald*, from its being situated in the *Marches*, was anciently a Royal Burgh: Containing several Parishes and Schools, as appears from the *Cartulary* of *Kelso*; but by reason of the Wars between the Two Nations, the Castle was razed, the Town ruin'd, and its Royalty transmitted to *Jedburgh*, the Chief Royal Burgh of the Shire. The adjacent Territory is the Sheriffdom of the Family of the *Douglases*; and *Roxburgh Town* by the Favour of *James VI.* was made a Barony in the Person of *Robert Kerr*, of the House of *Kerr*, a very Noble and Numerous Family in this

this Tract; the Descendant of which Family, *John Kerr*, of *Roxburgh*, was made a Duke of *Scotland* by Her late Majesty in 1707. for his Great and Eminent Services in promoting Union between the two Kingdoms. This Shire contains *Teviodale*, *Liddisdale*, *Eskaale*, and *Ensdale*, and is in length from *Coldingburn* on the East, to *Annandale* on the West, about 30 Miles and in breadth, from the Border to the *Elaw-Cairn* in *Lauder*, about 14 or 15. Its Soil is good, proper either for *Grass*, *Corn*, and water'd with several Rivulets that run into *Tweed* and *Tweed*. The Lower Grounds abound with *Corn*, especially *Oats*, little inferior to any Shire in *Scotland*, for the Goodness of the Grain; great quantities whereof are carried into *England*. The High-Grounds are furnish'd with excellent *Grass*, produce great store of *Cattle* of all kinds, and of the best Breed in *Scotland*, both for Largeness and Goodness. Here are great Remains of *Roman Antiquities*; such as Footsteps of their Encampments and a Military Way runs from *Hounam* to *Tweed*, call'd, *The Roman Causey*, and by the Vulgar, *The Rugged Causey*. The most eminent Mountains in it are *Cokraw*, from which runs a Tract of Hills Westward, dividing *Scotland* from *England*, which is only passable in some Places. *Roxburghshire*, contains the Regalities of *Jedburgh-Forst*, belonging to the Duke of *Douglas*; *Haw-wick*, belonging to the D. of *Buccleugh*, and *Melrose*, once a very Famous Monastery, belonging to the Earl of *Haddington*. Several Ancient Families of Gentlemen, and of considerable Estates inhabit this County. The Sherifffdom is in the Family of the *Douglasses*. *Archibald Douglas*, Esq; of *Cavers*, who is usually called Sheriff of *Teviodale*, is Hereditary Sheriff. In this Shire are Three Presbyteries, *Jedburgh*, *Kelso*, and *Melrose*. After *Teviodale*, follows *Liddisdale*, where is a High Prospect of an ancient Hermitage, now a very strong Castle belonging to the *Hepburns*, once Earls of *Bothwell*, and long Admirals of *Scotland* by Inheritance. But by a Sister of *James* Earl of *Bothwell*, one of the *Hepburns*, married to *John* Prior of *Coldingham*, a Natural Son of King *James V.* both Title and Estate devolved to his Son *Francis Stuart*, and afterwards forfeited to the Crown. *Eskaale* and *Ensdale*, which are also reckon'd parts of *Roxburghshire*, have little in them worthy Observation.

Seats in Roxburghshire. The *Flores* and *Friers* and *Haldane*, the Duke of *Roxburgh's*. *Braxolin*, *Duchess of Buccleugh's*. *Crailing*, Lord *Cranston's*. *Fernherst*, Lord *Jedburgh's*. *Linsdale*, Duke of *Douglas's*. *Cavers*, *Douglas's* Esq; who is Heritable Sheriff of the Shire. *Stutchell*, Sir *John Pringle*, Baronet. *Markfield*, Sir *William Bennet's* of *Grubset*, Bart. *Kiddel*, Sir *Walter Riddell's* of that Ilk, Bart. *Kingdale*, formerly *Martin* and *Ilk* of *Scotland's* of *Harden*, *Langshaw*, *Bullre's* of *Jerviswood's*, Esq; *Gram*, Sir *John Scot's*, Bart. *Stob*, Sir *Gilbert Eliot's* of *Stob*, Bart. *Minto*, Sir *Gilbert Eliot's*, Bart. a Lord of the Sessions. *Widdie*, *Eliot's*

of Stonadge. *Newtoun*, Sir James Don's, Bart. *Long-Newtoun*, Patrick Scot's, Bart. *Rutherford*, Sir Alexander Don's, Bart. Sir James Scot's, Bart. *Carvers*, Ker's, Esq; *Littledean*, Ker's, Esq; *Sinlaw*, Ker's of Chatto. Park, *Pringle's* of *Clistoun*. *Frog-Ker's*, Esq; *Newtoun*, Ker's, Esq; *Pinnacle*, George Douglass's, Esq; Advocate. *Kippirlaw*, Andrew Ker's, Esq; *Etherston*, Shiels, Esq; *Smelholme*, Don's, Esq; *Gorembery*. *Ilassendein*, Scot's, Esq; *Middlemil*, Eliot's, Esq; *Bonjedburg*, Douglass's, Esq; *Timperdane*, Douglass's, Esq; *Eliot's*, Esq; *Hunthil*, Old Seat of the Lord Rutherford, Esq; *Rutherford's* of that ilk. *Fernington*, Rutherford's, Esq; *Muir-Halburtun's*, Esq; *Ednum*, Edmiston's, Esq; *Falnasch*, Scots, Esq; *Humbleknews*, Gladstones's of that ilk. *Langland's* of that ilk. *Fairnelie*, Rutherford's, Esq; *Abbot Rule*, Ker's, Esq; *Ed-Rutherford's*, Esq. *Senteno*, Scot's, Esq; *Chesters*, Benjamin, Esq; *Mitshels*, Scot's of *Newtoun Well*, Scot's, Esq; *Breeriyards*, Esq; *Whitelaw*, Gladstones's, Esq; *Hartridge*, Esq; *Stuartfield*, Stuart's, Esq; *Borthwickbrae*, Eliot's, Esq; *Har-* *Eliot's*, Esq; *Fotherlie*, Ker's, Esquire.

28. Shire of *Selkirk*,

is otherwise call'd the Sheriffdom of the Forest of *Etterick*, because it was formerly almost wholly cover'd with Woods, which were once well stock'd with Red and Fallow Deer, but are in a great measure destroy'd. It's properly part of *Teviotdale*; on the North it's partly bounded by *Tweedale*, and partly by the Regality of *Stow* in *Mid-Lothian*; on the East and South by the rest of *Teviotdale*, and partly by *Annandale*. The Figure of this Shire is very near a Square, whose side is about 16 Miles long. The Inhabitants have generally strong Bodies, are sober, regular in their Diet, and maintain themselves by raising and feeding of Cattle, in which they have a good Trade with England for their Wool, Sheep and Cows. *John Murray* of *Philiphaugh*, is Hereditary Sheriff.

[Seats in *Selkirkshire*.] *Hangingshaw*, *Murray's* of *Philiphaugh*, Esq; *Headshaw*, Sir Gilbert Elliot's of *Minto*, a Lord of the Sessions. *Whitstead*, Scot's, Esq; *Bucclough's*, Esq; *Bowhill*, John Murray's of *Bowhill*, Lord of the Session. *Todderick*, Scot's, Esq; *Torrowallie*, Prin-

Shire of *Stirling*, or *Stribeling*;

Otherwise call'd *Sterlingshire*, is encompass'd to the West with *Perthshire*, to the East with *Linlithgowshire*, to the South with *Fife*, and the North with the *Forth*; and the River of *Forth*: where 'tis longest, it is about 20 Miles, and where broadest, 12 Miles over. The South part is High, Hilly, somewhat Moorish, and fit for Pasture; but that part which lies upon the *Forth* is very Fertile, and abounds with Coal. *Stirling* is a Royal Burgh, where the Courts are kept. At the Head of the Town stands

stands a well fortified Castle belonging to the Crown, of which the Earl of Marr is Heretable Governor. Not far from the Church are the Houses of the Duke of Argyle, and the Earl of Marr, which are large and noble Buildings. *Kilysyth* is a Burgh Barony, which gives the Title of Viscount to one of the family of *Lewingstone*, who has several Mannors and Lands in the Neighbourhood. *Falkirk*, Famous for a Battel between the English and Scots in the Year 1298, is another Burgh of Burghs, well built upon a rising Ground, much beautify'd with Buildings, by the first Earl of Calender, Brother to the Earl of *Lithgow*, whose Name is *Lewingstone*. *Elphinstone*, anciently call'd *Sabbeg*, but since *Elphinston* and *East-Lothian* pass'd from this Family it has been call'd by the Name of *Elphinstone*, and been the Residence of the Lord of that Name, adorn'd with a large Wood of Firrs, &c. with several other Seats. Near *Sterling* stands the Abbey of *Cambuckeneth*, which belonged formerly to the Augustinian Monks, and was founded by King *David I. Emanuel* was a Novice of the Cistercian Order, Founded by *Malcolm IV.* and situated upon *Evan Water*. The Heir of *Lewingstone*, now Earl of *Lithgow* and *Calender*, is Hereditary Sheriff of this Shire.

Other Seats in *Stirlingshire*.] *Sterling-Castle*, the King's, where the Earl of Marr is Governor. *Calender*, Earl of *Lithgow*'s. *Elphinstoun*, Lord *Elphinstoun*'s. *Mugdock* and *Buchannen*, Duke of *Montrose*. *Gurgennock*, Sir *James Campbell*'s of *Arkinlask*, Bart. *Glero*, Six Miles from *Sterling*'s, Bart. *Bannockburn*, Sir *Hugh Paterson*'s, Bart. *Kerfe*, Sir *Alexander Hope*'s, Bart. *Beircrofts*, *Hamiltoun*'s of *Bangour*. *Airth*, Lord *Elphinstoun*'s, Esq;. *Abbots-Haugh*, *Goodless*'s, Esq;. *Quarrel*, Lord *Elphinstoun*'s, Esq;. *Kinnard*, *Bruce*'s, Esq;. *Stennis*, Sir *William Bruce*'s, Bart. *Torwoonhead* and *Lethem*, Lord *Forrester*'s. *Dunipace*, *Primrose*'s, Esq;. *Halbertshire*, *Sterling*'s, Esq;. *Touch*, *Seaton*'s, Esq;. *Pelmais*, *Murray*'s, Esq;. *Leckee*, *More*'s, Esq;. *Buquhan*, *Cunningham*'s, Esq;. *Parden*, *Westerspolmars*, *Stirling*'s of *Carden*, *Kilcreugh*, *Napier*'s, Esq;. *Balask*, *Buntin*'s, Esq;. *Ballendalloch*, *John Cunningham*'s, Esq;. Writer of the Signet. *Woodhead*, *Lennox*'s, Esq;. *Carnock*, *Nicholsons* Herrington's. *Duntreath*, *Edmonstoun*'s, Esq;. *Cranybarnet*, *Stirling*'s, Esq;. *Calder*, *Stirling*'s of *Keir*. *Drumakil*, *Buchannan*'s, Esq;. *Kilbride*, *Graham*'s, Esq;. *Carbeth*, *Buchannan*'s, Esq;. *Craigihairn*, *Buchannan*'s, Esq;. *Auchmer*, *Buchannan*'s, Esq;. Abbey of *Cambuckeneth*. Sir *John Areskin* of *Alba*. *Woodside*, Sir *Harry Rollo*'s. *Colliam*, *Kilysyth*, the Viscount of *Kilysyth*. *Auchinbole*, *Blair*'s, Esq;. *Seaborn*, *Brown*'s, Esq;. *Auchinreoth*, *Kinkaird*'s, Esq;. *Balquharrage*, *Lindsay*'s, Esq;. *Ballagan*, *Stirling*'s, Esq;. *Bardowy*, *Hamiltoun*'s, Esq;. *Craigallain*, *Brysson*'s, Esq;. *Dashers*, *Leckie*'s, Esq;. *Arnprior*, *Buchannan*'s, Esq;. *Glentorren*, Sir — *Lewingstoun*'s, Bart. *Bantaskine*, *Lewingstoun*'s, Esq;. *Levilands*, *Murray*'s, Esq;. *Levilands*, *Bennet*'s, Esq;. *Powhouse*, *Reil*'s, Esq;. *Craigforth*, *Calender*'s, Esq;. *Kinkard*'s of that Ilk. *Auchinbroig*, *Melachlau*'s, Esq;. *Ballikinn*, *Napier*'s, Esq;. *Cartness* and *Park*, *Girvin*'s of *Drumquhassil*. *Dun*

arm, Craig's, Esq.; Balfunning, Buchanan's, Esq.; Jennerallen, Esq.; Stonehouse, Symson's, Esq.; Orchard-head, Ranking's, Esq.; Banderath, How's, Esq.; Cookspow, Forrester's, Esq.; Nook, Esquire.

30. The Shire of **Sutherland**, which takes in **Strathnabern** also,

Is one of the most Northerly Shires of Scotland, much fitter for Pasture than Corn : It abounds with Hills of White Marble, but is of little Use to the Inhabitants, and less to others, for want of Convenience of Exportation. The **Gordon's**, Earls of **Sutherland**, got this Country erected into a Sheriffdom in 1633. to be hereditary to their own Family, who have likewise Justiciary and Admiralty Jurisdiction. Most of the Heritors of this Shire, hold of the Earls. The Earls, for some time past, have re-assum'd their Ancient Name of **Sutherland**. This Shire is 55 Miles long from East to West, and 22 Miles broad from North to South. **Dornoch** is the chief Seat of the Earl of **Sutherland**, and **Dornoch** in this County is a Royal Burgh : Sometime the Cathedral of the Bishop of **Cathness**.

Seats in Sutherlandshire.] Castle of Dunrobin and Hermisdale, Earl of Sutherland's. Uppart, Sir William Gordon's of Dalsfoly, Bart. Sutherland's, Esq.; Skelbo, the Lord Duffus's. Skibo, Gray's, Esq.; Pulcroffie, Murray's, Esq.; Embo, Sir John Gordon's of Embo, Bart. Evillock, Sutherland's, Esq.; Durness, and Tounghul, the Lord Sutherland's. Bighouse and Kirkcoun, Mac Kay's of Bighouse. Strathae, Mac Kay's, Esq.; Skeire, Mac Kay's, Esq.; Adrachiles and Scourie, Mac Kay's, of Scourie. Kirtainie, Mac Kay's, Esq.; Melney, Mac Kay's, Esq.; Ribigill, Mac Kay's, Esq.; Landwick, Mac Kay's, Esq.; Dunrobin, Mac Kay's, Esq.;

31. Shire of **Wigtown**.

So called from **Wigtown**, the chief Burgh in the County, where the Courts for the Administration of Justice are held, and which gives Title to the **Flemings**, Earls of **Wigtown**; comprehends the West part of **Galloway**. **Galloway** is a Hilly Country, fitter for feeding Cattel than bearing Corn. The Inhabitants follow Fishing, as well in the Sea, as in the Rivers and Loughs, that lie every where under the Hills; in which, about **September**, they catch an incredible Number of excellent Eels, by which they are less Gainers, than by their little Horses, which for the Comeliness of their Bodies, and Hardiness in enduring Labour, are frequently bought up in **England**. **Galloway** had anciently its Princes and Lords, but now is an Earldom in the Family of the **Stuarts**. Sir ——— **Agnew**, of **Lochnaw**, is Hereditary Sheriff of the Shire of **Wigtown**.

Seats in Wigtownshire.] Castle-Kennedy, and Carscreugh, Earl of Stair's. Martin and Monrieth, Sir Alexander Maxwell of Monrieth, Bart. Glassartoun and Clary, the Earl of Galloway's. Garth-land, Mac Dougal's, Esq.; Mocrum, Sir James Dumbars, Bart.

*Sorbie, Colonel Stuart's. Park, Sir Charles Hay's, Bart. Ba
Hamiltoun's, Esq; Logan, Mac Dougal's, Esq; Freugh, Mac
gal's, Esq; Castle-Stuart, Stuart's, Esq; Fisgal, John Stuart
Writer to the Signet. Barnbarrock, Vass's, Esq; Rev
Stuart's, Esq; Tonderghie, Stuart's, Esq; Drummore, Adair's,
Dunskey, Blair's, Esq; Seuchan, Agnew's, Esq; Ganoth, Ca
Carts, Esq; Lockrian, Colonel Agnew's. Wig, Agnew's,
Drummerel, Colran's, Esq; Burghtoun, Murray's, Esq; Cul
Houstoun's, Esq; Craig-office, Nelson's, Esq; Craithlaw, Gordon
Esq; Torhouse, Mac Culloch's, Esq; Aries, Hathorn's, Esq;
ragget, Dalrymple's, Esq; White-Hills, Agnew's, Esq.*

Besides these 31 Sherifffdoms which sent Members to Pa
ment, under that Denomination, there are two Stuartries, w
differ from the Shires only by the Title of the chief Officer,
in the one is called Sheriff, in the other Stuart. These
Kircudbright, and Orkney.

1. Kircudbright.

This Stuartry takes its Name from Kircudbright, a Port-T
and good Harbour in Galloway, situate upon the River Dee
Town which lies as conveniently for Trade, as any one up
that Coast. The Earls of Nithisdale are Heritable Stuarts of
Stuartry.

*Seats in Kircudbright.] Castle of Garlies, Earl of Galloway
Castle of Tarreagles, Earl of Nithisdale's. Castle of Kenmure,
count of Kenmure's. Greenlan, Gordon's, Esq; Balmagie, Mac G
Esq; Carlestoun, Gordon's, Esq; Shirmers, Gordon's, Esq; Ma
Lindsay's, Esq; Carsluith, Brown's, Esq; Orchardtoun, Sir Geo
Maxwell's, Bart. Keltoun, Johnstoun's, Esq; Troquhen, Gordon's, E
Kirkkoirnel, Maxwell's, Esq;*

2. Orkney.

Contains the Isles of Orkney and Schetland. These Islands w
long subject to the Kings of Norway. The last Session of the Sc
rish Parliament, restored the present Earl of Morton to the Cro
Rents, formerly enjoy'd by his Ancestors, but still redeema
by the Crown for the Sum of ; and during his Poss
sion, he is obliged to pay yearly to His Majesty's Treasury 600
Sterling. The Earl of Morton names the Stuart of Orkney a
Schetland; the King has only the Bishop's Rents in those Isles.

The King of Denmark made over Orkney and Schetland to Ki
James VI. by a formal Resignation at his Marriage to the fa
King's Sister, the Princess Anne of Denmark. Of the Inhabit
of these Islands; see afterwards.

*Seats in Orkney and Schetland.] The Castle of Kirkwall,
Palace of Birsay, and the Castle of Naustland, the Earl of Morton
Burray and Cara, Sir James Stewart's of Burray, Bart. Eglish
Sir Alexander Douglass's. Gairsey, Sir William Craigie's. Ersk
Ballentine's of Stenhouse. Melsetter and Snellsetter, Moodie's Esq
Tankerness and Greentoft, Baikie's, Esq; Sandside and Sound, B
channan*

Thomson's, Esq.; Rysay, Sinclair's, Esq.; Newark, Stewart's of Newark, Newark and Burgh, Stuart's of Burgh. Braikness and Scail, Graham's, Esq.; Grenifay and Clestrin, Honyman's, Esq.; Elness, Traill's, Esq.; Gramesball, Graham's, Esq.; Clestrine, Fea's, Esq.; Lapnel's, Elphinstoun's, Esq.; Halcro, Mowat's, Esq.; Gramestoun, Grames, Esq.; The Castle of Scalloway, Earl of Morton's. Quair, Sinclair's, Esq.; Burgh, Sinclair's, Esq.; Soundbrugh, Bruce's, Esq.; House, Sinclair's of Scalloway. Westbore, Mitchel's, Esq.; The Castle of Munes, Bruce's, Esq.; Brigstoun, Stuart's, Esq.; James, Leslie's, Esq.; Brow, Sinclair's, Esq.; Goal, Sinclair's, Esq.; Scalland, Sinclair's, Esq.; Vosegarth, Scot's, Esq.; Olibaire, Cheyne's, Esq.; Mount. Grishall, Dick's of Trackafeld. Busta, Gifford's, Esq.; Wyndhouse, Niven's, Esq.; Sound, Niven's of Scousburgh. Gardy, Henderson's, Esq.; Girlista, Mitchel's, Esq.; Wormedal, Dick's, Esq.; Bradwick, Bruce's, Esq.;

These Shires and Stuartries which are here ranged Alphabetically, were call'd over in the Rolls of Parliament before the Union, in the following Orders.

	Members.		Members.
1 Edinburgh	4	19 Inverness	2
2 E. Haddinton	4	20 Nairn	2
3 Berwick	4	21 Cromertie	2
4 Roxburgh	4	22 Argyle	3
5 Selkirk	2	23 Fife	4
6 Peebles	2	24 Forfar	4
7 Linerik	4	25 Bamff	2
8 Dumfreis	4	26 Kircudbright	2
9 Wigtown	4	27 Sutherland	2
10 Aire	4	28 Caithness	2
11 Dumbarton	2	29 Agin	2
12 Buse	2	30 Orkney	2
13 Renfrew	3	31 Clackmannan	1
14 Striveling	3	32 Ross	2
15 Linlithgow	2	33 Kinross	1
16 Perth	4		
17 Kincardine	2		
18 Aberdeen	4		
			In all 89

The Royal Burghs which sent Commissioners to Parliament, were these.

	Members.		Members.
E Edinburgh	2	Linlithgow	1
P Perth	1	St. Andrews	1
D Dundee	1	Glasgow	1
A Aberdeen	1	Aire	1
S Striveling	1	Haddington	1
			Dysert

Dysert	I	Forfar
Kirkaldie	I	Rothefay
Montrose	I	Nairn
Cowper	I	Forreſs
Anſtruther Eaſter	I	Rutherglin
Dumfreis	I	North Berwick
Inverneſs	I	Anſtruther Weſter
Burnt-Iſland	I	Cullen
Kinghern	I	Lawder
Breichen	I	Kintore
Irwin	I	Annan
Jedburgh	I	Lochmaban
Kircudbright	I	Sanquhar
Wigtown	I	New Galloway
Dunfermling	I	Kilrenny
Pittenweem	I	Fortroſe
Selkirk	I	Dingwall
Dumbarton	I	Dornock
Renfrew	I	Queensferry
Dumbar	I	Inverrary
Lanerk	I	Invernrie
Aberbrothock	I	Week
Elgin	I	Kirkwall
Peebles	I	Inverberry
Crail	I	Stranraver
Tayne	I	Campbeltown
Culroſs	I	
Bamff	I	
Whithern	I	

In all 6

By the Articles of the Union this Number was retrenched and now the Shires and Stuartries return 30 Members, *i. e.* every Shire or Stuartry one Member apiece, except *Bute* and *Cairnmeſs* which return one, and *Bute* is to chuſe fiſt. *Nairn* and *Cromarty* one, *Nairn* having the fiſt Turn. *Clackmannan* and *Kinross* one, *Clackmannan* chuſing fiſt.

The Burghs alſo which ſend 16 Members to the *British* Parliament, are now divided into the following Claſſes. *Edinburgh* One. *Kirkwall*, *Week*, *Dornock*, *Dingwall* and *Tayne*, One. *Forreſs*, *Inverneſs*, *Nairn* and *Forreſs*, One. *Elgin*, *Cullen*, *Bamff*, *Inverrary*, and *Kintore*, One. *Aberdeen*, *Inverberry*, *Montroſe*, *Aberbrothock*, and *Breichen*, One. *Forfar*, *Perth*, *Dundee*, *Coupar*, and *St. Andrews*, One. *Craill*, *Kilrenny*, *Anſtruther Eaſter*, *Anſtruther Weſter*, and *Pittenweem*, One. *Dysert*, *Kirkaldy*, *Kinghern*, and *Burnt-Iſland*, One. *Inverkeithing*, *Dunfermling*, *Queensferry*, *Culroſs* and *Stirling*, One. *Glaſgow*, *Renfrew*, *Rutherglen*, and *Dumbarton* One. *Haddington*, *Dunbarr*, *North-Berwick*, *Lauder*, and *Jedburgh* One. *Selkirk*, *Peebles*, *Linlithgow*, and *Lanerk*, One. *Dumfreis*

Sara

Apulgar, Annan, Lochmahan, and Kircudbright, One. Wigtoun, Galloway, Stranraver, and Whitehern, One. Aire, Forvie, thesay, Campbletoun, and Inverary, One.

The Western Isles of Scotland.

These Islands (call'd by the Ancients *Hebrides*, or *Abuda*) which are very many, and several very large, and well-inhabited, have been known to the World little more than by Name, till very lately: Mr. *Marten* observes, that before him they never had been described by any Man that was a Native of the Country, or had been in all of them. But his Care and Pains has removed that Defect, and we now by his means know as much of them, as of any other Part of His Majesty's Dominions. From him therefore I shall borrow what I have to say of them, and shall keep to his Method in the Naming of them, beginning first with those that lie most Northerly, and so coming down to the South.

Lewis, by the Islanders call'd, *The Long Island*, is 100 Miles long from N. to S. and from 3 to 14 broad from E. to W. it belongs to the Shire of *Ross*, and was once in the Diocese of the same. It does not all go by one Name. The Northern Part, which keeps the Name of *Lewis*, is but 36 Miles long, and 10, in some places 12 Miles broad; it reaches from the North of *Bowlinghead* to the South of *Huffiness*; the Soil generally sandy and fruitful in Barley, Oats and Rye, it bears also Flax and Hemp: With their Oats distilled, the Natives make *Usquebaugh*, which by frequent Distillations becomes excessively strong. There are many convenient Harbours in the Island, which abound with Cod, Herring, and a great Variety of Oysters, Cockles, Mufles, Limpets, and other sorts of Shell-Fish. Whales they have in great Numbers, and of several sorts; the lesser they eat, and find them tolerably wholesome. They have Cows, Horses, Sheep, Goats, and Hogs; their Beef is small, but very tender. Deer are plentiful in the Chase of *Oservaul*, which is 15 Miles round. The Fresh-water Lakes with which the Island abounds, afford Trout, Eels and Salmon; every Lake has a River of its own which runs from thence into the Sea, which in Summer time is stored with Salmon. The Southern Part is named *Harries*, which for Soil and Commodities is much the same with *Lewis*. The Shore on the West-side of the Island is stored with great Variety of curious Shells finely streaked with beautiful Colours. The Ground in *Bernera*, a small Island belonging to *Harries*, is so fertile, that when manured with Sea-weed, which is the great Manure of those Islands, Barley will yield 20, sometimes 30 fold Increase. *Lewis* belongs to the Earl of *Seafort*; and *Harries* to the Laird of *MacLeod*. There are great Numbers of small Islands which depend upon *Lewis* and *Harries*, which add to them severally.

II. *North-Vist* about 9 Miles long from North to South, 30 Miles in Circumference. The West-side is arable and exceedingly fruitful, especially in Barley: It produces also a great quantity of black Cattle and Sheep. It has an excellent Harbour called *Lochmaddy*, in which incredible Quantities of Herrings have been taken within the last 50 Years. Four hundred of Ships have been loaded with Herrings in one Season. King *Charles* the First's Time, a Magazine for Fishing was begun and erected, but the Civil Wars put an end to that design. Other Fish and Fowl are here much the same as those of the other North-western Islands. It has several smaller Islands that belong to it. The Proprietor is Sir *Daniel Macdonald* of *Slate*. The Inhabitants of *Lewis*, *Harries*, and *North-Vist* are all Protestants.

III. *Borera* a small Island very near *North-Vist*, is possessed by Mr. *John Mac Lean*.

IV. *Benbecula*, 2 Miles South of *North-Vist*, is nearly round, 3 Miles in Diameter, and about 10 in Circumference. It produces the same as *North-Vist*. Proprietor *Ranald Macdonald*; Inhabitants all Papists.

V. *South-Vist*, 2 Miles South of *Benbecula*; 21 Miles long and three, in some places 4 Miles broad. Soil fruitful and produces Barley, Rye and Oats plentifully. Lakes full of Trout and Eels. Inhabitants healthy; one Man lately lived 130 Years and retain'd his Appetite and Understanding. The Gaelic Tongue is here spoken in great Perfection. *Alan Mac Donald Moydart*, descended from *Mac Donald* once King of these Islands is Proprietor. He, and most of the Inhabitants are Papists.

VI. *Barray* 2½ Leagues South-West of *South-Vist*, 5 Miles long, 3 broad. In all respects like the Islands which lie North of it. This with several smaller Islands which lie near it belong to *Mac Neil*, who pretends to be the 34th of that Name in Lineal Descent. He holds his Lands in Vassalage of Sir *Daniel Mac Donald* of *Slate*, to whom he pays 40 *l. Scots* per Ann. and a Hawk if desired. He and his Tenants are all Papists; they have a great Reverence to *St. Barr*, who is as they suppose, their tutelary Saint. All those Islands lie in a Row Southwards one from the other, from *Lewis* down to *Barray*.

VII. Between *Harries* and *Ross* lies *Sky*, the Second for greatness of all the Western Islands. It is 40 Miles long, and 20 in some places 30 Miles broad, near a 100 Miles in Circumference. It belongs to the Shire of *Inverness*, from which in the South it is not above 3 Leagues distant, and at the Ferry not a Mile broad, it is Navigable by the largest Ships of War; the Current there is so violent, that no Vessel is able to Sail against it, though the Wind prove never so fair, so that the Tide must always be observed. The way of Ferrying Cows in the narrow Firth call'd the *Kyle*, where the said Tide is so rapid, is thus; the

With about the Cow's lower Jaw, and so bind 5 of them together; after which a Man in the end of a Boat holds the Rith that ties the Foremost, and so rows over, carrying in the space of a few Hours at low Water, 3 or 400 Cows. The Soil fruitful enough in the flat Grounds, and produces those Species, Corn and Cattle plentifully, which are to be found in the other Western Islands. Herring, Cod and Ling are common upon their Coasts, and the Herring in great Abundance; they have many and convenient Harbours for the taking of 'em. The Country is populous, the People handsome and very healthy. It is divided into Three Parts, possess'd by three different Proprietors. Sir Donald Mac Donald, Baronet, first of his Name, either in the Isles or Continent, descended from *Sommerfed*thane of *Argyle*, whose Son *Donald* stiled himself *King of the Isles*, possesses the Southern Part which is called *Slate*, with a good part of the Northern: The *Strath* belongs to *Mac Kinnon*, Head of an ancient Tribe: The North-west is possess'd by *Mac Donald*, Head also of another ancient Family who derives from *Mac Donald*, the *Black Prince of Man*. Almost all the Inhabitants of the Isles are Protestants; none of them possess any Lands.

VIII, and IX. *Bute* and *Arran* both belonging to the Shire of *Argyle*, have been mentioned already.

X. *Islisay* is a large Rock, S. W. of *Arran* 6 Leagues, belonging to the Earl of *Casselles*, who receives by the Produce of Eggs, Fowl, Down and Fish, about 100 Marks Scots yearly from this small Spot of Ground.

XI. *Gigay* lies West of *Cantire*, 4 Miles long, one broad; belongs to the Shire of *Argyle*. Soil good for Pasture and arable. *Mac Neils* are Proprietors: Inhabitants Protestants: Near it is a little Island about a Mile round, belonging to *Mac Ali-Lery* in *Cantire*, of the Tribe of *Mac Donald*.

XII. To the N. W. of *Cantire* lies *Jura*, 24 Miles long, and 7 Miles broad, belonging to the Duke of *Argyle*, and is part of the Shire of *Argyle*. The Ground is fruitful, and lies high especially towards the middle, where two very high Mountains called the *Paps of Jura*, are noted Sea-Marks for a very great way. This is esteemed the wholesomest spot of Ground belonging to the Isle of *Great Britain*. From March to September the Air is perfectly pure. No Epidemical Diseases are ever known here; Gouts, Agues, Consumptions, Palsies, Lethargies, Sicknesses, Coughs, are very rarely heard of; and Madness has never been observed in this Island. When Mr. *Martin* was there, a Woman had dy'd in Child-bed among 'em for 35 Years. It is no wonder then that they live to a very great Age. *Gillouir Mac Grain* (who died about 50 Years ago) kept 180 *Christmasses* in his own House: A Woman in *Scorba*, a small Island just by, lived an 140 Years; and to live 90 or 100 Years was not rare.

The

The Inhabitants, who speak *Irish*, and wear the Plaid and Bannet with the other Islanders, are Protestants.

XIII. About a Mile S. W. of *Jura* lies *Ila* or *Isle*, now remarkable for giving the Title of Earl to Lord *Archibald Campbell* Brother to the Duke of *Argyle*; from S. to N. it is 24 Miles long, and from E. to W. 18. In the Center of this Island lies *Loch Finlagan*, in which lies *Finlagan Island*, formerly the Residence of the *Mac Donalds*, Kings of the Isles, the Ruins whose Houses are still visible. This Island belongs to *Gilbert Campbell of Calder*, Esquire. The Country is indifferently fruitful. It lies lower than *Jura*, and consequently wetter and more unwholsome. The Inhabitants are Protestants.

XIV, XV. Two Leagues N. of *Ila* lies *Oronsay*, which is separated from *Collonsay* only by the Tide of Hood. *Oronsay* is about 4 Miles in Circumference. Soil dry and sandy, yet fruitful in Corn and Grass. It has a Church, Chapel and Monastery built (as is said) by *S. Columba*. Proprietor, *Mac Duffy*. *Collonsay* is from E. to W. 4 Miles long; and above a Mile over. Soil not so fruitful as *Oronsay*. Cattle small. Inhabitants Protestants. Proprietor, Duke of *Argyle*.

XVI. West of *Loquhaber* lies *Mull*, 24 Miles long from E. to West, and about that breadth from North to South. It belongs to the Shire of *Argyle*. The *Mac Leans* were former Proprietors of the greatest Part of the Island, and upon the Forfeiture of *Sir John Mac Lean*, the Duke of *Argyle* got it for Debt owing him by that Family. The Soil is generally fruitful, fit for Pasture and Corn. Inhabitants Protestants.

XVII. *Jona*, an Isle renowned for being the Habitation of *Columba*, that great Apostle of the Northern *Picts*, is a small Island about 2 Miles long, and one Mile over, lying to the West of *Mull*. The *Irish* call it *J. Columkil*, i. e. the Island of *Columba* the Monk. Here is *St. Mary's Church*, formerly the Cathedral of the Bishop of the Isles, a very beautiful, though not a very large Building. *S. Columba* planted here a Monastery and a Nunnery, which continued till the Reformation. This Island was anciently the Burying-place of the Kings of *Scotland*, *Normandy* and *Ireland*, and of all the Heads of Tribes in the Isles and Continent.

XVIII Eight Leagues to the West of *Jona* lies *Tyre-ey*, an Island about 4 Miles long from S. E. to N. W. The Soil is extraordinary fruitful, but lying low the People are not very healthy. Inhabitants Protestants; and as part of *Mac Lean's* Estate, it now belongs to the Duke of *Argyle*.

XIX. *Coll* lies half a League E. N. E. of *Tyre-ey*: It is 10 Miles long, and 3 broad. They have a Notion here, that *Tyre-ey* breeds more Women than Men, and *Coll* more Men than Women; that so these two Islands may People one another with

the Assistance of their Neighbours. *Mac Lean* of *Coll* is Proprietor. Inhabitants Protestants.

XX. *Rum* lies 4 Leagues South of *Sky*: It is 5 Miles long from S. to N. and 3 from S. to W. Country fruitful, especially in Fish and Fowl. *Mac Lean* of *Coll* is Proprietor. Inhabitants Protestants.

XXI. South-West of *Rum* lies *Muck* a small Island, 4 Miles about, which has nothing particular different from its Neighbours.

XXII. Half a Mile from *Rum* lies *Cannay*, 2 Miles long from South to North, and 1 Mile from East to West. In the North end of this Island there is a Hill that disorders the Needle to that degree, that when *Mr. Marten* laid the Compass on a stony ground near it, he found that after the Needle had turn'd round swiftly several times, at last it settled due East. *Alan Mac Donald* is Proprietor. Inhabitants Papists.

XXIII. *Egg* lies South of *Sky* 4 Leagues, 3 Miles long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ Mile broad, and about 9 Miles round. Soil indifferent good for Pasture and Tillage. Inhabitants Papists, and bigotted in their way. Proprietors *Alan Mac Donald* of *Moydart*, and *Alan Mac Donald* of *Moron*.

XXIV. The remotest of all the N. W. Islands of Scotland is *Hirt* or *Kilda*. It is faced all round with a steep Rock, except a Bay at South-East, which is not a Harbour fit for a Vessel, so that there is no landing but in a Calm, and that by Climbing. The Soil is not unfruitful, especially of Barley which is the largest in the Western Isles. There are about 27 Families in the Island, who live chiefly upon Fish and Fowl, and the Eggs of their Sea Fowl, of which they have incredible Quantities. The Inhabitants who are Protestants are very sincere kind People, separated from the World, of which they know little and less; truly religious, and every way what we may imagine the Inhabitants of the old World to have been, before the Arts of Luxury got footing amongst Mankind. They pay a small Homage to the *Mac Leods*, a Cadet of which Family comes sometimes to receive his Tribute, which is paid in Down, Wool, Butter, Cheese, Cows, Horses, Fowl, Oil and Barley. Money they have none, nor do they know the use of it.

The Number of the People in these Islands, are computed at 1000. The natural Ports which they abound with, and the great, and indeed the almost incredible Quantity of Herring, Cod and Ling, with which their Coasts swarm, together with the natural Fertility of the Soil of most of them, and the Industry and natural Sagacity of the Inhabitants, are great Encouragements to set up a Fishery among 'em. The blessed Union which the late auspicious Reign produced, will without doubt, be felt among these innocent and diligent People in a short time; and since they only want to be set a-work, we ought not

not to think so ill of the present Generation, as to imagine they will neglect to do it. One wonderful Qualification to some of these Islanders are possess'd of, ought not to be overlooked. It is too well attested to be called in Question, though if it were not so, no Man without Folly could believe it; it is, the *Second Sight*. It is a Faculty of seeing absent Persons and Things to come, represented to their Imaginations as if they were actually visible and present. Thus if a Man is to die, his Image shall appear in its natural and distinct Shape in a Shroud to one that perhaps never saw his Face, and some time after the Man whose Image so appears shall die. This Quality of *Second Sight* is not Hereditary, the Person who has it cannot exert it at pleasure, nor can he communicate it to another, but it comes of it self, and exercises it self wholly against the Will and often, especially in young Seers, to the great Trouble and Consternation of those whom it possesses. Observation teaches you to judge of those Visions; and they are scarce ever known to fail.

The Islands of Orkney, or the Orcades.

THIS Collection of Islands in our Tongue is called the *Islands of Orkney*, and by the *Latins* both Ancient and Modern *Orcades*. They lie in *Longitude* 22 d. 11 m. *Latitude* 59 d. 2 m. The longest Day is 18 Hours and some odd Minutes: The Winters, as in most small Islands, and indeed always near the Sea, are generally more subject to Rain than Snow: The Frost and Snow does not continue long, but the Wind is very boisterous; and it rains sometimes not by Drops but by Spouts of Water, as if the whole Clouds fell at once.

Hightland-Firth, which divides the Southermost Island from *Caithness*, is in breadth about 12 Miles. The Islands of Orkney are 26 in Number, which are Inhabited, viz. *South Ronaldsay* (which in the *Danish* Tongue signifies Island) *Swinna*, *Hoy* and *Waes*, *Burra Lantholm*, *Flotta*, *Faira*, *Carva*, *Gramsoye*, *Pomona* or *Mainland*, *Coppinsoye*, *Shapinsoye*, *Damseg*, *Inhallo*, *Stronsa*, *Papa Stronsa*, *Sanda*, *North Ronaldsa*, *Eda Rousa*, *Wyre*, *Gairisa*, *Egleysa*, *North Faira*, *Westra*, *Papa Westra*; the rest of the Islands are called *Holms* (*Holm* in the old *Norwegian* signifying an Island) and are only used for Pasture; all of them being separated one from another by some narrow Streights. The People in these Islands are generally Civil, Sagacious, Circumspect, piously inclined and given to Hospitality. The Women in these Islands are very handsome, and bring forth Children at a very great Age. One *Margery Bimbister*, in the Parish of *Evie*, was, in the Year 1683, brought to bed of a Male Child, in the 63d Year of her Age. By reason of the Temperance of their Diet, and Whole

ness of the Air, the People usually live very long. Their
 diseases are the *Scurvy*, *Agues*, *Consumptions*, &c. All speak Eng-
 lish after the *Scots* way, with as good an Accent as any in the
 Kingdom; only some of the common People speak a Language
 among themselves, which they call *Norns*, i. e. *Norrana*, or the
Norwegian Tongue, which they learnt from their first Planters
 the *Norwegians*, who peopled these Islands about the time that
 they made their other Settlements in *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*;
 it is, the old *Danish* Tongue, which is still spoken in great
 perfection in *Iseland*, and was spoken by the *Danes* that inva-
 ded *Britain* in the 9th, 10th, and 11th Centuries. Their Coun-
 try is every where enclosed, and without these Enclosures,
 for Sheep and Swine, and most of their Cattle go loose, with-
 out a Herdsman to keep them. The only remarkable Town in
 this Country is *Kirk-wall*, a Royal Borough, long possess'd
 by the *Norwegians*: It is built upon a pleasant Oyse or Inlet of
 the Sea, near the middle of the main Land: Its Streets are
 narrow: It is about a Mile in Length, having a very safe Har-
 bour and Road for Ships. Here is the Seat of Justice: The
 Sheriff, and Commissary, do all keep their several
 Courts in this Place. Here is a publick School for the Teach-
 ing of Grammar, endowed with a competent Salary; and at
 the North-end of the Town is a Fort built by the *English* dur-
 ing *Cromwel's* Usurpation, ditch'd about with a Breast-Work,
 and other Fortifications; on which they have some Cannon
 mounted for the Defence of the Harbour. This Town had been
 made into a free Borough in the time of the *Norwegians*: And
 in 1485. King *James III.* gave them a Charter of Privileges;
 which was Confirmed by King *Charles II.* Anno 1662, and by
 the Parliament at *Edinburgh* 1670. The Cathedral Church is
 dedicated to *St. Magnus*, a *Danish* Saint, stands in *Kirkwall*; it
 was founded by *Rolland*, Earl of *Orkney*; but it has been enlarg'd
 by some of the pious Bishops of that See. It's as beautiful
 a stately Structure as any is in the Kingdom; longer than
 that of *St. Giles's* at *Edinburgh*: The Steeple is very high, and has
 more of as tuneable Bells as has any Cathedral of the Kingdom.
 Besides the Cathedral, there are 31 Churches more in this Coun-
 try, and above 100 ancient Chapels. The *Christian Faith* was
 first promoted in this Country, about the beginning of the
 10th Century, *Eugenius II.* being then King of *Scotland*, at which
 time *Palladius* was sent by Pope *Celestin* to convert that Kingdom.
 The first Planters and Professors of this Country, were the
Norwegians, as the generality of our Historians affirm, who call *Ork-*
Antiquum Pictorum Regnum: And these Verses of the Poet

— Maduerunt Saxone Fuso
 Orcades; incaluit Pictorum sanguine Thule,

do evidently shew, that the *Picts* at that time, were the *Pop-
lers* and *Inhabitants* of these *Northern Isles*.

This Country was anciently govern'd by Kings after
manner of the *Picts*, and other Nations; but by the Injury
Time, and Carelessness of Writers, only two of them are men-
tion'd: One was *Belus* King of *Orkney*, whom *Holinshed* calls
Belus, and *Bothius*, *Balus*. The other King of *Orkney* was *Ca-
Ganus*; he Reign'd in the Time of *Caractacus*, King of the
tains. These Islands continued, in all probability, under
Government of their own Princes; till the utter Subversion
that Kingdom, *A.D.* 839. when *Keneth II.* that Martial King
Scots, subdued these Isles, and added them to his other Do-
nions. But in the Year 1099. the *Norwegians* possessed themselves
of this Country, and held it 164 Years; and then King *Ma-
of Norway* sold it all again to King *Alexander* of *Scotland*,
4000 Marks Sterling, and 100 Marks a Year. *Orkney* being
recover'd from the *Danes* and *Norwegians*, it continued ever
annexed to the Crown of *Scotland*; King *Alexander* giving
Property of it to a Nobleman surname *Speire*, Earl of *Cathness*,
whose Son, *Magnus Speire*, Earl of *Cathness*, *Orkney* and *Schet-
land* was in great Repute in the days of King *Robert Bruce*; but
dying without Heirs Male, his Daughter *Elizabeth Speire*
ceeding him in the Estate, was marry'd to Sir *William Sinclair*
to whom came the Title and Estate; from him it descended
Henry Sinclair, to whom succeeded *William Sinclair*, who
succeeded by his Son *Robert Sinclair*, who being forefaulted
Non-compearance to the Parliament, the Earldom of *Ork-
and Lordship of Schetland* was again annexed to the Crown,
so continued till the Reign of Queen *Mary*, who conferr'd
upon *James Hepburne*, Earl of *Bothwell*, and in order to make
her Husband, created him Duke of *Orkney*; but he dying
basely as he lived, after ten Years Imprisonment in *Denmark*,
Lord *Robert Stewart*, natural Son of King *James V.* was made
Earl of *Orkney*, in August 1581. and he being beheaded, and
Son hang'd, *Orkney* had several Governors till the Year 1649.
at what time *William Douglas*, Earl of *Morton*, procur'd a Warrant
or Mortgage of this Country from King *Charles I.* To him suc-
ceeded his Son *Robert Douglas*, Earl of *Morton*, Anno 1649, who
was succeeded by his Son *Robert*, from whom *Orkney* and *Schet-
land* being redeemed 1669. were all reannexed to the Crown
except the Bishop's Interest. At present *George Hamilton*, Earl
of *Orkney*, Brother to the Duke of *Hamilton*, enjoys the Title
by the Name of *Stuart* of *Orkney*. The King's Exchequer
grants a Lease of it to any that bids highest at a Roup or Out-
When the *Taxmen's* Lease is out, which is commonly in 3 or 4
Years, the Lords of the Treasury Roup it out anew, and he that
gives most his *Taxman* or *Steward* enjoys it during the Lease
Years he takes it for. Under the *Steward* are some Judges of

creation and Appointment called Bayliffs : In every Parish and there is one. Their Office is to oversee the Manners of the inhabitants, to hold Courts, and to determine in Civil Matters, to the Value of 10 *l. Scots* (10 *s. English*) but if the Matter be above, it's referr'd to the Steward or his Deputy. Under and subservient to those Bayliffs are six or seven of the most honest and intelligent Persons within the Parish, called *Law-richtmen*. These in their respective Bounds have the Oversight of the People, in manner of Constables, and they inform the Bayliffs of such Enormities as occasionally happen, which the Bayliff punishes according to the Importance and Circumstances of the Fault ; and if it be above his Limits or the Extent of his Power, he sends the Delinquent to the Seat of Justice, which is held by the Steward or his Deputy. These *Law-richtmen* have a Privilege inherent in their Office, by the Custom of the Country, which is not usual elsewhere ; which is, if there be any Suspicion of Theft, they take some of their Neighbours with them during the Silence of the Night, and make Search for the Theft, which is called *Ransaking*, from *Ransaka*, which is to make Enquiry into the ancient *Danish* ; they search every House they come to, and if the Theft be found, they seize him upon whom it is found, and bring him to the Seat of Justice for Punishment.

The Isles of Schetland.

The Isles of *Schetland*, being part of the Stewartry of *Orkney*, are govern'd either by the Stuart or his Deputy. They are placed by *Ptolomy* in the 63d Degrée from the Equinoctial, between *Orkney* and *Norway* : The nearest Part of the Isles of *Schetland*, is about 80 Miles from *Orkney*, and the Sea between them is very turbulent and stormy. Those that are properly called Isles, are in Number about 46, with 40 Holmes and 30 Rocks, all which are ranked under the general Name of *Schetland*, though each of them has its particular Name. About 26 of 'em only are inhabited ; others though large enough, are only made use of to feed Cattle. Many of the Gentry of the Country have come from *Scotland* and settled here ; but the common People that are Natives, are descended from the *Norwegians*, and speak a corrupt Dialect of the *Norwegian* Tongue. They are generally healthy, commonly living to Five, Six, or Seventy Years of Age. There are many Obelisks still standing, and many old Fabricks, which are said to have been built by the *Picts* ; they are in the Fashion of *Pyramids*, with a winding Pair of Stairs within to the top. Under them they had Cells all vaulted over, and from the top of them they made a Sign by Fire, when they apprehended any imminent Danger. The Ground is clean, and

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the Soil naturally inclines to a sandy Clay. The Produce of the Country is chiefly Fish, Butter, Oil, Wool, Feathers, Bees Tallow, Hides, Stuff, Stockings, Woollen, Gloves and Caters. Here has been at one time in *Brassay-Sound*, 1500 *Sail-Hollanders*, employed about that profitable Fishery, which they make about the *Scotch Islands*. After *Fara*, an Island lying the Midway between *Orkney* and *Schetland*, the first Island that appears is called *Mainland*, as being the largest; it is about 16 Miles in length, and 16 or 18 where broadest. In *Schetland* they have one *Presbytery*, which assembles at *Scalloway*.

The Thule of the Ancients, as describ'd by Sir Robert Sibbald.

Tho' the Ancients were at Variance about the particular Situation of *Thule*, yet they all agreed, that it was somewhere towards the North; many make it to be one of the *British Islands*; and as *Conradus Celtæ* said long ago, it was encompassed with the Isles of *Orkney*, so I have also taken the Liberty to join it to them. *Bechart* observes, that *Thule* in the *Syrac* or *Chaldee*, which is a Dialect of the *Phœnicians*, signifies Darknes. As the Ancients had a mighty Notion of the Darknes of the Regions farthest North. That the *Phœnicians* sailed far beyond the *Mediterranean* is indisputable. It is probable therefore that when they came to Coasts where Fogs were thick, and Nights were long, they might call them by one general Name, *Thule*; which Name the *Greeks*, and from them the *Romans*, not understanding applied to some Island in the most Northerly Part of *Britain*. That the *Roman Thule* must be placed there, will appear evidently from what follows. What *Cæsar* observ'd of the *Ancient Britains*, that they painted their Bodies Blue, and fought with hooked Chariots, *Silius Italicus* affirms of the Inhabitants of *Thule*; and it is plain the Poet could speak only of those whom the *Romans* fought within his time,

*Cæculus haud aliter cum dimicat incola Thules
Agmina falcifero circumvenit æta Corvino.*

Pliny was of the same Opinion, for he treats of *Thule* in the same Chapter with the *British Isles*; and *Tacitus* in his *Life of Agricola*, says, that when the *Roman Navy* sailed about *Britain* despecta est & *Thule*: They saw *Thule* as they sailed by the *Orcades*.

Sir Robert Sibbald thinks that *Ireland* was the first of the *British Isles* that was called *Thule*, as being the first remarkable Island that the *Carthaginians* met with in their Course from *Cádiz* steering to the North, and also because *Statius* calls it *Hesperia*.

for Western) *Thule*. But if *Ireland* was ever called so, that is not the *Thule* which is mentioned by the *Roman* Writers; for the *Romans* never carried their Arms into *Ireland*; and therefore what they say must refer to some *British* Northern Isles, which they invaded under *Agricola*, and which was then possess'd by the *Picts*; whom *Statius* the Poet, who was contemporary with *Domitian*, calls *Caledonians*. *Claudian* does yet more particularly give the Name of *Thule* to the North Part of *Britain*, when he speaks of the great Exploits done there by *Theodosius*, Father of *Theodosius* the Emperor, and Grandfather of *Arcadius* and *Honorius*, whom he makes to Conquer the *Scots* and the Inhabitants of *Thule*, in a cold frosty Country, and the *Moors* in a scorching one; where, by placing the *Moors* and *Britains* as the remotest People then known in their several Parts, he clearly demonstrates that *Thule* must be somewhere near the North Part of the Isle of *Britain*, then inhabited by the *Picts* and *Scots*.

Claudian's Words are these.

Illa Caledoniis posuit qui castra pruinis

Maduerunt Saxone fuso

Orcaes, incaluit PICTORUM SANGUINE THULE,
Scotorum cumulos flevit Glacialis Jerne.

In *Caledonian* Frosts his Tents he pitch'd
When *Orkney* Isles he dy'd with *Saxon* Gore,
Then *THULE* with the *Pictish* Blood grew hot,
Icy Strathern bemoan'd huge Heaps of *Scots*.

Jerne here is *Strathern*, i. e. the Valley of *Ern*; and had its Name from *Ireland*, or *Erin*, from whence these *Scots* came. *Juvenal* also calls it by the same Name, when he says, *Arma quod ultra Litora Juverna promovimus*, in which he alludes to *Agricola's* Conquests; as he does also to the great General's Care to instruct the *Britains* in the *Roman* Arts, in this Verse, *De conducendo loquitur jam Rhetore Thule*; which last Verse demonstrates that *Thule* belong'd to *Britain*, and tho' it was far North, whence it is called *ultima*, yet it could not be beyond that Island, because the *Romans* never carried their Arms any farther. *Jerne* therefore lying upon the West Coast, *Thule* seems to be upon the Eastern, and is most probably what is now called *East Ross*, *Sutherland* and *Caithness*; for there the *Picts*, or as *Silius Italicus* calls them, the Blue Inhabitants of *Thule*, were anciently settled, when the Southern Countries became part of the *Roman* Province. Before that time the *Britains* were all *Picts*, that is, were all Painted, and the *Brigantes* were Blue in *Seneca's* Time. We are sure *Thule* lies far North, *Theodosius* was there; and as he killed the *Scots* in *Jerne*, so he killed the *Picts* in *Thule*. Now *Claudian's Jerne* is not *Ireland*, because we have no Account

that the *Romans* ever carried their Arms into *Ireland*, nor were any *Roman* Antiquities ever found there. Besides, the thick Woods in *Caithness* would appear very dark to Navigators, and so might well deserve the Name of *Thule*; tho' with Sir Robert Sibbald's leave, I rather think that the *Phœnician Thule* was *Ireland*, which was anciently very woody, and consequently very foggy; and that the *Romans* afterwards applied that Name, which they did not thoroughly understand, to the *Pictish* Coast, meaning thereby only an Island, or rather Peninsula, that was very far North, as the first *Thule* was described to be. The Ancient *Norwegians* who sailed round *Britain*, and were Lords of the North and West Isles for some time, called one of the Western Islands *Ilar*, or *Thile*, but which of them, we know not. Of this *Snorro Sturlifson*, the Islandish Historian of *Norway*, who lived 500 Years ago, is a certain Evidence. For in his Account of *Magnus Olafsson*, King of *Norway's* Expedition in the Year 1095, towards the *British* Isles, he says, that King *Magnus* went with a mighty Fleet Westward to the Isles of *Orkney*, which he conquer'd, and placed a Viceroy over them. Then he went to the Southern Isles, *i. e.* the *Hebrides*, which lie S.W. of *Orkney*, where he wasted and burned, and forced the Inhabitants to fly, some into *Scotland*, and some into *Ireland*; That he particularly landed in *Jona*, where he suffer'd no Man to hurt the People of the Church; and from thence went to the Island *Thile*, and from thence to *Satires Mulls*, plundering both the *Scotch* and *Irish* Coasts, all along as he went. This shews what Opinion the ancient *Danes* had of the Situation of *Thule*: And that one of the Western Islands was then so called, is unquestionable. But part of *Norway* is also called *Thulemark*. Were there not therefore anciently more Regions towards the North, than one called by that Name? It is most probable there were. And one may safely affirm, that *Juvenal*, *Statius* and *Claudian*, went no farther than the *North British* Coasts for their *Thule*, where-soever they placed it.

The Roman Wall in Scotland,

The first Occasion of Building the *Roman* Wall, which now goes by the Name of *Graham's Dyke*, was given by *Julius Agricola*, to exclude the *Scotch-Highlanders*; for the Wall being built upon that Isthmus or Neck of Land, betwixt the Rivers *Forth* and *Clyde*, which is not above 16 Miles over, the Enemy was by this means removed as it were into another Island. But here we must not imagine that this Wall was built by *Agricola*, since it is affirmed by no Historian. He contented himself only with placing Garrisons at convenient Distances, that his Forces might easily draw together upon the first Apprehension of Danger.

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The Garifons probably settled by him, for those upon the Wall must necessarily have been settled by others, were, 1. *Coria Damnorum*, which the Neighbours at this Day call *Camelon*; where the Remains of the Fortification are yet to be seen, and a Roman Military Way begins there, and runs to the South. Here also they discover old Vaults, and meet with Roman Coins. The 2d seems to have been about 6 Miles distant to the North-West, where the Town of *Sterling* now stands; for besides that the Narrowness of the River *Forth*, which has now a Bridge over it in this Place, required a Garifon there; there is upon a Rock an ancient Inscription, intimating that a Legion once kept Garifon there. The 3d Garifon was plac'd about 8 Miles N. E. from the Second, where Roman Medals have been found, and not far from it runs a Roman Military Way. The 4th seems to be that which *Bede* calls *Guidi*, now called *Kirkintilloch*, situate upon the Wall, where are still to be seen the Ruins of great Fortifications, and near it several Inscriptions have been found. The 5th was where the Town of *Paisly* is now seated. The 6th was the most remote to the West, called at this Day *Dumbarton*, conveniently situated in a Point, where the *Leven* runneth into the *Clyde*; but if this Conveniency was not a sufficient Testimony, the Inscriptions that are found in the Neighbourhood, will put it beyond all Dispute. The placing these Garifons was probably the Occasion of building the Wall afterwards along this Tract; but in building they took the directest Line, which must be the Cause why some of the Garifons are at a Distance from it. It seems also to have been built at several Times, and by different Persons, as the Situation of the Ground required for repelling the Enemy, and covering the Provincial *Britians* against their Invasions. The Wall first began where the River *Forth* was narrow, and so was carried along the Neck of Land between the *Firth* of *Clyde* and *Forth*, but afterwards was carried farther East. The *Penwabel*, or *Penueltuin*, where *Bede* says it begun, is at this Day called *Walltown*, where there is an Artificial Mount dyked about; but the manner of the Wall is best understood by Mr. *Pont*'s Description in Dr. *Gibson*'s Translation of *Cambden*'s *Britannia*, p. 959. First there appears a Ditch of 12 Foot wide before the Wall, towards the Enemy's Country; the Wall itself is ten Foot thick, but it is not known how high it was at first; there is a paved Way at the Foot of the Wall, five Foot broad, Watch-Towers within Call of one another, where Centinels kept Watch Day and Night, a Court of Guard to lodge a sufficient Number of Soldiers against all sudden Alarms, and a Void within for the Soldiers Lodgings. Besides these there are along the Wall great and noble Forts, strongly entrench'd, and tho' within the Wall, able to receive a whole Army together. The Forts which remained in Mr. *Pont*'s Time, who trac'd them all, were these, One at *Langtown*, a Mile East of *Falkirk*;

One just at *Rouintree-Burnhead*; One at *Wester-Gowden*, above *Helen's Chapel*; One at the *Croy-hill*; a very great one at the top of the *Banhill*; One at *Atchindevy*; One at *Kirkintilloch*, or *Kerpentoloch*; One at *East-Calder*; One at *Hill-toun Calder*; One at *Balmudy*; One at *Simerstone*, and over *Kilwin River*, and *Camstoun*; One at *Atermynie*; One at *Balcastle*, over against *Banhill*; One at *Kaellybe*, over against *Croy-hill*; One at the *Rock-hill*, over against the *West-Wood*; a large one at *Bankyir*, over against *Castle Cairy*; One at *Dumbas*: In the Ruins of that at *Bankyir* was found a Large Iron Shovel, or some Instrument resembling it, so weighty, that it could hardly be lifted by one Man. At the same Fort also were discover'd several Sepulchres covered with Large Rough Stones; and at *Dun-Chroe-Chyr*, by *Monybroch*, were formerly Large Buildings. The Length of the Wall was 36 Scotch Miles, beginning between *Queen's-Ferry* and *Abercorn*, it ranged along West by the *Grange* and *Kineil*, to *Invering*, so on to *Falkirk*, from whence it proceeded directly to the Forest of *Cumernald*; next it ran to the Great Fort at the *Ban-hill*, where have been found several Stones, some with Pictures engraven upon them, and some with Inscriptions. From whence it went to the *Peel* of *Kirkintilloch*, the greatest Fort at all, and so Westward to *Dumbarton*, with a great Ditch upon the North-side of the Wall all along. It had also many Square Fortifications in Form of *Roman Camps*.

CHAP. III.

Of its Air, Soil and Commodities.

Air.] 'T Was not without Reason that *Cæsar* said of Britain in general, *Cælum Gallico temperatius*, for even in the most Northern Parts of the Island, the Air is generally Serene, seldom clouded by Mists or Fogs, more mild and temperate than in the Continent under the same Clime, by reason of the warm Vapours from the Sea upon all sides; and for the same Reason, the continual Breezes of the Wind, cause the Heat in Summer to be no ways Scorching. The constant Wind purify the Air, and keep it always in Motion; so that it's seldom known that any Epidemical Distemper rages in the Country.

Soil.] The Country is for the most part Hilly and Mountainous, there being but few Plains, and they of no great Extent; and those they have are generally by the Sea-side, from whence the Ground rises sensibly, the farther in the Country the higher; so that the greatest Hills are in the middle of the Kingdom.

Kingdom. The quality of the Soil, compared with that of *England*, is, take it all together, not so good. 'Tis commonly more fit for Pasture than Corn, and for that Purpose is very well Water'd. Where the Surface is leanest, there are found Metals and Minerals, and considerable quantities of Lead are yearly exported: There is also plenty of other good Oars, if the Inhabitants would be persuaded to take the Pains to work them. In a great Part of the Inland-Country, especially where it lies upon some of the Friths, the Soil is very good, and there grow all the Sorts of Grain that are to be found in the South Parts of *Britain*. In the low Grounds they have store of Pease and Beans, which for the strength of their Nourishment are much used by the Labouring People. In the Skirts of the Country, which are not so fit for Grain, there grow great Woods of Timber to a vast Bigness, especially of Fir-Trees, which thrive best in Rocky and Mountainous Countries. Springs of Medicinal Waters are common enough; no Country is better provided with Fish, which would turn to a good Account, if their Fisheries were manag'd to the best Advantage; besides Shoals of smaller Whales, the Porpus and the Meer-Swine are frequently seen upon their Coasts: And the great Whales of the *Green*, or Whalebone Kind, and those of the *Sperma Ceti* Kind, are cast now and then upon several parts of the Shore.

The Hills, especially upon the Skirts of the Country, breed abundance of Cows, which not only afford store of Butter and Cheese for the Use of the Inhabitants, but considerable Profit, by vending their Hides and Tallow, and by the great Numbers that are sold into *England*, when there is no Prohibition. The size of their Cows and Sheep, as in all cold Regions but small, but the Flesh of both is exceeding Delicious, and very Nourishing. The Highlands breed great Flocks of Goats, with store of Deer, and abundance of Rabbits.

[Commodities.] It abounds with all *Necessaries* of Life, and in respect of solid wholesome Food, stands in need of no Assistance from its Neighbours. There is very great plenty of Cows, Oxen, Sheep, Goats, Conies; and in the North, of Red and Fallow Deer; of Wild and Tame Fowl, such as Partridges, Sea-Plover, Pewits, Woodcocks, Dotterels, Snipes, Lovers, Quails, Larks, Herons, &c. of Hens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Pigeons, &c.

For Fish, no Country exceeds it, for extraordinary plenty of Salmon, besides Trouts, Carps, Pikes, Eels, and other River Fish; Herrings they have in such abundance, that the *Dutch* have a considerable Trade in Foreign Parts, with the Herrings they take in the Northern Seas, Oysters, Cockles, Lobsters, Cod, Ling, Scates, Turbolts, Mackrels, and Whittings, with other sorts of excellent Sea-fish, they have in great abundance.

Beer and Ale in *Scotland* is very good, and the *Scotch* are ignorant of the Art of Distilling Brandy and Usquebaugh to great Perfection.

Gardens for the Use of the *Kitchen* are not wanting; *Orchards* for Fruit are common, and for the most part the Pears are better than the Apples; yet here they have the Rennet and the Golden Pippin in great Perfection; and the Houses of the Nobility and Gentry are adorned with Flower-Gardens and Water-Fruit, better than one would expect to find so far North. In all those Fruits which can be ripen'd in the Summer Months, such as Melons, Figs, Apricocks and Peaches, are produc'd in their Gardens, with their true and natural Flavour and Taste.

The *Woods*, which are very large, some of them above Miles long, do not only abound with Timber-Trees, especially Oaks, Firs, and Birch, but also with great Variety of *Physick* Herbs and Plants.

For *Cloathing*, *Scotland* knows no Want of very fine Wool, which they make very good Stuffs and Broad-Cloth for the better Sort, and Freezes for the Country People, to defend them in their Work from the Cold. Besides, of their Wool, and their great Dexterity in Knitting, they make the finest Worsted Stockings in the World; some of them exceeding those of *Sejsey* or *Guernsey*, which they sell for a greater Price than *Silk*. Some are sold at Thirty Shillings a Pair; and I have been credibly informed by some that have seen Stockings sold at Ten Pound a Pair; but these are rare, and not made for the Market, but to shew their Perfection in Spinning and Knitting.

There is also great plenty of Hemp and Flax; their *Linen Cloth* is inferior to few for its Goodness, and the Manufacture of it, by Exportation into other Countries, is very beneficial to the Inhabitants.

Leather dressed in *Scotland* is good; though 'tis not so nicely dressed as in several places in *England*; its thinner than ours by Reason of the hard Feeding of their Cattle, yet its strong and durable; but not very plentiful, because not so generally worn in Breeches, Doublets and Aprons, Boots and Shoes, among the common People; and besides, they find it turns to good and a much quicker Account, to sell their Hides raw to the *English*.

For *Building* they want no Timber, though it is not so much used in this Country, as in others for that purpose; because they have great variety of excellent Stones, such as Sand-stone, Marble, Alabastrer and Slate, with abundance of Chalk and Lime-stone.

For *Firing*, they have Sea-Coal and Pit-Coal, and the last in great Perfection almost every where, at a very small Price, and where that is wanting, there is in some Places Wood, and in others great plenty of Turf and Peate.

For Shipping, which has been too long neglected, the Woods and Forests of Scotland yield very good Oaks, fit for Beams, Planks or Knee-Timber ; Firs fit for Masts and Yards ; and the Ground affords Hemp for Cordage.

The Scotch Horses are generally small, but so well put together, that they are very fit for Labour or Travelling : There are also some of a larger Breed in the Hands of the Nobility and Gentry. They have also Dogs of all sorts and sizes, and for all Uses.

Besides great Quantities of Lead, Iron, Brass and Copper Ore, and *Lapis Calaminaris*, which is the chief Ingredient in making Brass, there are several rich Silver Mines in Scotland, so that in respect of them only, Scotland is said to be richer under Ground than above : Nay, James Atkinson, Assay Master of the Mint at Edinburgh, in the Reign of King James VI. assures us, that Natural or Native Gold was to be found in several Places in this Country ; as one Mine on Crawford Moor and Fryar Moor in Niddale ; 2 on Robburt Moor and Mannock Moor in Niddale ; 3 on Glangabar Water in Inderland, in the Forest of Attrie, and in many other Combes or Valleys. Its commonly found, says he, under great Rains, link'd fast to the Sappare Stone, just as Lead-Ore and White-Spar grow sometimes together : This is certain, that one Cornelius a German, who in that Time was by Patent created Superior of the Gold Mines of the King of Scots, discover'd Gold Mines at Crawford John, and in 30 Days time brought into the King's Mint at Edinburgh, Eight Pounds Troy Weight of Natural Gold, which was worth 4500*l.* Sterling.

Besides Grain and other Commodities already mentioned, the Merchants Export Marble, Alabaster, Linnen and Woollen Cloth, Freezes, Plaids, Plaiding Stuffs, Stockings, Malt, Hops, Seal, Hides, Rabbits, and Hare Skins, Fish, Eggs, Oker, Coals and Salt. To Conclude, though some Countries may pride themselves in being Richer, their Seas being better Navigated, and their Lands more Fertile, yet Scotland wants nothing that is necessary for the Life of Man, and what should put Life into future Endeavours. The Country is capable of great Improvements, and having many safe and convenient Ports and Harbours, if encouraged, it cannot long want a profitable Trade by Sea ; which concurring with a prudent and industrious Management of the Inland Trade and Manufactories, cannot fail in making that Part of Great-Britain much richer, and consequently much more considerable than it is at present, or indeed than it ever was.

C H A P. IV.

Of its Inhabitants, *their* Number, Language
Character.

[Inhabitants.] DURING the *Roman* Empire, the North-
ern Part of *Scotland*, which was free,
inhabited chiefly by the *Picts*, who in all probability were
Picts, that still retain'd the Custom of Painting their Bodies
say chiefly, because its most probable that the *Scots* came
ther very early out of *Ireland*, especially into the *West* Highla
though perhaps not in great Numbers. Afterwards came
the *Saxons*, and then the *Danes*, who were long Masters of
Orcades, which have been claimed by the Kings of *Denmar*
part of the Kingdom of *Norway*, till very lately; so that
present Inhabitants of *Scotland* are a Mixture of *Picts*, i. e.
Ancient *Britains*; of *Scots*, i. e. Ancient *Irish*; of *Saxons*, and
Danes; of *Romans*, 'tis probable, there may be some few,
so blended with other Nations, that it is impossible either
Names, or any other Mark to distinguish any Families at
Day, and ascertain their Descent from the *Roman* Stock.

[Their Number.] Though *Scotland* be without Compari
more barren than many Parts of *England*, yet for want of Tra
and those other Encouragements which naturally bring Peo
together, and keep 'em together, when once they are gather'd
is certain that its much thinner of People than otherwise
need be, or than *England* is. A Million and half of People
the most that has been reckon'd; tho' if the Fishing-Trade
Husbandry were encouraged as far as they might, it wou
maintain above double their Number.

[Their Language.] The Inhabitants of the Southern P
vinces spake *English*, varied only in Pronunciation: Their L
guage approaches indeed nearer to the *Dane-Saxon* in many
its peculiar Words, than any other Dialect of the Eng
Tongue, and for that reason those Writings which are true
tish, such as *Gawen Douglas's* Translation of *Virgil's Aeneas*; *Cherry and the Slae*, a Poem so call'd, and others, are very u
ful to those that are curious in searching out the Originals
our own Language. The *Highlanders* speak a Sort of *Irish*, whi
they call *Albanach*, and which they have both from the An
ent *Scots* who came out of *Ireland*, and from the *Picts* who we
originally *Britains*. For the *British*, which is now preserved
Wales, and the *Irish*, were both different Dialects of the An
ent *Celtic*; from which, and from the Ancient *Gothic*, almo

the Languages of the Northern, and North-Western Nations of Europe are derived. In the *Orcades* the old *Norwegian* Language, spoken still in tolerable Purity in *Iseland*, is preserved. Their Court-Rolls, Records and Proceedings in Law, have been written for several Ages in *Latin*, of which the *Scottish* Lawyers are, generally speaking, great Masters. Sir *John Skene* assigns the Reason of their Laws being written in *Latin*, to their having been drawn up by the *Roman Clergy*, who always endeavored to keep the People in Ignorance, which is one of the great Pillars of the Pope's Authority; tho' the truer Reason seems to be, because the Civil Law, which was always the *Common Law* of *Scotland*, was written in that Language. There are also in the *Scottish* Tongue more *French* Words than in *English*, which has been occasion'd by the long and frequent Intercourses which the *Scots* have had with *France*.

[Character.] The Air being very serene, and the Climate temperate in *Scotland*, the Natives partake accordingly of both. They have clear Understandings, are Sagacious, quick at finding out their Interest, and diligent in pursuing it. Abroad in foreign Countries, whether Necessity or Curiosity often drives them, they are Industrious, Frugal, and very Dextrous in Accommodating themselves to the Manners of the People with whom they live. The Gentlemen are well bred, and as generally Learned as in any other Country in *Europe*. The Women of Condition, are Handsome, Fruitful and Modest, and very careful in that which is their great Business, *viz.* Managing their Families, and Educating their Children. The People are generally Religious, and very zealous in Adhering to that Sect which they profess, so that the Rubrick of the Church of *Rome* receives no small Augmentation from this Country. They are very temperate in Eating and Drinking, even in Countries where Luxury and Excess in both is too much practised. Zealous Lovers of their Country, tho' very willing to settle abroad when they have any Opportunity of doing so. Fearless of Danger, and patient to endure the Hardships and Fatigues of War. In a Word, they are a People who have always been zealous of their Liberty, and whom no Threatning, nor any prospect of Advantage could make them yield to Conquerors, more rich and Powerful than themselves.

The *Scots*, especially the *Islanders*, are generally longer liv'd than in the more Southern Parts of the World; a Man being scarce thought Old at Fourscore; several living to above an hundred, in their Islands to Sevenscore; and at that Age able to gain their Bread by their Labour: All which is ascribed to their Temperance and frugal way of Living, being utter Strangers to the Luxury of wealthier Nations; but of late, excessive Drinking prevails in some Places; and the main Ambition of the Country-Gentlemen, is, to be reckon'd Good Fellows.

[James.]

Names.] In the South Parts of Scotland, where the Inhabitants are descended chiefly from the Saxons and Danes, Names agree with those of England, both Christian and names: Christian Names common, are *James, John, Theobald, Alexander, David, William, Robert, Charles, Colin* usual among the Campbells; *Norman* and *Gilbert* derived from the Danes, *chibald, &c.* Surnames among the Lowlanders are either Latin as *Douglas, Campbel, Hamilton, Smith, Maxwell, Dalrymple, Wood, Leflye, Lindesay, Murray, Leith, &c.* or derived from Parents, as *Davidson, Ferguson, Henderson, Youngson, Adamson, Anderson, Paterson, (i. e. Patrickson) Johnson* (which in Scotland is usually written *Johnstoun*, as if it were local) &c. or from Offices and Trades, as *Stuart, Fletcher, Clerk, Bailly, Falconer, Justice, &c.* Saxon and Danish Names they have several, *Sibald* (i. e. *se bald*, the bold courageous Man) *Ettrick* which gives title to the Earl of *Dumbarton's* Eldest Son, from *Hydrick* a famous Hero of the North; *Clogie*, which still signifies *Widow* Danish, *Graham, Dan: Gram, Dempster, (i. e. Judge) Cunningham, or Koningham*, which in Danish is the King's Hamlet. *Dan: Brusø, Bolloc Dan: Hrollang, Gerrer, Logy (Loge Norw: Flog)* &c. The Highlanders, who are the old Scots and Picts blended together, keep their old Scottish Names pretty entire, as *Colm, Duncan, Donald, Murdoc, Kennedy, &c.* and those that begin with *Mac* (i. e. Son) are numerous; as *Mac Kenzie, Mac MacLeod, Mac Lean, Mac Pherson, Mac Cleland, Mac Gill, Mac Gargal, Mac Guffoc, &c.* Where *Mac Kenzie* is the Son of *Kennet* or *Kennet*; *Mac Leod* is the Son of the People, for that *Leod* signifies in Saxon; *Mac Pherson*, the Son of a Priest; *Mac Gargal* the Son of *Guffoc*; *Mac Gil*, the Son of *Gilbert*. How far Enquiry into the Etymology of the Surnames of the Inhabitants of Great Britain, may go to determine the Nation from which every Family sprung, is a Subject well worth the Pains of a skilful and judicious Antiquary. This is certain, it can never be done well, without a competent Knowledge of the Celtic and Gothic Languages, and of the several Dialects which have been formed in these Northern and North-Western Parts of the World, from those Two great Originals.

C H A P. V.

Of the Religion of Scotland.

THE Christian Religion was without all Controversy preached very early in Scotland, but how soon, we do not certainly know. *Tertullian* says, Christianity was Preached in

Islands in Places where the *Roman* never came ; whether meant *Ireland* or the North of *Scotland*, is uncertain. King *Malcolme* the first, who is said to have begun his Reign in the Year 843, is also said to have desired Preachers from *P. Victor*, who came into *Scotland* and planted Christianity in that Country. These Preachers are said to have lived in Parity, without any Episcopal Government ; nor is any Bishop said to have come into *Scotland* before *Palladius*, who was sent by *P. Celestine* to Convert the Scots in the Year 431.

This however is certain, that from the Fifth or Sixth Century down to the Sixteenth, the Government of the Church of *Scotland* has been by Bishops, and that it was alter'd in *Q. Mary's* time, and since, every body knows ; but perhaps the Steps by which that Alteration was effected, may not be so generally known. The Nature of my Design will not let me run out far into Particulars, but a short Account of what was done in *Scotland*, relating to Religion from the Year 1562, to the Re-establishment of Episcopacy in that Kingdom, by King *James VI.* in 1603, will make what I shall hereafter say concerning the Kirk of *Scotland* better understood.

At the Reformation of *England*, under King *Edward VI.* the Bishops generally joined, and that was attended with a perfect Quiescence in their Government. The Lawfulness of which was never questioned all that Reign. Whether some Ceremonies and Vestments should be retained, was debated ; but *Hooper*, Bishop of *Gloucester*, who scrupled the use of the Episcopal Robes, did not comply'd. The Exiles in Queen *Mary's* Time resumed the Debates at *Frankfort* and *Geneva*, in which last Place was famous *John Knox*, who joined with those that opposed the use of Ceremonies. Queen *Mary* dying, her Sister Queen *Elizabeth* continued Episcopacy, and the Ceremonies now retained in our Church ; soon after, the *Scottish* Reformation follow'd, in which *Knox* was the chief Agent. By his Persuasion the Ceremonies were by general Consent laid aside, and in the Confession of Faith, which he offered to be confirmed in Parliament 1567, is this Clause, *That as Ceremonies are but Temporal, so ought they to be changed when they rather foster Superstition, than edify the Kirk using the same.* And by the VIth Act of that Parliament, it is Enacted, *That the Ministers of the Blessed Evangel of Christ, whom God of his Mercy hath now raised up amongst us, hereafter shall raise, agreeing with them that now live in the Adoration of the Sacraments, and the People of this Realm professing Christ, &c. according to the Confession of the Faith, are declared to be the only true and holy Kirk within this Realm.* So far the Act of Parliament. The Bishops in that Parliament generally adhering to Popery, and refusing to sign the Confession of Faith, were excluded. But in their stead Superintendants were appointed in some Districts, differing both in Number and Bounds from the Bishops

Bishops and their Dioceses. Other Persons also having Commissions from the Kirk, executed particular Parts of the Ministerial Function committed to them. From these Commissioners Appeals lay to Provincial Synods, or National and General Assemblies, as appears by Act VIIth of that Parliament. Bishops turned Protestants, and they were continued in Bishopricks and Dignity; namely, *Bothwel* Bishop of Orkney and *Gordon* Bishop of Galloway. *Bothwel* afterwards was desired for marrying the Queen to the Earl of *Bothwel*, but was refused again, and being an eminent Lawyer, continued long a Lawyer at the Session, and is marked in the Rolls of Parliament as a Lawyer; *Gordon* soon fell off to Queen *Mary*, and probably related to Popery. Of the Abbots some turned Protestants, the Abbots of others were given to Laymen in Commendam, and they under the Name of Commendators sat in Parliament and made the first State of the Clergy, and had the Administration of the Titles and Temporal Baronies. The Scots Church at this time owned the Church of England for their Brethren, and Pastors and Guides of Christ's Flock, as appears by a Letter from the General Assembly of Scotland to the English Bishops, dated December 27th, 1566. It is subscribed thus, *The Superintendents, Ministers and Commissioners within the Realm of Scotland, to the Brethren the Bishops and Pastors of England who have renounced the Roman Antichrist, and do profess with them, the Lord Jesus in sincerity, wish the Increase of the Holy Spirit.*

During this time, the Queen who was a Papist, and her papish Servants, hindered the Ratification of the Acts for Reformation, and the great Men that had Grants of Church-Lands, unwilling that the Ministers Maintenance should be settled, this increased the Divisions in the Kingdom. A Book of Discipline was drawn up, and signed by many of the Nobles, which was never ratified in Parliament. The Ministers never sat still out of Fear of bringing in Popery again; and being well with the Body of the Nobility, Gentry, and Peasants, waited for more favourable Times, which Times soon happened. For the Murder of *K. Henry*, the Acquittal of the Earl of *Bothwel* upon the not proving of the Libel, the Denying to the Earl of *Lennox*, the murder'd King's Father, a competent Time to make good his Accusation, *Bothwel*'s hasty Divorce from his first Lady, and yet more hasty Marriage with the Queen, and inducing the Nobility to subscribe Bonds, declaring their probation of that Marriage, put every thing into a Flame. The Queen was forced to quit her Army, and leave *Bothwel* to defend for himself; and soon after she resigned her Crown to her son, and the Nobility and Great Men engaged themselves under Bond to Crown the Child, and to stand by him. This was done in 1567, and Papists as well as Protestants signed the Bond. The Association did not indeed long continue in its full Strength.

before the Meeting of the Parliament in *December* 1567, some off; and after the Queen's Escape from *Loch-lewin*, many eminent Men of both Religions joined to her. In this Time, the Assembly met and past several Acts relating to the Church, Universities, Colleges, Schools, and the Patrimony of the Church, to which they assigned the Thirds of great Benefices, and some small ones: These Thirds were ill paid in many Places, and absolutely denied to be collected in others. The Earl of *Arran* who was made Regent, was violently opposed, but by degrees he master'd his Enemies, and the Generality of 'em subscrib'd a Bond in the Year 1568, to maintain the King's and Regent's Authority. The Queen after the Defeat of her Army at *Langside*, May 13, 1568, fled into *England*, where she obtained from Queen *Elizabeth* a Commission to some of her Subjects to hear the Complaints of the Queen of *Scots*, against *Arran* (her natural Brother) and his Party. The *English* Commissioners would not own themselves to have a Power to decide between the Litigant Parties. The Regent justified his Proceedings, but refused at first to give in a particular Charge against his King's Mother, and his own Sister. But the *English* promising they would stand by him, He and the Queen of *Scots* Commissioners went to *London*, where he was forced to be in his Charge against the Queen, before Queen *Elizabeth*. The Duke of *Chatelleraune* (*Hamilton*) came out of *France* to *London* at that instant, and demanded the Regency as next Heir to the Crown: This Queen *Elizabeth* deny'd, and sent the Regent home with Honour. Upon his Return he reduced the Duke, Earls of *Argyle* and *Huntley*, and brought 'em to submit to his Authority; after which he called a Meeting of the Estates at *Perth*, where most of 'em were present. But his Power was of long continuance, for he was assassinated at *Linlithgow*, June 23, 1569. Whereupon many of those who by Oaths and Bonds had been engaged to maintain the King's Authority, fell to the Queen's Party; particularly young *Lithingtown* (*Mail*) and Sir *William Kirkaldy* Laird of *Grange*. *Grange* was Governor of *Edinburgh-Castle*, which he gave up to the Queen, by that means became Master of the Town, in which the Parliament called by the Earl of *Lennox*, the Regent, was to be held. Without the Town the Regent held his Parliament, and within the Town the Queen's Men held theirs, who play'd with their Cannon upon the Regent's Party all the time they held their Parliament without the Ports of the Town, but on that side of the Street within the Liberties of the Town, that they might make the Session of Parliament valid who were called to sit in *Edinburgh*. Each Parliament forefaulted the other, and Queen *Elizabeth*'s Interposition, and the Abstinence from War which she granted at her Procurement, strengthened the Queen's Party exceedingly. This put Matters into the utmost Confusion,

tion, in which they continued till *September 3, 1571*, when *Earl of Lennox* was murdered. The *Earl of Marr* was elected Regent in his Place, *September 5, 1571*, and continued the Parliament which had been adjourn'd at the Desire of *Queen Elizabeth*, who countenanc'd both Parties, to keep 'em both Dependence upon her self. The *Earl of Marr* died *October 1572*, and was succeeded by the *Earl of Morton*. All this was the general Assembly, the Ministers of *Edinburgh*, the Superintendent, and the leading Ministers stood firm to the King, the Three Regents, and often apply'd themselves to the Regents, and the Council, for settling the Policy and Patrimony of the Church; and the Ministers of *Edinburgh* constantly refused to own the Queen's Authority in their Prayers. At a sort of a Form of Policy was settled for the Government by 12 Persons, half Laity, half Clergy, which Form approach'd nearly to the Episcopal Government. *Hamilton* the *Pope's* Archbishop of *St. Andrews*, dying by the Hand of Justice, *John Dundas* was nominated in his Place; *Mr. Robert Boyd* made Archbishop of *Glasgow*, *Mr. James Paton* Bishop of *Dunkeld*, and *Mr. Andrew Graham* Bishop of *Dunblane*. This was done in pursuance of the Conclusions that were made in the Assembly that was held at *Perth, August 1572*. Some of the Superintendants remained within the Bounds first assigned them, and the chief Power remained in the General Assembly, who deposed and restored Ministers as they saw good, as appeared in their deposing and restoring Bishop *Bothwell*. This Power of deposing Ministers was neither granted to Superintendants, nor to the newly nominated Bishops.

The *Earl of Morton*, the next Regent, had been Chancellor of *Scotland* during the 3 former Regencies, and some time under *Queen Mary*; he was acceptable to *Queen Elizabeth*, which facilitated his being chosen. Upon his Election a Pacification was made with the Queen's Party, of which none were to have Benefit but those that acknowledg'd and profess'd the true Religion, and own'd the Authority of the King and Regent. *Glasgow*, who kept *Edinburg-Castle* still stood out, but by the Assistance of some *English* Forces was forced to surrender, and was publicly executed. This Regent recovered the Revenues and Jewels, Moveables of the Crown, and repaired and furnished the King's Seats and Castles; but the Church which expected to have Maintenance increased under his Government, miss'd its Aim, and was deprived of the Thirds of the Benefices that it had formerly enjoy'd, and was forced to depend upon the Court for what it received. This made the Ministers join with the Queen's Friends, and others that envy'd the Regent's Greatness; the Assembly in the Year 1575, restrain'd and lessen'd the Power which was given to the Bishops in the Year 1571. *Mr. James Paton* Archbishop of *Glasgow*, and some other Bishops and Superintendants

tendants, were present in that Assembly. The Bishops were commanded to betake themselves to particular Cures, and *Paton* Bishop of *Dunkeld* was deprived for Misdemeanors. Upon the Death of Archbishop *Dundas*, the Regent nominated Mr. *Patrick Adamson* to succeed him in the See of *St. Andrews*: But he being elected without the Consent of the Assembly, was prohibited to exercise any part of his Jurisdiction till he should be authoriz'd thereunto. The Nobility also uniting against the Earl of *Morton*, he laid down, and the King took upon him the Government.

King *James VI.* was not quite 12 Years old when the Earl of *Morton* laid down. The Earl of *Athol* being made Chancellor, and some Lords suspected of Popery being put into the Council, the Church began to complain, and regretted the Change of Government: The Earl of *Morton* having always been severe in keeping Papists out of the Administration. In 1578, the Assembly presented to the Parliament a Draught of Ecclesiastical Polity for setting up an exact Pattern of Presbyterian Government. It was refer'd to a Committee, and was not agreed to in all its Articles, but was generally put in Execution by the Authority of the Assembly. In 1580, the Lord *Aubigné* a Papist, Cousin German to the King's Father, came out of *France* into *Scotland*, where the King soon created him first Earl, then Duke of *Lenox*. This disgusted the Kirk exceedingly. The King also in Council suspended several Ecclesiastical Censures and Excommunications; many Priests also and Jesuits, and others who were relaps'd to Popery, flock'd into the Kingdom. *Lenox* indeed publicly renounced Popery, but the Suspicions concerning his Religion still continued; especially after some Dispensations from *Rome* had been intercepted, giving a Liberty to Papists to swear and subscribe the Confession of Faith. In 1580, the King commanded a short Confession of Faith to be drawn up, in which all the Corruptions of the Church of *Rome* in Faith and Rites were particularly abjured, with a Declaration, that that Declaration was made without any mental Reservation or Equivocation whatsoever. This was sworn to by the King, the Council and the Court; and this is the Declaration which was afterwards renewed in the Year 1638, by the Name of the NATIONAL COVENANT. The next Year, the great Men contrived to cut off the Earl of *Morton*, upon an Accusation of being *Act and Part* in the Murder of King *Henry*, (King *James VI.*'s Father) leaving the Church to secure themselves in an Assembly at *Dundee*, where the Office of Bishop, as it was then used, was condemned, and the Bishops commanded to desist from the Exercise of their Episcopal Functions, till they were re-admitted by the Assembly, upon pain of Excommunication. The Duke of *Lenox* likewise, for all his professions, was publicly taxed of Popery in the Ministers Sermons.

mons. The *English* Ambassador laboured for saving the *Earl of Morton's* Life in vain, and accus'd the Duke of *Lenox* of diverting the King from keeping his Friendship with *England* inviolated, of removing his best Subjects out of Offices, and of Disaffection to the Ministers of God's Word. The Death of the *Earl of Morton* increased the Discontents between the King and the Church. In the Year 1582, the King was surprized by some Noblemen at *Ruthoen*, which he approved of by a Proclamation, and the Duke of *Lenox* was sent out of the Kingdom. The Assembly ratified the Proceedings at *Ruthoen*, and it was approved also by the Parliament. But in the Year 1583, this Surprize at *Ruthoen* was condemned in Parliament, though the Ministers in their Sermons still justified it. Thereupon most of the Nobility concern'd in that Fact fled the Kingdom; and the *Earl of Gowry*, with some others lost his Head. In the Parliament of 1584, the King's Declaration concerning the Treasonableness of the Surprize at *Ruthoen* was ratified, his Authority over all Persons in all Causes confirm'd, and the declining the Judgment of his Majesty and his Council declared to be Treason. This is said to be the first time in which the King's Supremacy was enacted in Parliament in *Scotland*. But all these Measures were overturned by the Pacification which was made in the Year 1585; and in 1588 several Noblemen and others were forfeited for their being concerned in the *Spanish* Invasion. In 1592 Presbytery was fully Settled and Established by Act of Parliament. In that Act it was declared, that the Kirk might lawfully hold and keep General Assemblies once a Year at least, provided that either the King's Majesty, or a Commissioner by him appointed, were present at every Assembly, and that before it was dissolved they nominated and appointed Time and Place where the next General Assembly should be kept and held as it used to be in former times. In the same Act was a Clause rescinding the Act of 1584, which granted Commissions to Bishops and other Judges to proceed in Ecclesiastical Causes, ordaining all Presentations to be directed to the particular Presbyteries; and requiring that all Matters and Causes Ecclesiastical within their Bounds be tryed according to the Discipline of the Kirk.

All this while the Patrimony of the Church was quite ruined; for in 1587, the Temporalities of Benefices were annexed to the Crown; which at first pleased the Church, because they thought the Church-Lands were safest in the King's Hands; but they were soon granted away, and even a great part of the Tythes which were thought a sufficient Maintenance for the Clergy, were lessen'd by long Leases for small Reservations. They had indeed some Relief by an Act in 1592, by which it was forbidden to erect Kirk-Lands and Tythes into Temporal Lordships; and the Act which fixed the Stipends of the Ministers was confirmed.

The King after this, giving (as was alledg'd) too great Countenance to the Popish Nobility, was ill look'd upon by the Kirk; and he being bent upon Enlarging his Authority, they quickly fell out. His Majesty's Power of Calling, and Continuing or Delaying the Meetings of the General Assembly, and of Inhibiting their Proceedings, was question'd. They were angry that they were call'd before the Privy Council, for Expressions used in their Sermons against the King and his Ministers, especially with relation to the Popish Lords, who had been Excommunicated in *October 1593*, in the Assembly of *Fife* holden at *St. Andrews*; and also to some Papists, or popishly affected Persons, who were employ'd in the Chiefest Offices of the Kingdom. The E. of *Huntley*, the Head of the Popish Faction, was particularly maligned for Burning the E. of *Murray's* House at *Dunibersill*, in the Year *1551*; and the Lady *Levingston*, of the same Religion, was struck at, for being employed as Governess to the Princess *Elizabeth*. The Ministers on the other part gave great Offence to his Majesty, by declining his Authority over the Church, *in primâ Instantiâ*, in judging of Seditious Words spoken by any of them in their Sermons; and he was angry with the Ministers of *Edinburgh* in particular, for exciting a Tumult in that City against him in *1596*. After which in the Year *1597*, some Ministers were appointed as Commissioners for the Church, to give Votes for Ecclesiastical Matters in Parliament; with certain *Caveats*, or Restrictions, for securing the Freedom of the Kirk. This was intended to keep the Ministers within their Bounds, but did not answer the Ends for which it was designed, several Ministers refusing to accept of that Office. In the Year *1600*, the Earl of *Gowry* and his Brother were killed, for attempting to kill the King; and Orders were given to observe a Day of Thanksgiving upon that Account. Some Ministers doubting of the Reality of the Fact, refused to celebrate the Day; for which they were censured, and some were banished.

In *1603*, King *James VI.* succeeded to the Crown of *England*, vacant by *Q. Elizabeth's* Death. Being then free from the Influence of the Kirk, he resolv'd to introduce Episcopacy into *England* again, and accordingly he nominated Bishops into every See, and by his Commissioners to the General Assembly, he procured their Meetings to be continued beyond the Year, from *July 1604*, to *July 1605*; and then the Commissioners of the Church were order'd to desert the Diet, and make no Indiction of another Assembly, till the King should be acquainted with it. Accordingly the King's Commissioner having intimated his Pleasure to the Assembly, a few met in the Year *1605*, at *Berdeen*, and they by Warrant from the Privy-Council, were charg'd by the King's Commissioner for meeting in an Assembly, and he commanded the Assembly to be dissolved. But

those that were met, chose Mr. *John Forbes* first for their Moderator, and then continued the Assembly to *September* following. Upon this these Ministers were denounced Rebels, and cited to appear before the Privy-Council, who Imprison'd them. But they persisted in what they had done, and declin'd the King's Authority as incompetent in that Matter, appealing to a General Assembly as the only proper Judges. Hereupon they were tried for Treason upon the Statute of 1584, which established the King's Supremacy in Causes Ecclesiastical. They defended themselves upon the Statute of 1592, which gives the Kirk a Right of keeping General Assemblies. Six of the Ministers were found guilty of Treason; and their Sentence of Death was turned into Banishment. In the Parliament held in 1606, the Temporalities of the Bishops were restored, and the King's Supremacy again asserted. In the Year 1607, was the Conference at *Hampton Court* between the Bishops and the Ministers, where Mr. *Andrew Melvil*, for speaking undutifully to *Thomas Hamilton*, then King's Advocate, afterwards Earl of *Haddington*, was committed to the Tower of London, and the other Ministers who were joined with him, confined for some time to other Places. The General Assembly which met the Year, appointed constant Moderators in every Presbytery, and Bishops for the time being, to moderate in Synods of the Dioceses, only accountable to the General Assemblies.

The Establishment of the Church by constant Moderators which was made by this General Assembly, having a great Resemblance to the first Settlement of Superintendants at the beginning of the Reformation, might have proved a lasting Settlement, if the Ministers had not entertained a Suspicion, that this was only a Cover to introduce such a Diocesan Episcopacy as was in use in the Church of England, which indeed was shortly after done. For as yet tho' King *James VI.* had filled up the Sees, yet the Bishops had no Consecration, nor indeed Ordination from any other Bishops; and the Discipline of 1592, was still on foot. The Kirk too was exceedingly uneasy at the Countenance that was shewed to Papists, who grew extremely Insolent, and the superstitious Rites used at the Funerals of the Lord *Ogilvy*, and the Laird of *Gight*, put them out of all Patience. In 1608, the General Assembly petitioned against the Popish Lords *Huntley*, *Angus*, and *Errol*, who were accordingly Imprison'd, and yet the Earl of *Wigton*, one of the Commissioners in that Assembly, was a Papist, and his Brother the Earl of *Dunfermling* continued their Chancellor.

In 1610, a general Assembly met at *Glasgow*, in which Archbishop *Spotswood* was elected to preside: There the King's Prerogative in Calling of General Assemblies was acknowledged. Synods were order'd to be kept Half-yearly, and the Archbishops or Bishops of the Dioceses were directed to preside in them.

them; the Jurisdiction of the Church was wholly committed to their Care; and Ministers at their Admission were commanded to swear Obedience to their Ordinaries. This Assembly was ratified in Parliament 1612; and the Act of Parliament in 1592, rescinded, so far as it was inconsistent with this new Act. Archbishop *Spotswood* and the Bishops of *Brechen* and *Galloway*, were called to Court after the Assembly was up, to be Consecrated in *England*, there not being a sufficient number of Bishops in *Scotland* to do that Business canonically, that so upon their return they might consecrate the rest. To shun the Question of Primacy, a Commission was directed to the Bishops of *London*, *Ely*, and *Bath and Wells*, who Consecrated them in the Chapel at *London-House*, October 21, 1610. The same Year a High Commission was appointed in Matters Ecclesiastical, one Article of whose Instruction was, That Ordination of Ministers should only be by Bishops assisted by two or three Presbyters; and another, That General Assemblies should always be Called by the King, who should be Supplicated for that purpose, and that no Ministers should be present but those that were Elected by the rest, and that they, the Bishops, Deans and Archdeacons, should in all Time coming Constitute the General Assemblies. In 1614, Archbishop *Spotswood* prosecuted one *Ogilvy* a Jesuit, who was Executed for his Treasonable Positions, and indeed that Archbishop was always zealous against Papists. In 1615, upon Archbishop *Gladstare's* Death, he was translated to *St. Andrews*.

King *James* began now to be earnest with the Primate to establish a Liturgy, and a Book of Canons for the Church of *Scotland*, by His Royal Authority and the High Commission. He desired likewise that these 5 Articles might be pass'd into a Law. I. That the Lord's Supper should be received Kneeling. II. That Sick Persons might receive it at Home. III. That Baptism might be administred, in case of Necessity, in Private Houses. IV. That *Christmas-Day*, *Good-Friday*, *Easter-Day*, *Ascension-Day*, and *Whitsunday*, should be religiously observed. V. That Children well instructed in the Principles of Christianity, should be Confirmed by the Bishop. The Primate, who was cautious of Exercising Episcopal Jurisdiction, till it had been enacted in the Assembly of 1610, desired the King not to introduce these Innovations into the Church, till they had the legal Sanction; and proposed that his Majesty should try to get them enacted next Year (1617.) when he intended to go in Person into *Scotland*. This the King agreed to, and in 1617, he called a Parliament at *Edinburgh*, where these and other Matters, Civil and Ecclesiastical, were to be settled. Among the Articles, the King got this to pass, That whatsoever Conclusion was taken by his Majesty with Advice of the Archbishops and Bishops, and a competent number of the Ministers, in Matters of external Policy, the same should have the

Power and Strength of an Ecclesiastical Law. When the Ministers got Notice of this, they were highly incensed, and drew up a Protestation against passing this Article into a Law. None signed the Protestation but Mr. *Archibald Simpson*, but in a separate Paper other Ministers subscribed their Assent to what Mr. *Simpson* should do. When the King knew it, he was highly enraged, but ordered however that Article to be laid aside; and then convened the Bishops and principal Ministers to St. *Andrews*, to meet him upon July 10. 1617. where he proposed the 5 Articles. The Ministers petition'd for a General Assembly, which was granted, and Summon'd for November following. Mr. *Simpson* being Sick, could not be there, but sent a Letter to some Ministers there, in which the Articles were called *Trice Anglicanae*. Mr. *David Calderwood* who carry'd the Letter, being call'd in question for it, declined the Authority of the Assembly, as not being lawfully Convened, and consequently not having sufficient Authority to Suspend or Deprive him; for this he was immediately Imprison'd, and some time after banished.

The Assembly however of St. *Andrew's* would not pass these Articles? They offer'd indeed to allow of private Communion, and that the People should always receive the Elements from the Ministers Hands; both which Concessions the King received with scorn. He order'd the Bishops therefore to observe the Christmas-Day ensuing at St. *Andrew's*, *Edinburgh*, and *Glasgow*, and stop the Stipends of the disobedient Ministers for the next Year: But this last was got off by the Bishops Intercession; and in the Synods which they kept afterwards, they labour'd to bring over the Ministers to give Consent to the Articles in the gross. Being confident after that of Success, they called an Assembly in 1618, at *Perth*, in which those 5 Articles were pass'd, which from that Assembly were afterwards called the 5 Articles of *Perth*. They did not pass however very easily, for several Ministers complain'd that many of their Number were kept back by Banishment, and Confinement, and that many Noblemen, Gentlemen, and some Ministers, were admitted without legal Commissions, and some gained by an Argumentation of their Stipends, and others frighten'd by the Menaces of the Court.

These Articles thus pass'd, were publish'd in all Churches, and Authoriz'd by the Privy-Council; many Ministers and Congregations refusing to comply, were call'd before the High Commission, and being enjoyned Obedience, declined that Court, as not legally Constituted by any Act of Assembly or Parliament, whereupon several were Confined, Suspended and Deprived. In *Edinburg* the Ministers being changed, Obedience was pretty generally given: But few Citizens, except those that were in Publick Places, would comply with the kneeling at the Communion; for which several of them were banish'd

banish'd the City, and confin'd to certain Places. These Men alledged in their Vindication, that those Articles had been Condemn'd by former Assemblies that had been ratified in Parliament.

In 1621, the Assembly of *Perth* had its proper Ratification in Parliament, but not without Complaints of undue Practices, and particularly that Popish Lords Voted by Proxy, who could neither Sit nor Vote in Person.

In 1625. King *James VI.* died. He was succeeded by his Son, King *Charles I.* who surrendred all the Tithes in his Hands to the Church, and was said to design a Revocation of all Erections of Kirk Lands into Lay-Baronies, with an Intention of bestowing them upon Churchmen, that they as Abbots and Priors might Vote in Parliament. This displeased the Peers and Barons, who had interest in those Lands and Tithes, exceedingly, and put them upon Countenancing the disaffected Ministers and others, who did not like the Ecclesiastical Government: This appeared visibly in 1633. when the King held a Parliament himself; for when he urged that the Ratification of his Royal Prerogative, and his Right of appointing the Apparel of Churchmen might pass by the same Vote; some eminent Members agreed to the Clause of the Prerogative, but dissented to that of Churchmen's Apparel, as being apprehensive that it would bring on the *English Surplice*. This moved the King so much, that he called for the Rolls of the Members, and said, He would Mark the Votes of those that should dissent from his Prerogative. The Vote being then competently stated, 26 considerable Members dissented, who afterwards were very forward in the following unhappy Wars.

This is a short and a faithful Account of the Government of the Church of *Scotland*, till the Year 1638. when King *Charles I.* labour'd to introduce the *English Liturgy* in *Scotland*, but without Success. The Opposition made to that Attempt, ended in the Abolition of Episcopacy, and the Re-establishment of Presbytery, as it was settled in 1592. So it continued till 1662. when King *Charles II.* restored Episcopacy. The Methods by which the Church and State were managed in *Scotland* in his and his Brother's Reigns, unfortunately tended to increase the Alienations of the People against that Government, or rather against the Men who had exercised it among them. The Presbyterians therefore, in 1689, laid hold of that Opportunity and obliged *K. William* and *Q. Mary* to Establish their Church-Government once more by Law; which Establishment still continues. I shall now proceed to give a State of the Doctrine of the Kirk of *Scotland* in this Place, reserving an Account of its Discipline to the next Part.

The DOCTRINE.

Abstract of the Confession of Faith of the Kirk of Scotland, as it was framed in 1643, and Ratified by the Parliament, 1690.

I. **T**HE Holy Scriptures which are written by Divine Inspiration, are the Rule of Faith and Life. Scriptures derive their Authority from God their Author ; are an adequate Rule of Faith ; may by a due use of the Means be understood by Unlearned as well as Learned : The Holy Ghost speaking in the Scriptures, is the supreme Judge of Controversies relating to the Faith.

II. God is one in Essence, Infinite in Being and Perfections ; in the Unity of his Nature are Three Persons, Father, Son and Holy Spirit ; Son begotten of the Father, Holy Spirit proceeding from the Father and the Son.

III. God without being the Author of Sin, or breaking in upon Human Liberty, has predestinated some Angels and Men to Eternal Life, and foreordained others to Eternal Death. The Number of both these was unchangeably fixed at first. The Elect without any Foresight of Faith, good Works, or Perseverance, or Conditions him thereunto moving, were determin'd for Life, saved through Christ, and furnish'd by his Holy Spirit with all necessary Means of Salvation. The rest God was pleas'd to pass by, and ordain them for their Sins to Dishonour and Wrath, to the praise of his glorious Justice. This high Mystery of Predestination Men are exhorted to handle with special Prudence.

IV. God created the World in Six Days ; at the End of all he made Man, Male and Female, endued with Rational and Immortal Souls, but with a possibility of Transgression ; however, they preserved their Innocency and Dominion over the Creatures, as long as they observed the Commands which God gave them in Paradise.

V. God's Providence directs every thing here below ; but so, that though by his Decree all Events are immutable, yet the Nature of the Second Causes is not thereby disorder'd.

VI. Adam, through Satan's Instigation, eat the Forbidden Fruit and so fell ; this defiled his Soul and Body, and corrupted his Posterity. Hence comes Original Sin, which indisposes Man to good, and causes actual Transgressions. Every Sin Original and Actual, Merits Spiritual, Temporal, and Eternal Death.

VII. God out of his Love to Man, entred into several Covenants with him. The first was of Works with *Adam*, which he broke by his Fall. The second is of Grace through *Jesus Christ*, offering Salvation to those that believe in him, that they may be saved. *Christ* is the Substance of this Covenant; the Word preached, and Baptism and the Lord's Supper Administered, are the Ordinances by which this Covenant is dissolved.

VIII. *Christ Jesus*, the only begotten Son of God, is Mediator between God and Man; Prophet, Priest and King, Head of his Church, Heir of all things, and Judge of the World; the Second Person in the Trinity, Very and Eternal God, of one Substance and equal with the Father. In the Fulness of time, he took our Nature upon him; was born of the Virgin *Mary*, was Crucified, Died and was Buried; rose again from the Dead the Third Day: Ascended into Heaven, and there sits at the right Hand of God, making Intercession, and shall return to judge Men and Angels at the End of the World. By his perfect Obedience and Sacrifice of himself, he satisfied God's Justice, and purchas'd Heaven for us.

IX. Man was naturally created free, and not absolutely determined to do Good or Evil. Since the Fall, his Power to Will to do what is Good is lost; he is dead in Sin, and unable to convert himself without the Grace of God. In the State of Sin, his Will shall be perfectly and immutably Good.

X. The Elect alone are effectually called out of a State of Sin and Death, by the Word and Spirit of God; this is all of their Grace, without any Human Foresight. Elect Infants are saved by *Christ* through the Spirit, who works where, when, and how he pleases. Others though they may be called by the Ministry of the Word, cannot be saved. None but Christians, whose Lives never so strict, can be saved.

XI. Those who God effectually calls, he justifies by pardoning their Sins, and not for any thing done by them, but for *Christ's* sake alone. Faith receiving and resting on *Christ* is the alone Instrument of Justification; but is ever accompanied with all other saving Graces. *Christ* by Death fully discharged the Debt of all that are thus justified. God from all Eternity decreed to justify the Elect; and yet they are not justified till the Holy Spirit actually applies *Christ* unto them. The Elect may fall into God's Displeasure, but never from the State of Justification.

XII. All that are justified, are for *Christ's* sake adopted, taken into the Number, enjoy the Liberties and Privileges of the Children of God, are seal'd to the Day of Redemption, and inherit the Promises as Heirs of Everlasting Salvation.

XIII. They

XIII. They that are affectually called and regenerated further sanctified, really and personally, by Vertue of Christ's Death and Resurrection, and his Word and Spirit dwelling in them. The Dominion of Sin is destroy'd in them, and they are strengthen'd with all saving Graces to the Practice of Holiness: But though this Sanctification is throughout the whole Man, yet 'tis imperfect in this Life.

XIV. The Grace of Faith whereby the Elect are enabled to believe to the saving of their Souls, is the Work of the Spirit of Christ in their Hearts; but the principal Acts of saving Faith, are Accepting, Receiving, and Resting on Christ alone for Justification, Sanctification, and Eternal Life by Vertue of the Covenant of Grace. This Faith is different in Degrees.

XV. Repentance unto Life is a Gospel-Grace, and so ought to be preach'd by every Minister; but it is not satisfactory for Sin, nor will it cause Pardon, which is the Act of God's Grace, though Pardon cannot be had without it.

XVI. Good Works are only such as God has commanded in his Holy Word, and done in Obedience to God's Commandments, and are the Fruits and Evidences of a true and lively Faith. Men's Ability to do good Works is not at all of themselves, wholly from the Spirit of Christ. Our best Works cannot merit Pardon of Sin, or Eternal Life, by reason of the great Disproportion that is between them and the Glory to come, the infinite Distance that is between us and God, whom, if we offend, we can neither profit nor satisfy for the Debt of former Sins. Works done by Unregenerate Men, though commanded by God, and beneficial to themselves and others, because they proceed not from an Heart purified by Faith, nor done in a right Manner, nor to a right End, are sinful, and do not please God; and yet the Neglect of them is more Sinful and Displeasing to God.

XVII. They whom God hath accepted in Christ, effectually Called and Sanctified by his Spirit, cannot totally and finally fall from Grace; but shall persevere to the End, and be eternally saved: Which Perseverance depends not upon their own Free Will, but upon the Immutability of the Decree of Election. Nevertheless they may fall into grievous Sins, and for a time continue therein, and draw God's Displeasure and Temporal Judgments upon themselves.

XVIII. Hypocrites and other Unregenerate Men, may flatter themselves that they are in a State of Salvation; but their Hope shall perish; whereas those that truly believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and walk in all good Conscience before him, may in this Life be certainly assured that they are in a State of Grace, and rejoice in the Hope of the Glory of God: Which infallible Assurance does not so belong to the Essence of Faith, but that a true Believer

er may belong, and encounter many Difficulties, before he takes of it ; yet in due time it shall revive and support him in utter Despair.

IX. God gave *Adam* a Law as a Covenant of Works, binding him and his Posterity to a personal and perpetual Obedience, promising Life upon the fulfilling it, and threatening Death upon the breaking it ; which Law continued after his Fall, to be a best Rule of Righteousness, and such as was delivered by upon Mount *Sinai* in Ten Commandments. Besides this, commonly called the Moral Law, God gave the *Israelites* a Ceremonial Law, which is now abrogated under the Gospel. God gave them also Judicial Laws, which expired with the State of the People, and obliges now no farther than the Equity of it require. The Moral Law perpetually obliges all Mankind to Obedience to it ; and Christ, in the Gospel, does strengthen the Obligation, and not dissolve it. Now, tho' true Believers are not under the Law as a Covenant, to be justified or condemned by it, yet 'tis a Rule of Life, which informs them of the Will of God and their Duty, and so must be regarded tho' they are under a State of Grace.

X. God alone is Lord of the Conscience ; and to obey the Principles and Commandments of Men, in Opposition to those of God, is to destroy Liberty of Conscience and Reason also. They that practise any Sin under Pretence of Liberty of Conscience, do also destroy it ; and they that under the same Pretence oppose any Lawful Power, or the Lawful Exercise of it, whether Civil or Ecclesiastical, resist the Ordinance of God, and may be called to Account, and proceeded against by the Censures of the Church, and by the Power of the Civil Magistrate.

The Light of Nature shews, that there is a God Sovereign over all, perfectly Good, and therefore to be loved, served and worshipped. But the acceptable Way of Worshipping him is instituted by himself in his Holy Word, and must only be observed. Religious Worship is to be given to God the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, and to him alone, not without a Mediator, in the Mediation of any other, but of Christ alone. Prayer with Thanksgiving is one Part of Religious Worship ; and to be acceptable to God, it must be made in the Name of the Son, by the Help of his Spirit ; and if Vocal, in a known Tongue ; for the Living, and not for the Dead ; nor for those who have sinned the Sin unto Death. Reading the Holy Scriptures, Hearing the Word preached, Singing of Psalms, and Admiring and Receiving the Holy Sacraments, are all Parts of the ordinary Religious Worship of God ; and so are Religious Oaths, Fasts, solemn Fastings and Thanksgivings upon special Occasions ; but under the Gospel are not tied to any place, but may be performed in private Families, in secret and alone ; so more solemnly

solemnly in publick Assemblies, which are not to be neglected or forsaken, when God by his Word or Providence calls thereunto. God by a positive, moral and perpetual Commandment, has particularly appointed One Day in Seven for a Sabbath to be kept Holy unto him, which from the beginning of the World to the Resurrection of Christ was the last Day of the Week; but after Christ's Resurrection, was changed to the first Day of the Week, in Scripture called the Lord's Day, and is to continue the Christian Sabbath to the End of the World; and is to be kept Holy unto the Lord.

XXI. A Lawful Oath is a Part of Religious Worship, and is warranted by the Word of God, under the New Testament as well as under the Old; may be taken when imposed by lawful Authority, and it is a Sin to refuse it. Oaths are to be taken according to the plain and common Sense of the Words, without Equivocation or Mental Reservation; nor are they to be violated when made to Hereticks or Infidels. Vows are lawful, but must be made to do any thing forbidden in the Word of God, or may hinder any Duty therein commanded; or that is not within his Power to perform who makes the Vow.

XXII. Magistracy is the Ordinance of God for his own Glory and the publick Good. The Office may be accepted and executed by Christians; the People are obliged to pray for them, to honour their Persons, to pay them Tribute and other Duties, to obey their lawful Commands, and to be subject to their Authority for Conscience sake. Infidelity or Difference in Religion, does not make void the Magistrates just and legal Authority, nor free the People from their Obedience to them, in which Ecclesiasticks are not exempted.

XXIII. Marriage is between one Man and one Woman; it is lawful for either Sex to have more than one. All sorts of People may lawfully marry, who are able with Judgment to give their Consents; yet true Believers ought to marry only one another, the Lord, and not with Infidels, Papists, or other Idolaters, nor with People of notorious wicked Lives, or Hereticks. Marriage ought not to be within the Degrees of Consanguinity or Affinity, forbidden in the Word. Adultery committed in Marriage entitles the innocent Person to sue out a Divorce, and after the Divorce to marry another, as if the offending Person were dead. Nothing but Adultery can dissolve the Bond of Marriage.

XXIV. The Catholick or Universal Church, which is invisible, consists of the whole Number of the Elect which have been, are, or shall be gather'd into one Body under Christ's Head. The visible Church, which is also Catholick under the Gospel, consists of all those throughout the World that profess the true Religion; to which Church Christ has given the Ministry, Oracles and Ordinances of God, for the perfecting

ments in this Life, to the end of the World. This Catholick Church has been sometimes more and sometimes less visible; and the purest particular Churches under Heaven are subject to error; some have so degenerated, that they have unchurch'd themselves, and become the Synagogue of Satan: However, there shall be always a Church on Earth to worship God according to his Will. There is no Head of the Church but the Lord Jesus Christ.

XXV. All Saints united to Christ their Head, have Fellowship with him in all his Graces, Sufferings, Death, Resurrection and Glory; and being united to one another, are obliged to the Performance of such Duties as contribute to their mutual good, either to Spiritual Services, to Edification, or Relieving one another in outward Things; which Communion ought to be extended to all that call upon the Lord Jesus, without inquiring Propriety.

XXVI. Sacraments are Holy Signs and Seals of the Covenant of Grace, instituted by God to represent Christ and his Benefits, to distinguish those that belong to the Church from the rest of the World, and to engage them to the Service of God in Christ, according to his Word. There are only Two Sacraments ordained by Christ, Baptism and the Supper of the Lord, which ought not to be dispensed but by a Minister lawfully Ordained.

XXVII. Baptism is a Sacrament of the New Testament, Ordained by Jesus Christ, not only for the solemn Admission of the Party baptized into the visible Church; but also as the Sign and Seal of the Covenant of Grace, which is to continue in the Church to the end of the World. The outward Element used in this Sacrament is Water wherewith the Party is Baptized in the Name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, by a Minister lawfully Ordain'd; Dipping is not necessary: Baptism is rightly Administred by sprinkling Water upon the Person. Infants of believing Parents are to be Baptized, as well as those that can actually make a Confession of their Faith. This Sacrament is but once to be administred to any Person.

XXVIII. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, was instituted by Christ the same Night he was betray'd, for a perpetual Remembrance of his Death; to which end the Lord Jesus has appointed his Minister to declare his Word of Institution to the People, to pray and bless the Elements of Bread and Wine, thereby to set them apart from a Common to a Holy Use, which so blessed, have such relation to Christ Crucified, as that truly, yet sacramentally only, they are sometimes called by the Names of the Things they represent, that is to say, the Body and Blood of Christ; albeit, in Substance and Nature they still remain wholly and only Bread and Wine, as they were before; and yet worthy Receivers, outwardly partaking of the visible Elements

ments in this Sacrament, do then also, inwardly by Faith, ly and indeed, yet not Carnally and Corporally, but Spiritually, receive and feed upon Christ Crucify'd, partaking of all Benefits of his Death. The Body and Blood of Christ be then not Corporally or Carnally in, with, or under the Bread and Wine, yet are as really, but spiritually, present to the Faith of Believers in that Ordinance, as the Elements themselves to their outward Senses. Ignorant and wicked Men receiving the outward Elements in this Sacrament, but nothing signified thereby, their Unworthiness renders them guilty of the Body and Blood of the Lord, to their own Damnation. The Doctrine of *Transubstantiation*, is repugnant, only to Scripture, but even to common Sense and Reason.

XXIX. The Lord Jesus as King and the Head of his Church has appointed a Government in the Hands of Church Officers distinct from the Civil Magistrate: To which Officers the Kingdom of Heaven are committed, by Virtue whereof they have Power respectively to retain and remit Sins, to that Kingdom against the Impenitent, and to open it unto Penitent Sinners, by the Ministry of the Gospel, and by Absolution from Censures, as occasion requires. Church Censures are necessary for reclaiming and gaining offending Brethren, for deterring others, and vindicating the Honour of Christ, and the Holy Profession of the Gospel, as well as preventing the Wrath of God. For the better attaining which Ends, the Officers of the Church are to proceed by Admonition, Suspension from the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper for a time, and by Excommunication from the Church, according to the Nature of the Crime, and the Merit of the Person.

XXX. For the better Government and further Edification of the Church, there ought to be such Assemblies as are commonly called Synods or Councils. Magistrates may call a Synod of Ministers, to consult or advise with, about Matters of Religion. But if Magistrates are open Enemies to the Church, Ministers of Christ of themselves, by virtue of their Office, they with other fit Persons, upon Delegation from the Churches, may meet together in such Assemblies; who are Ministerially to determine Controversies of Faith, and Cases of Conscience, and to give Rules and Directions for the better Ordering of the Publick Worship of God and Government of his Church; but to handle and conclude nothing but what is Ecclesiastical; nor intermeddle with Civil Affairs which concern the Common-Wealth, unless by way of humble Petition in Cases extraordinary; or by way of Advice for Satisfaction of Conscience, if required by the Civil Magistrate.

XXXI. The Bodies of Men after Death, return to Dust, but their Souls which neither die nor sleep, having an immortal Substance, immediately return to God that gave them; are re-

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red into the highest Heavens, where they behold the Face of
ed, and wait for the full Redemption of their Bodies; but
Souls of the Wicked are cast into Hell, and reserved to the
gment of the Great Day; and besides these two Places, for
ls separated from their Bodies, the Scripture acknowledges
e. At the Last Day such as are found alive shall not dye, but
changed: All the Dead shall rise with the self-same Bodies,
none other; altho' with different Qualities, which shall
united again to their Souls for ever; but the Bodies of the
just shall be raised to Dishonour.

God has appointed a Day, wherein the World shall be judg'd
Jesus Christ. In which Day not only the Apostate Angels
ll be judg'd, but all Persons that have lived upon Earth, shall
n receive according to what they have done in the Body,
ether Good or Evil. The end of God's appointing this Day,
for the manifestation of his Mercy in the Eternal Salvation
the Elect, and of his Justice in the Damnation of the Repro-
e. Tho' God would have us believe there is a Judgment to
e, yet he has concealed the knowledge of the Day of Judg-
t from Men, that they may shake off all carnal Security,
be always watchful, because they know not what Hour the
d will come.

CHAP. VI.

Of Trade.

Have already shewed in several Counties of *Scotland* what
Plenty there are of Commodities fit for Exportation, as Corn,
le, Hides, Wool, Hemp, Flax, Linnen, Worsted, Stuffs,
ber, Tin, Lead, Copper, Allum, Hops, Fish, Salt, &c.
es other Commodities that the Inland Parts afford in great
ry, and would turn to great Account if improved to the
Advantage: But their Fishing is the Branch of Trade which
be carry'd on with more Ease and Profit in their own Seas,
can be done by any Foreign Nation whatsoever; by rea-
of the Conveniency and Plenty of their Loughs and Har-
s, which are stored with almost infinite Numbers of Fish:
lye very conveniently for a Trade with *Denmark*, *Sweden*,
burgh, *Holland*, *Ireland*, and *France*; *Spain* which is the best
et in the World for Fish, as the *Hollanders* experience, is
above Ten Days Sailing from them with a favourable
d. Many of the Natives of *Scotland* have not yet arrived to
ficient Skill in Agriculture; for which cause many Tracts
ich Land lye neglected, or at least but meanly improved,
at they might be; and this is the more to be regretted.
because

because there are many Parcels of Rich Ground both in Scotland and the Islands, which if Cultivated, would maintain the Number of the present Inhabitants, and increase and serve their Cattle; many of which thro' the Scarcity of Food and Straw, dye in the Winter and Spring for want of Food.

It has been long observed that the Islands of Scotland, especially the *Western*, lye more conveniently for carrying on, bringing the Fishing Trade to Perfection, than any other of *Europe*.

K. *Charles I.* first began the Experiment, as I mention'd before, in conjunction with a Company of Merchants; but the Design miscarry'd by the Civil War, which unhappily broke out at that Time. The next Attempt was made by K. *Charles II.* who also joined with some Merchants, and this succeeded for a Time. Mr. *Martin* assures us from such as saw the Fish that were catch'd by that Company, that they were reputed the best in *Europe* of their Kind, and accordingly fetch'd a great Price; but this Design was ruined thus. The King having occasion for Money, was advis'd to withdraw that which was employ'd in the Fishery; at which the Merchants being dissatisfied, and disagreeing likewise among themselves, they also withdrew their Money, and that Design has never been renew'd since that Time.

But the Renewing of this Undertaking, will in all probability be one of the Blessings which this Island will reap by the Happy Union. What can't *English* Money and *Scottish* Industry effect?

The Settling a Fishery in those Parts, will raise a Nurseries of stout and able Seamen in a very short time, to serve the Government on all Occasions. A new Colony needs not be plant'd there, for the Inhabitants of the *Western* Isles are reckon'd to be about 50000; many of whom have no Employment, and are generally dextrous at the Oar, and only want to be furnished with proper Materials for the Fishing Trade, which would encourage the setting up other Manufactories. The Communion and Safety of the numerous Bays and Harbours in the Isles, seem, as if Nature had designed them for promoting Trade. They have such abundance of Turf and Peat for Fuel, that they would furnish Salt-Pans with Fire all the Year round. The Coast of each Island affords many Thousand Loads of Sea-weed, which if preserved, might be successfully used for making Glass, and likewise *Kelp* for Soap; several of the Islands afford great Quantities of fine Clay; which if improved might come to a good Account in making Earthen Ware of all sorts. *Salmon* and Ling as well as lesser Fish, are to be had on the Coast of the lesser as well as the greater Islands; and what has been said of the *Western* Isles, may be said likewise of the Isles of *Orkney* and *Schotland*.

THE
Present State
OF
SCOTLAND.

BOOK II.

Government.

CHAP. I.

Of the Government of Scotland in general.

Monarchy being the ancientest and perfectest Government in the World, and most agreeable to the People of *Scotland*, it has continued under that Form ever since it became a distinct Kingdom from *South Britain*. It has enjoyed the same Advantages which have distinguished the *English* Monarchy, that it has never been enslaved to the Will and Pleasure of Arbitrary Tyrannical Sovereigns. It was Hereditary, the Crown descending from the Father to the Son, and to his Heirs, and for want of Sons, to the Eldest Daughter and her Heirs; for want of Daughters, to the Brother and his Heirs; and for Want or Incapacity of a Brother, to the Sister and her Heirs. When the next Heir was under Age, or incapable of Government, the next of the Line was made King, who enjoyed the Crown during his Life, but it did not go to his Sons, but to the Heirs of the former King, provided they were of Age and capable of the Administration. In those Days Superstition had not blinded Men's Eyes, or divested them of Reason.

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son so far as to think, that there was any thing Divine or Sacred in any Race of Mankind which was *ex traduce*, and propagated from Father to Son in the ordinary Way of Generation. Whatever was Sacred in Kings, the ancient *Scots* asserted it belonged to his Office, and that being derived from the People, they never dreamed it came from Heaven, as After-Ages did, being lulled by *Romish* Priestcraft, whereby every Civil Institution, nay, even Lands, Persons, and whatever the Priest pleased, was made Sacred; and these Artifices the Church of *Rome* borrowed from the *Egyptians* and Eastern Countries, which were ever prone to Idolatry, and fertile in Flattery, as we see from the cred and Profane Writers. The *Salique* Law, or Custom of *France*, *Turky*, and other Barbarous Countries, have no Force here. It was also an Independent Monarchy, owing no Subjection to the Pope, or to any other Potentate in the World, did the Subjects pay Allegiance to any Prince, but their own Native Sovereign.

It's true indeed the Original of Government in *Scotland*, a Point that has been much debated by some of their own Historians, who to this Day represent it very differently; some so indulgent to the Peoples Claim of Right, that 'tis no wonder to see their Followers carry it very high on that side, and deduce it expressly from the People; who when they were under a necessary Constraint by reason of Wars, transferr'd their Power to *Fergus* Son of *Ere*, and created him their first King; but on the other Hand, such Conclusions were drawn from those Principles, as were prejudicial to the Right of Princes in general, well as the Monarchy of *Scotland* in particular; and this occasion'd a severe Act of Parliament against the Slanderers of the King, his Progenitors, and the Estates of the Kingdom, in the Reign of K. *James VI.* The Terror of this Statute, seconded by the Arguments of Great and Learned Men, prevail'd some time; but within half an Age, the Republicans, or rather the Opposers of the Power which the Kings of *Scotland* had formerly claim'd, were as rife as ever, and their Libels against the Monarchy as numerous; but they were so effectually oppos'd by Arguments from Antiquity, Law, and the Reasons alleg'd against 'em, that they have almost totally disappear'd in the present Age, which universally condemn'd such Opinions, have now by joining with the *English* in settling the Succession upon the next Protestant Heir, declared that they are resolved to maintain that Succession under which they have been so long and so prosperously Govern'd.

C H A P. II.

of the King of Scotland ; and therein, of his Name, Title, Person, Office, Supremacy, and Sovereignty, Power and Prerogative, Dominions, Strength, Patrimony, Arms and Respect.

[*Time.*] The Name of *King* is contracted from *Coning* or *Cyning*, an ancient *Saxon* Word, derived from Knowledge and Ability to do Business, which is the noblest Part of Government ; the Surname of the *Scottish* Kings for 300 Years was *Stuart*, upon the account of an Office given to *Walter*, Father of *Robert II.* King of *Scotland*, from whom the Kings and Queens of that Race are descended. He was *Grand Seneschal* or *High Steward* of *Scotland*, and (as other great Offices) became from a personal Title to be used as a Surname of the Kings of *Scotland*, and of many illustrious Families descended from them.

[*Title.*] The *Scots* Kings generally took the same Titles as the *English*: King *Edgar* of *England* stiled himself *Basileus*, and so did King *Edgar* of *Scotland*. King *John* of *England* changed the singular Number into the Plural in all publick Instruments, and soon after King *Alexander II.* of *Scotland* did the same. The common Compellation of the *Scottish* Kings, was *Dominus Rex*, and sometimes *Illustrissimus Dominus Ligeus*, and about K. *James I.*'s time, *Metuendissimus*. In speaking to them they were called *Majesty*, and at last *Majesty*: But their Titles have varied in some Reigns ; for K. *William I.* had the Title of *Defender of the Church*, given him by the then reigning *Pope*, as that of *Protector of the Christian Faith* was afterwards conferr'd on *James IV.* and there was no continued one peculiar to them except that of *the Grace of God King of Scotland, England, France and Ireland*, which till abrogated by the late *Union* of the Two Crowns, would otherwise have endured to Perpetuity. The King's only testimony of any thing done in his Presence, is of as high a Nature and Credibility as any Record, and in all his Writs and other Dispatches of that Kind, he uses no other Witness but himself.

As to what relates to the Person, Office, Sovereignty, Power, and Prerogative, Arms, &c. of the King, or Queen, the late Happy Union of the Two Kingdoms, has render'd 'em the same almost in *England* and *Scotland*; and therefore we beg leave for Brevity, to refer the Reader to what has been said upon the same Subject in the Account of *England*.

Dominions.] The ancient Dominions of the Kings of Scotland, consider'd as an Independent Country, divided from England, extended over all that Tract of Land which reaches from the River Tweed to Carhoom, as has been already described; compass'd on the West by the Irish Sea, on the North by the Deucalionian, on the East by the German Ocean; together with all the Islands that encompass it to the West, and to the North which are of considerable Extent, and would be of vast Advantage to the Inhabitants of Great Britain, if they were improved as far as they are capable of Improvement.

Strength.] The great Power and Strength of Scotland may be seen by the Wars which for so many successive Ages they waged with the Romans, Saxons, Danes and English; but though all the Subjects of Scotland be obliged to assist their Monarch in his Wars, yet a greater Enlargement of Power was added to that Foundation by Two Acts of Parliament. The King of Scotland offering the King to raise an Army of 20000 Foot and 2000 Horse, and to furnish them with 40 Days Provision to march into any part of Scotland, England and Ireland, or to be employed in any other Service: And these Forces by another Act, were obliged to pay Obedience to all such Orders as should be given them by his Majesty's Privy Council. And as they were thus strong by Land, their Naval Strength would have equalled it, were there a suitable Fund adapted to that Service, since they have all the necessary Materials for Shipping growing in their own Countrey, and Men and Provisions in great plenty,

Patrimony.] The King's ancient Revenue consisted chiefly in Crown Lands, which could not be alienated but by Act of Parliament, and in the Wards and Marriages of those that held any thing of the Crown; but of late Years most of the former have been given away, and most of the Tenures of the latter chang'd, though there has been no general Law for taking away the Wards. The Revenues at this Day are raised and estimated as follows:

The Excise of Ale and Beer, is 2 d. Sterling per Scots Gallon, now farm'd at 33500 l. Sterling, but if exacted in the same manner as in England, may amount to	} 50000 l.
The Customs have been let at 34000 l. Sterling, and are now in time of War let for 28500 l. with this Condition, that upon the Peace the Lords of the Treasury may let a new Lease amounting to	

	l.	s.	d.
The Crown Rents <i>Communibus annis</i> , about	5500	00	00
The Casualty of Superiorities and Compofitions at the Exchequer, <i>communibus annis</i> ,	3000	00	00
The Post-Office farmed at 1194 l. but if Collected may amount to	2000	00	00
The Imposition for Coinage,	1500	00	00
The Land-Tax is now 36000 l. and to make it equal to 4 s. per Pound in England, is settled at	48000	00	00
The whole	168000	00	00

Arms.] The Ensigns Armorial of *Anne* late Queen of Scotland before the Union were, Or, a Lyon Rampant Gules, Armed and Langued Azure, with a double Tressure, Flower'd and Counterflower'd with *Flowers de Lys* of the Second, encircled with the Order of Scotland, the same being composed of *Rue* and *Thistles*, having the Image of St. *Andrew* with his Cross on his Breast; above the Shield a Helmet, answerable to Her Majesty's High Quality and Jurisdiction, with a *Mantle*, Or, fringed *Ermine*, adorn'd with an Imperial Crown, beautified with *Crosses*, *Patee* and *Flowers de Lys*, surmounted on the Top for her Majesty's Crest, with a Lyon *Sejant*, full-faced Gules, Crowned, holding in his *Dexter* Paw a naked Sword *Proper*, and in the *Sinister* a Scepter, both erected Pale Ways: Supported by Two *Wicorns Argent*; Crown'd with Imperial, and Gorged with open Crowns, to the last Chains affixed, passing between their Forelegs, and reflexed over their Backs, Or. He on the *Dexter*, embracing and bearing up a Banner of Cloth of Gold, Charged with the Royal Arms of Scotland; and he on the *Sinister*, another Banner *Azure*, charged with St. *Andrew's* Cross *Argent*, both standing on a Compartment placed underneath, from which issue Two *Thistles*, one towards each side of the Escutcheon, and on Her late Majesty's Motto in a Scroll above all, *In Defence*; and under in the Table of the Compartment, *Nemo me impune*

The Royal Badges and Ordinary Symbols of the Kingdom of Scotland are,

A *Thistle* of Gold Crowned.

The White Cross of St. *Andrew* in a Blue Field. The Standard bearing.

As to the Succession to the Crown of Scotland, Name, Title, Genealogy, &c. of the present Sovereign, Account of the Princes of the Blood, &c. the Reader is desired to consult the State of England upon the said several Heads.

C H A P. III.

Of the Government of the Church of Scotland.

THE Government of the Church of Scotland is Presbyterian, *i. e.* by *Kirk-Sessions, Presbyteries, Provincial Synods, and General Assemblies.* These Ecclesiastical Judicatories are composed of Deacons, Ruling Elders, and Ministers, who are all reputed as Ecclesiasticks in that Church.

Deacons.] A Deacon is a Man of good Character for Manners and Understanding, who having a Competency in the World is chosen by the Kirk-Session in every Parish, approved by the Congregation, and set apart by the Minister solemnly before the Congregation, after a Sermon and Prayer for the Occasion, for his Office, which is during Life, unless he misbehaves himself in the Performance of his Duty.

His Business is to collect the Offerings for the Poor at the Church Doors, when there is a Sermon, which is the only publick way in Scotland of providing for the Poor: To enquire into the Necessities of the Parishioners, to visit and take an account of the Condition of poor sick People: To acquaint the Kirk-Session with their Case: And to distribute to them as the Kirk-Session shall appoint: To assist at the Communion: To attend the Minister and Elders in the Visitation, and Examination of his particular District: In Kirk-Sessions he has no Vote, only may give his Advice if asked, except in Matters relating to the Poor. Nor has he any Stipend from the Parish.

Ruling Elders.] A Ruling Elder should be a Man of spotless Character, and of the principal Quality and Interest in his Parish. But no Persons of Quality ever sit in any Ecclesiastical Judicatories unless they be Ruling Elders, their Quality otherwise giving 'em no Title to a Vote in those Courts.

He is chosen out of the Parish by the Kirk-Session. The Congregation approves of their Choice, after a Scrutiny is made into his Life and Manners: The Minister ordains him before the Congregation, after Sermon and Prayer on purpose, his Office is for Life, in case of no Misdemeanor on his part.

His Business is to assist the Minister in Overseeing and Correcting the Manners of the People: To attend him in Visitation and Catechising his own District in the Parish: In praying with the Sick: In private Admonitions, and at the Communion Table: He is a Member of the Kirk-Sessions, in which he has a Vote in all Business, and may be chosen to assist in any other Church

Church Judicatories, and in all Matters of Government and Discipline, as an equal Vote with the Minister.

Ministers or Preaching-Presbyters.] Their Office includes the Offices of Deacons and Ruling-Elders. Besides they only can Preach, Administer the Sacraments, Catechise, Pronounce Church-Censures, Ordain Deacons and Ruling Elders, assist at the Imposition of Hands upon other Ministers, and moderate or preside in all Ecclesiastical Judicatories.

Besides the Ministers Qualifications of Life and Manners, of which severe Scrutinies are always made, he ought to be competently Learned in the Scriptures, the Learned Languages, and all sorts of Divinity. The Presbytery always tries him before he can be licensed to preach, in order to obtain a *Call* to be a Minister of any Parish; and usually in *Scotland*, all their Ministers have had Academic Education, and have commenced Masters in Arts.

None are Ordained till they have obtained a *Call* to a particular Flock, which when obtained, they cannot desert without the Authority of a Presbytery, or some superior Judicatory.

Pluralities, Curacies, and Non-Residencies, are not practised in *Scotland*: To be guilty of the last, merits Deposition.

When a Parish wants a Minister, the Heretors and Elders, and in Royal Burghs the Magistrates, and Kirk-Session, and Heretors chuse a Probationer, *i. e.* one licensed by a Presbytery formerly to preach, or an ordained Minister, whom they please, to be their Pastor. Him they propose to the Presbytery, desiring them to appoint one of their Number to preach and preside among them; when the *Call* is to be signed in a publick Meeting, the Person to be called is then named to the Congregation, who approve or disapprove, with giving Reasons, of which the Presbytery is the Final Judge.

If the *Call* be agreed to by the Congregation, the Minister present attests it by his Subscription in their Presence, and then reports it to the Presbytery, who acquaint the Person concern'd with it as soon as possible: If the *Call* is excepted, and the Person not Ordain'd, he again undergoes the same Trial which he did when he was made Probationer. If in the Trial he satisfies the Presbytery, they then issue out an *Edict, i. e.* an Order, that all who can object ought against this *Nominee*, should appear before the Presbytery there to make good their Allegations.

If the Objections are of weight, or even doubtful, the Ordination is suspended till a more perfect Tryal, otherwise they proceed to Ordination.

Upon the Ordination Day, a Fast is strictly kept to employ God's Blessing upon the Work they are about: The Moderator preaches upon the Nature and Dignity of the Ministerial Office, then examines the Person to be Ordain'd, of his Faith and Assent to the Doctrine and Discipline of the Kirk, of the

Motives of his coming into the Ministry, and whether by an indirect Means he has obtained that Call; of his Resolution to do his Duty faithfully in that Station, and to obey the several Judicatories of the Church in the Lord. Upon his answering to the Moderator's Satisfaction, the Parishioners are called upon to ratify their Choice by lifting up of their Hands. When this is done, the Moderator goes from the Pulpit into the Middle of the Church, and there he and the other Ministers then present lay their Hands upon the Head of the Person that is to be Ordain'd, and so Ordain him Minister of the Gospel, and Pastor of that Congregation. The Ordination being over, the Elders, Heretors and chief Parishoners, take their Minister by the Hand. If the *Nominee* had been Ordained before, he is only recommended to the People with a suitable Sermon and Prayer by the Moderator, and the People take him by the Hand.

A Parish is bound to nominate in six Months after a Vacancy, otherwise the Presbytery fills the Place *jure devoluto*, but this Privilege does not hold in Royal Burghs.

The Stipend for Ministers, at the very lowest, should be by Act of Parliament 8 Chalders of Victual, or 800 Merks Scots; and the Stipend of the Ministers of *Edinburgh* was, till of late 2500 Merks; but now it is enacted by the Town-Council of that City, that none, who shall hereafter become Minister there, shall have more than 2000 Merks, or 1111 l. 2 s. 2 d. Sterling.

A Minister that enters upon his Charge before *Whitsunday* has on that Day a Right to the whole Year's Stipend. If he enters between *Whitsunday* and *Michaelmas*, he has half, and his Predecessor, if translated or deposed, has the other half. But if his Predecessor serves till after *Michaelmas*, he hath the whole that Year's Stipend.

The Widow, Children, and nearest Kin to the Defunct, have a Right by Act of Parliament to an Annate, *i. e.* half a Year's Stipend over and above what was his Due for his Incumbency. So *ex, gr.* if he dies between *Whitsunday* and *Michaelmas*, half due for Incumbency, and half for Annate. If after *Michaelmas* there is a whole Year's Stipend for Incumbency, and half the next Year's Stipend for Annate. The Annate is equally divided between Widow and Children, and in Default of both it goes to the nearest of Kin. It is liable to pay no Debts, and cannot be devised by the Incumbent's Will or Assignment.

Kirk-Sessions.] In *Scotland* there are 890 Parishes, whereof 31 are Collegiate Churches; *i. e.* where the Cure is served by more than one Minister. Every Parish is divided according to their Extent into particular Districts, each of which has its own Elder and Deacon to oversee it. A Consistory of Ministers, Elders and Deacons is called a Kirk-Session. The Consistory meets once a Week at least, to consider the Affairs of the Parish as a Religious Society. This is the lowest Ecclesiastical

ecclesiastical Judicatory in *Scotland*, and its Jurisdiction goes not beyond its own Parish. The Minister is always Moderator, without a Negative; can call a Kirk-Session when he pleases, and if at home is always bound to attend: If absent, the Elders and Deacons may meet about the Affairs of the Poor without him, and can give also Testimonials to any Parishioner that they would remove; but Matters of Scandal they cannot meddle with; in that Case they must send to the Presbytery, to send a Minister to hold a Kirk-Session during such Absence of their own Minister.

The Kirk-Session can judge in Matters of lesser Scandal; greater, such as Adultery, &c. are left to the Presbytery: They suspend from the Lord's-Supper for a time: Their Consent to the Call of a Minister and Precentor (*i. e.* Parish Clerk) is necessary: They provide all Necessaries for the Communion: They regulate all Particulars relating to publick Worship, and give Notice of all Catechisings, and Parochial Visitations. They have a Treasurer who is chosen out of the Deacons, to keep and distribute the Poors Money, which Distribution they direct. They keep Two Registers, one of Births and Marriages, the other of their own Proceedings, which they must lay before the Presbytery. Appeals lie from them in all Cases to their own Presbytery, whom they are to contradict in nothing.

[*Presbyteries.*] *Scotland* is divided into 69 Presbyteries, each of which consists of a Number not less than from 12 to 24 contiguous Parishes.

The Ministers of these Parishes, with one Ruling Elder chosen half-Yearly out of every Kirk-Session, compose a Presbytery. They meet in the head Town, from whence the Presbytery is denominated, as often as they please, and chuse their Moderator, who must be a Minister, half-Yearly; he is only their Moderator, and if he is absent, they chuse another Moderator *pro tempore*. When immediate Business falls out within the time of the Adjournment, the Moderator can summon a Presbytery to meet in the intermediate Time, or as they call it, *pro tempore*. The adjacent Presbyteries usually send Correspondents to each other, who upon producing their Commissions give a Vote in the Presbytery to which they are sent. By this means they can ask Advice of each other in difficult Cases, and they can give an Account of their own Determinations in particular ones.

In ordinary Meetings there is always a Presbyterial Exercise upon a Text of Scripture, appointed for that purpose, performed in the Church by one or two Ministers, whose Names and Texts, with the Presbyteries Approbation, is Recorded, if their performance be approv'd. The Members Names that meet are registered, and the Absenters marked, in order to be examined concerning the Reason of their Absence.

Presbyteries have no Jurisdiction beyond their own Bounds. They determine all Appeals from Kirk-Sessions, but can do nothing at the first Instance, which is cognizable before a Kirk-Session. They compose all Differences between Ministers and People, for which End they hold Presbyterial Visitations every Parish, where they examine the Registers of the Kirk-Sessions, and proceed accordingly to Censure or Commend as the Cause may require.

They enquire into Repairs of Churches, and see that Glebes and Manſes suffer no Dilapidations. They appoint Schoolmasters in all Parishes, and see that the Funds settled by Act of Parliament for that purpose be not misemploy'd: And the Schoolmasters are subject to their Censure and Examination.

They only can inflict the greater Excommunication, *i. e.* the absolute Prohibition of the Communion of the Lord's Supper; they License Probationers, interpose in all Calls and Ordinations of Ministers to different Parishes, suspend or depose them, and in short, determine Ecclesiastical Matters of all sorts within their Bounds, but so as not to contravene any Act of Parliament. There lies an Appeal from the Presbyteries in all Cases to Provincial Synods. Before they inflict privy Censures they observe a Fast. In these privy Censures every Minister withdraws by Turns, and the Moderator enquires of the rest concerning his Conduct; and according to the Report they are called in and Commended and Encouraged, or Censured. Ecclesiastical Judicatories begin, adjourn, and dissolve themselves by Prayer.

Provincial Synods. These Synods are composed of several adjacent Presbyteries, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8. There are 15 of them in the Kingdom.

The Members that constitute this Synod, are the same with those of the subordinate Presbyteries, *viz.* the Ministers and Ruling Elder out of every Parish.

This Synod meets twice a Year, at the principal Town of the Bounds, and is opened by a Sermon preached by the preceding Moderator, whose Name and Text is Registered. They elect a Moderator every ordinary Session, who is their Prolocutor without a Negative. They send to and receive Correspondents from the neighbouring Synods, as the several Presbyteries do before between one another, upon whom in every thing they have a Check, Appeals lying to them from Presbyteries, in all Cases whatsoever. If the Plurality of the Presbytery desire it, the Moderator can call an Intermediate Session *pro re nata*. Presbyteries are subject to the privy Censures of the Synods, as Ministers are to the privy Censures of the Presbyteries. At every Ordinary Session a Diet is appointed; *i. e.* one certain Time in which these privy Censures are perform'd. All the Acts of the Synods are subject to the Review of General Assemblies.

which reason they keep exact Registers of all their Proceedings.

General Assemblies.] The General Assembly is the *Dernier* Court of the Church of *Scotland*; to which Appeals lie from every Provincial Synod, and from which no Appeal lies to any superior Court.

It consists of Commissioners from Presbyteries, Royal Burghs, and Universities. A Presbytery consisting of under 12 Ministers, sends two Ministers and one Ruling Elder. If it contains between 12 and 18 Ministers, it sends three and one Ruling Elder. If it contains between 18 and 24 Ministers, it sends four Ministers and two Ruling Elders. But if the Presbytery has more than 24 Ministers, it sends five Ministers and two Ruling Elders. Every Royal Burgh sends one Ruling Elder, and *Edinburgh* 2; whose Election must be attested by the respective Kirk-Session of their own Burghs. Every University sends one Commissioner, usually a Minister of their own Body. The Commissioners are chosen yearly, six Weeks before the Meeting of the Assembly. The Ruling Elders are usually of the first Quality in the Country.

This Assembly meets once a Year, and for the most part at *Edinburgh*; The Sovereign or His Commissioner is always present, but gives no Vote. Upon the Day appointed, the preceding Moderator makes a Sermon before the King's Commissioner and the Members. Sermon ended, they go to the Assembly-House; where, the Commissioner being upon the Throne, they proceed to chuse a Moderator. The Election is managed thus: The last Moderator nominates two or three Ministers, to whom the Assembly adds whom they please. The *Nominees* are said to be upon the List. Every Man upon the List gives his Vote, and withdraws: Then the Assembly Votes, and he that has the Majority is chosen, and takes the Chair at the Foot of the Throne.

The Moderator being chosen, the Commissioner produces his Commission, empowering him to Sit there, with His Majesty's Letter to the Assembly; both which are read by the Clerk, all the Members standing. The Commissioner then makes a Speech, which is answer'd by the Moderator; and then Committees are appointed. This closes the first Day. Next Day is set apart for Prayers; the Commissioner certainly attends that Day. The Moderator nominates 8 or 9 successively to pray; after which the Assembly adjourns. Next Day they fall to Business. The Moderator has no Negative; he only sums up the Debates, and puts the Question. The first Business is always to answer the King's Letter; which is done by a Committee, whose Draught is read and examin'd, and alter'd if need be, and then approved usually by the House. Then the Moderator signs it in their presence, and delivers it to the Commissioner, who sends it away

away to His Majesty. Tho' the Business is usually done in Committees, yet any Member may propose what he pleases to the Assembly. When a Motion is made, or any Business brought in by a Committee, the Moderator names two or three of the most eminent Members to speak to it; after whom any Member may speak that pleases: When the Debate is over, it is put to the Vote, and carry'd *Agree* or *Disagree*, by the Majority.

Matters of great Weight, that bind the whole Church, are first brought in by way of Overtures, and then debated in the House; after which, if approv'd, they are transmitted to every Presbytery in *Scotland*, who return their Answers by their Commissioners to the next Assembly; who, according as they find them approved by the Presbyteries, pass them into Acts of Assembly, or reject them.

Once every Assembly a Diet is appointed, to inspect the Acts of the Provincial Synods, as they had before inspected the Proceedings of the Presbyteries. Before they arise, they nominate a Standing Commission of Ministers and Ruling Elders, chosen out of every Synod (the Ministers always a Majority) to attend the Affairs of the Church till the next Assembly meet. Of these, 21 is a *Quorum*, of whom 15 must be Ministers. The Moderator of the Assemblies moderates in the Commission present. They were oblig'd to sit the first Week of every Quarter, all Parliament time, and as often else as they should think fit. They have the Power of an Assembly in all Matters refer'd to them from it; Regularly they can act in nothing but what is recommended from the Assembly, but then that recommendation often includes a General Clause, empowering them to act in every thing that may be for the good of the Church. They are accountable to the next General Assembly and therefore keep a Register of their Proceedings.

When the Assembly are to rise, the Moderator tells them that it is time to dissolve themselves, and appoint another Assembly in the Name of their Master the Lord Jesus Christ: Then he speaks to the Commissioner in the Name of the Assembly, who returns an Answer, and then dissolves them in the King's Name, and fixes Time and Place of the New Assembly, which is always to be within a Year and a Day after the Dissolution of the Old one. The Moderator then prays, and the Assembly sings a Psalm, after which the Moderator blesses them, and they arise.

Parochial Examinations and Catechising.] Before every Communion the Minister visits and examines every Family in his Parish, once at least; of this, the Lord's-Day precedes. Notice is given, that every District may know when he intends to visit 'em. He is accompanied with the Ruling Elder and Deacon of the particular District, and carries a Register Book with him, in which the Names of all the examinable Persons

entred; when he comes into any Family he asks what Addition or Diminution there is since he was there last: If any Addition, he desires the New-comer to produce his Testimonial of his Life and Manners from the last Place of his abode, without which, by several Assembly Acts, no Man can be admitted as Member of any Congregation. Upon producing such a Certificate, his Name is Registered. Upon failing, he is commanded to procure one, else he can be no Member of that Kirk. To live Six Weeks in a Parish makes a Man a Parishioner, after which if he leaves it, he must get a Certificate of his good Behaviour, signed by the Minister, or Kirk-Session Clerk, in the Name and with the Consent of the Kirk-Session. If the New-comer only removes from another Family in the Parish, his Name is transferr'd in the Register (or as they call it, the Examination Book) to its proper Place. Then he marks the Children, and enters 'em in his Examination Book, if they are of a certain Age. He then exhorts every one to a strict Observance of their respective Duties, and particularly to Family Prayer, reading the Scriptures, and Singing of Psalms. To omit Family Prayer is esteem'd very scandalous; and the Omission of it is often punished with Excommunication. At parting the Minister usually prays with every Family.

Visitation being over, the Minister gives Notice when he will examine the Persons marked in his Book. Every District comes to Church by themselves at the time appointed, and the Minister, accompanied with the Elder and Deacon of that District, examines them in order as they stand in the Examination Book. He examines them out of the shorter Catechism, and if the Person answers, he Catechises upon those Questions, and instructs them in what is difficult. He marks also at every ones Name how they answer. *Adults*, who have been often examined are not Catechised, when they are found to be sufficiently knowing: This Exercise being chiefly intended for Children and ignorant Persons.

Preaching and Publick Worship.] Every Lord's-Day there is Publick Worship twice in every Parish Church in Scotland; the Method of which is this:

In the Morning about 10 a Clock, the Congregation meets, and when the Minister is come, a Psalm is sung, which is read and tuned by the Precentor; after which, the Minister prays, and then reads a Chapter or Two out of the Bible, which he expounds for about half an Hour; this is called Lecturing; then another Psalm is sung, and then another Prayer, after which Sermon begins, which ended there is another Prayer, and another Psalm, and then all is concluded with the Minister's Blessing. Service is usually done by a Quarter after Twelve.

In the Afternoon they meet about Two: The Order is same as in the Morning, only there is no Lecturing. The ternoon Sermon ought to be about some Question in the sho Catechism.

In most of the Royal Burghs and Towns, there is one Week a Week-day Sermon besides: In Villages only one Fortnight, and in some Places only in Summer-time. They use no Instrumental Musick, nor have they any Forms of Prayer. But in the Directory the Lord's Prayer is recommended to be used, and general Rules are there set down for prayer, Preaching, Singing, and Administration of the Sacraments.

Baptism.] This Sacrament is Administred by none but Minister, who does it by sprinkling only, not Immersion; whether it be Administred at Church or at Home, there is always a Sermon before it. The Father, if he lies under no publick Scandal, and in his Absence some Reputable Neighbour, presents the Infant to the Minister, who asks the Parent, if he desires the Child shall be received into the visible Church, and receive the Signs and Seals of the Covenant of Grace by Baptism. Upon his answering *Yes*, the Minister discourses concerning the Nature of Baptism, commands the Parent and the Congregation to stick to their Baptismal Vows, bids the Parent educate his Child in the Fear, Nurture and Admonition of the Lord, to adhere to the Protestant Religion as contain'd in the Scriptures, the Confession of Faith, and the shorter and larger Catechisms. This being promised by the Parent or Presenter, the Minister craves a Blessing upon the Ordinance, and sprinkles a little water on the Child's Face, in the Name of the Father, the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

Lord's-Supper.] Some Time before the Lord's-Supper is administred, the Congregation is to have Notice of it from the Pulpit. The Week before, the Kirk-Session meets, and draw up a List of all the Communicants in the Parish, according to the Ministers Examination Book, and the Testimony of the Elders and Deacons. According to this List, Tickets are given out to the Elders to give to the Communicants, if required. The Minister and Elders give Tickets also to Strangers who bring sufficient Testimonials; and none are ever allowed to Communicate without such Tickets, which are produced at the Table. Those that never Received, are instructed by the Minister, severally and by themselves, in the nature of the Sacraments, and taught what is the proper Preparation thereunto.

The Communion is always Celebrated upon the Lord's-Day. The *Wednesday* or *Thursday* before there is a Solemn Fast, and the *Saturday* there are two Preparatory Sermons. On *Sunday* Morning, after Singing and Prayer as usual, the Minister of the Parish preaches a suitable Sermon; and, when the Ordinance

Worship is ended, he, in the Name of Jesus Christ, forbids the unworthy to approach, and invites the Penitent to come and receive the Sacrament. Then he goes into the Body of the Church, where one or two Tables according to its Wideness are placed, reaching from one End to the other, cover'd with a White Linnen Cloth, and Seats on both sides for the Communicants. The Minister places himself at the middle or end of the Table, on which the Elements are placed. After a short Discourse, he reads the Institution, and blesses the Elements: then he breaks the Bread, and distributes it and the Wine to those that are next him, who transmit them to their Neighbours; the Elders and Deacons attending to serve, and to see that things be done decently and in Order. Whilst these Receive, the Ministers discourse concerning the nature of this Sacrament. When the first Company has Receiv'd, they withdraw, and others take their Places; and whilst the Companies are Sitting, Psalm is Sung, and so they continue till all have Communicated. The Minister then returns to the Pulpit, and discourses concerning the particular Cases of Communicants; and with Thanksgiving and Singing of Psalms the Morning Service is concluded. Then the Congregation are dismissed for an Hour, and so meet again, when they have the usual Afternoon-Worship; and on *Monday* about Nine a Clock in the Morning, there is publick Worship, and two Sermons which close the whole. On these Occasions, the Parish-Minister is assisted by two or three of his Neighbours, and seldom preaches oftner than the morning of the Sacrament-Day. There are no private Communications allowed in *Scotland*.

[*Fasts & Days.*] No Holidays are observed in *Scotland* besides the Lord's Day, which is observed with great Exactness. Fasts and Thanksgivings they likewise observe: in the appointing of which, tho' they attribute a Power to the Church, yet they generally have the Sanction of His Majesty's Privy Council, that they may be the more Religiously kept.

[*Marriage.*] Marriage is solemnized by the Minister. None may marry that are nearer than Cousin Germans; and prohibitory Degrees in Blood, hold also in Affinity. *Banns* are always read three several Lord's-Days in the Churches where both Parties live, before Marriage can be contracted; and the Minister that marries any Persons, ought to have sufficient Proof that *Banns* have been already proclaimed.

The Form of Matrimony is not unlike that used in the Church of *England*. The Minister first prays, then discourses on the Institution, Use and Ends of Marriage, and the Duty each Party owes to other; after that, he asks the Congregation if they have ought to object, and charges the Persons to be married to declare before the Great God, if they know of any legal Impediment why they should not be lawfully married:

If

If no Impediment be acknowledged, the Minister commands them to join Hands, the Man saying, *I A, do take thee B. to be my married Wife, and do in the presence of God, and before these his People, promise to be a Loving and Faithful Husband unto thee, until God shall separate us by Death*; and the Woman saying, *I A, do take thee B. to be my married Husband, and I do in the presence of God, and before these his People, promise to be a Loving, Faithful and Obedient Wife unto thee, until God shall separate us by Death*. Then the Minister pronounces them to be Man and Wife, and concludes all with a Prayer.

[Probationer.] No Man can lawfully preach in Scotland, less he be licensed by a Presbytery so to do. And such Licenses they rarely give to a Student in Divinity, unless he has first been admitted to Tryals.

When a Student in Divinity brings a Certificate from a Professor in an University of his having performed his Exercise of Approbation, and of his Manners, he is immediately tryed by the Presbytery. Otherwise, if he has not studied at an University, they appoint a Committee to try him before they admit him by themselves.

The *Trials* of Probationers are *Private* before a Presbytery and *publick* before a Congregation, the Presbytery being present. The *private Trials* are a Homily or two, and an Exegesis, and a Theological Subject is given into the Presbytery in Theology, and the Probationer answers any Objection, which any Minister in the Presbytery makes against those Theses. They then examine him in the Languages, and in Ecclesiastical History, and they put what Extempore Questions to him they please. The *publick Trials* are a *Popular Sermon*, and an *Exercise and Addition*. *i. e.* a Text is handled half an Hour Logically and Critically, and for half an Hour more practically. If in all these he proves himself to the Satisfaction of the Presbytery, he makes the *Confession* of Faith, and owns the Presbyterian Government to be the *Only Government of the Church within Scotland*, and promises Obedience to the *Judicatories* of the Kirk; after which the Presbytery gives him a License to preach.

Tho' a *Probationer* may immediately after his License accept of a Call to be a Minister of a Parish, yet it is usual to stay a while before he is Ordain'd, and in the mean time he can only pray; but has no publick Maintenance, nor can he administer any Sacrament.

[Protestant-Dissenters.] Are chiefly *Episcopalians*; They are few for Numbers and Interest are very inconsiderable. They are either Lay or Ecclesiastical. *Lay Episcopalians* enjoy all the same Civil Privileges with the Establish'd Church; They are under no Restrictions, are obliged to no Tests; but are employ'd in all Places of Trust either Civil or Military, on taking the Oaths to the Government.

Episcopal Ministers, since the abolishing Episcopal Government in *Scotland*, were for some time past, liable to several penal Laws, and were frequently disturbed and interrupted in their Religious Assemblies, and their Ministers prosecuted for reading the *English Service* in their Congregations, and for administering the Sacraments according to the Form and Manner prescribed in the *Liturgy* of the Church of *England*; which the Parliament of *Great Britain* taking into their serious Consideration, to prevent such Disorders, and preserve the publick Peace; In the Tenth Year of her late Majesty's Reign, Enacted, that for Time to come, it shall be free and lawful for all those of the Episcopal Communion in that Part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, to meet and assemble for the Exercises of Divine Worship, to be performed after their Manner; by Pastors ordained by a *Protestant Bishop*, and to use in their Congregations the *Liturgy* of the Church of *England* without any Let, Hindrance, or Disturbance from any Person whatsoever, in any Town or Place, except Parish-Churches, within the Extent and Jurisdiction of that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*; and also to baptize Children and solemnize Marriages, under certain Restrictions, Limitations and Qualifications, in the said Act mentioned, and required. *Vid.* the Act.

Method of Discipline.] The Discipline of the Church is regulated by Two *Assembly Acts*. One dated *April 4. 1705*, in which it is Enacted, That in Cases of gross Scandal, where the Persons guilty appear oftner than once before the Congregation, the Kirk-Session shall declare to them that they are unworthy of the Communion, or command them penitent or not, to appear in publick to be rebuked for their Sin; according to *St. Paul's Command*, 1 *Tim. V. 20*. After such Rebuke, the Ministers and Elders shall instruct them in the Heinousness of their Sin, and when they are satisfied that these Offenders are truly penitent, shall admit them to a publick Profession of their Repentance, in order to Absolution. If they continue Impenitent, the Kirk-Session shall consult its own Presbytery, who if they see Cause, shall command the Sentence of lesser Excommunication to be denounced against them before the Congregation, which shall continue till the Sessions are satisfied of their Amendment. And this Sentence is to be intimated the Lord's-day next before the Administration of the Sacrament.

The other *Assembly Act* bears date *April 18. 1707*. In that the whole Form of Process with relation to Scandals, Censures, and Absolutions, is set down. A Summary of which here follows.

Nothing shall be esteemed *Scandalous*, but what is accounted so by the Word of God, or by some Act of universal Custom of the Church of *Scotland* agreeable thereunto. If a Scandal is not noticed in Five Years, it shall not be revived so as to form

a Process thereanent, unless it becomes again Flagrant; but in such Cases the Consciences of the Offenders ought to be dealt with in private, to bring 'em to a Sense of their Sin and Duty.

All Church Judicatories have power to Convene, Examine and Censure every Person within their own Bounds, in all Ecclesiastical Causes cognizable before every such Judicatory.

Persons living without the Bounds of any Judicatory shall not for order sake be cited by them, but they shall desire the Judicatory under whom such Person lives, to cause him to appear before the Judicatory before whom the Cause is to be examined.

Ministers are not subject to their own *Kirk-Sessions*, but to the Superior Judicatories of the Church.

When *Scandals* first arise, the Minister ought first to be consulted, that so private Admonition may be used, according to *St. Matth. 18. 15.* in order to gain the Offender, and so prevent the spreading of the Scandal, by which he may be hardened and Religion dishonour'd.

In Causes where Persons or Parties are concern'd, the Court must first give 'em a legal and timely Citation in writing, setting forth the Causes either at the instance of the Complainant or by Order of the Court. If the Person resides in the Parish, 48 Hours Notice is sufficient, and then the Officer must certify his proper Execution of the Summons, by calling the Party to his Door. This the Presbyteries and Superior Judicatories are very carefully to observe.

No Man is to be declared Contumacious till he has been thrice cited, either personally, or at his Dwelling-house, if the Cause be tried at the first Instance. But if it be in Case of Reference or Appeal, where the Person had actually appeared already before an inferior Court, a Citation *apud Acta* to appear before his Superior is sufficient, if it be minuted, and if instructed, infers Contumacy if not obeyed.

Though in these Cases, a Man may forthwith be denounced Contumacious upon his Non-Appearance, and not producing any *relevant* (i. e. sufficient Excuse,) yet the Court is advised to examine and try the Cause, either by Witnesses upon Oath or otherwise, before they pronounce the Person cited Contumacious.

If the Party appears, the Moderator is to acquaint him with the Cause, and to give him, if desired, a Note of the Cause and the Witnesses that are to be made use of.

In Processes, where there is no formal Complainant, there is no need of Accusers or Informers, but the Party cited is peremptorily to answer the Questions put to him by the Court; but then if he be acquitted, the Court whether he require it or not, ought to Censure the Informers for Calumny or Impudence.

When Witnesses are to be examined, the Defender ought to have a List of their Names sometime before his Appearance, or then at least. They ought also to have timely notice, that they may appear and give their Evidence. Upon their refusal to appear after three Summons, they may be proceeded against as Contumacious, and Application may be made to the Civil Magistrate to oblige them to appear.

Before the Witnesses can be judicially examined, the Party accused is to be called, and the Relevancy of the Libel (*i. e.* what he can object in his own Vindication) discuss'd. If the Court thinks the Objections to be Relevant, the Witnesses are to be call'd. An Informer may be a Witness where he does not formally complain for his own Interest, or where there are no pregnant Presumptions of Malice in the Accusation.

Witnesses, even where there is no *Relevant* Objection, must purge themselves of Malice, Bribe, good Deed done or to be done, and partial Counsel.

Witnesses are to be sworn and examined before the Moderator, and the Person accused; and if he appears, the Person accused may desire to have the Witnesses cross-examined, when they have given in all their Evidence.

Before the Proof is made, the Person accused may offer *Grounds of Exculpation*, *i. e.* may bring Witnesses to clear his Innocence, which if he insists upon, must be allowed. If the *Exculpation* be fully proved, *ex g.* if the Libel be special as to Time and Place, and he can evidently prove himself to have been otherwise at that Time, he must be acquitted. But after Depositions are once taken, there is no room for *Exculpation*.

Witnesses must subscribe all their Depositions, either at length if they can write; and if they cannot, the Moderator subscribes for them.

Depositions being taken, the Parties withdraw, and the matter is calmly debated by the Presbytery alone by themselves.

Fugitives whilst Process is depending, must first be cited to appear from the Pulpits of their proper Parishes, then from the Pulpits in every Parish in the Presbytery; if they do not at last appear, they are to be declared Fugitives from Church Discipline, and that Declaration must be intimated in all the Bounds of the Presbytery; and Process is to stop till Notice can be got of those Persons.

In Cases of Drunkenness, Disobedience to Parents, Sabbath-breaking, Swearing, Cursing, Scolding, Fighting, Lying, Cheating or Stealing, the Persons Guilty are ordinarily admonished in private only, for the first Offence.

For the second Offence, they ought to be judicially rebuked by the Session, and on promise of Amendment, there they are

to stop. If no Amendment follows, the *Kirk-Session* ought to proceed to the Sentence of *Lesser Excommunication*, under which the Censur'd Persons are to lie till Amendment appears.

If the guilty Person lying under this Sentence neglects to take it off, and still relapses into the Vices for which he is censured, it may be construed to be such a degree of Contumaciousness as may merit the greater Excommunication, which may accordingly be inflicted or not, as shall be judged convenient.

In Cases of Uncleanness, where there is no Child, the *Kirk-Session* ought to be very cautious how they admit a public Process without good Warrant, unless the Scandal be very flagrant.

If a married Woman, whose Husband has been known to have been absent longer than Women go with Child, be with Child, it may give Ground for the *Kirk-Session* to proceed against her; but then in such Case they ought to act prudently and to enquire into her former and present Fame.

If an unmarried Woman be with Child, the *Kirk-Session* ought to proceed against her; and if she will not declare the Father, they may pronounce her Contumacious. If she does declare the Father, the Session may deal with him privately, if they judge it to be for Edification, to bring him to an Acknowledgment of his Crime.

When the delated Father, *i. e.* the Man whom the Woman chargeth appears, he is examined, and if he denies, is confronted with the Woman, and treated with Meekness privately to bring him to confess: If he persists, the Presumptions are carefully weighed; and if he cannot clear himself, the Congregation are to exhort him to be publicly rebuked therefore. If he will not submit to that, it is advised that a Narrative of the Case be laid before the Congregation, and that Process should follow without proceeding to higher Excommunication. But if it requires it, he may purge himself by Oath, of his not having had any carnal Knowledge with the Woman who accuses him, and this Oath the Presbytery may admit, if they shall judge it to be for Edification and removing of the Scandal. But the Presbytery are advised to act with great Caution in this Matter, and never to press any Man to take such an Oath, and never to accept of it, but when Presumptions create such jealousy that nothing less than the Man's Oath of Purgation will remove the Scandal: and even then, the Session is never to grant this Oath, but by advice of the Presbytery.

This Oath may be taken before either the *Kirk-Session*, the Presbytery, or the Congregation, as the Presbytery shall determine: And if it be taken before the Session or Presbytery, the Congregation must be publicly acquainted with it, so the Person accused may be declared free from the alleged Scandal.

When this is done, the Woman is to be press'd to declare the true Father, and if she will name no Body else, she is to be censur'd according to the Quality of her Offence, without naming the Person whom she before delated.

If a Woman with Child declares she knows not the Father, but was forced in a lonely Place, her former Behaviour must be examined, and if her Character has been clear, she may by the Consent of the Presbytery, clear her self as if she were upon Oath; if she owns she was not forced, but knows not whether the Man was married or unmarried, she shall be censured as in Case of Adultery.

If a Person voluntarily confesses Uncleaness, where there is no Child, the Session must proceed warily, and examine the Presumptions carefully, and enquire whether any By-end might not move the Person to make that Confession. And if there appear no Grounds for the Confession, the Person confessing is to be censured for defaming himself, and slandering his Neighbour; and the Civil Magistrate is further to be desired to proceed against him according to Law.

When the Persons concern'd in an Accusation of Uncleaness live in different Parishes, Censures are to be past where the Woman lives, or where the Scandal is notorious.

If the Scandal is committed where neither Party resides, as at a Fair or Market, Process is to go out where the Persons abide, unless that be at a great Distance, and the Scandal be greatest in the Place where it was committed.

The Session where the Scandal is committed, are to acquaint the Session where the Parties reside of the Process, and they are obliged to require the Parties to appear before that Session where that Scandal is to be tried.

If the Censure of Lesser Excommunication be inflicted upon a Man, in a foreign Session, where he does not live, it is enough that upon Notice, which must always be given, the Censure be intimated in his own Parish.

If a Man be absolved in a foreign Session, he must bring a Testimonial of his Absolution, and cause it to be intimated in the Congregation where he lives, if the Scandal has been also flagrant there: Otherwise Intimation to the Session will be sufficient.

All Persons that think themselves injured by a Sentence of a Kirk Session, may appeal to the Presbytery of the Bounds: But this must be done when Sentence is past; the Appellant must give in his Appeal with the Reasons to the Clerk of the Session, and within Ten Days to the Presbytery: If at the Time of hearing, the Appellant fails, the Appeal *ipso facto* becomes Null, and the Appellant is to be proceeded against as Contumacious by the Kirk Session.

If the Matter of the Appeal be of such a Nature as would in course of Discipline have come to the Presbytery before it could have been finally determined, they may, to save themselves time, fall immediately upon the Merits of the Cause, without concerning themselves whether the Appeal be rightly made or not.

But if it is a Cause determinable by a Kirk Session, and they have proceeded regularly, the Presbytery ought not to accept of the Appeal.

If the Presbytery refuse the Appeal, and find that the Appellant was to blame to make his Appeal, they are to inflict some Censure upon him as a Punishment for making that unnecessary Appeal, and to send him back to the *Kirk-Session*, that he may abide by what they do or have done already.

If they accept the Appeal, and in the Course of the Process find the Appellant censurable, let the Censure of the Original Scandal be what it will, yet he ought to be censured for Appealing, either before the *Kirk-Session* or the Congregation he belongs to, that so Presbyteries may not be burthened with Appeals.

But if the Presbytery finds that the *Kirk-Session* have wronged the Appellant, either by increasing the Scandal, or censuring without a Cause, they are to acquit the Appellant, and to take care that his Innocence be cleared in the Place where he has been injured. But this is to be done with great Prudence, that so whilst they clear the Innocent, they may not weaken the Authority of the *Kirk-Session* with their Congregation, if they can help it.

Upon such an Emergency, the Presbytery may give that *Kirk-Session* Injunctions, and private Admonitions, and may visit their Session-Register.

The same Method is to be used in Appeals from Presbyteries to Synods, and from Synods to Assemblies.

An Appeal being made, the Execution of the Sentence appealed from, is to stop till the Matter be discuss'd by the Court appealed to, or till they throw it out.

Cases of Incest, Adultery, Relapse in Fornication, Murder, Atheism, Idolatry, Witchcraft, Charming, Heresy, or Error publicly vented, Schism, and some others, though they properly begin at the *Kirk-Session*, yet are not determined there. But the *Kirk-Session*, if they find ground for a Process, persuade the accused Person to satisfy the Church by Confession, which when done, they send an Extract of what they have done to the Presbytery.

If there be no Confession, the *Kirk-Session* are not to examine into the Merits of the Cause till the Presbytery commands it. When by the Presbytery's Order they examine the Matter, their

their Examinations are to be laid before the Presbytery, who then may inflict what Censure they please.

If the Persons accused, acknowledge their Fault, and express Sorrow for their Offence before the Presbytery, they are then to determine the Censure, and to appoint Time and Place in which they are to profess their Repentance, which ought to be where the Process began; that the Scandal there given may be removed: Or else they may remit them to the Session to receive Orders from them.

Scandals ought to be removed in the Congregations where they have been most flagrant. But tho' the Kirk-Session may be applied to for a Relaxation, yet no Absolution ought in these Cases to be granted, but by Advice and Order of the Presbytery.

Processes against Ministers begin always before their Presbyteries, and never before the Kirk-Session of their own Parishes.

Presbyteries are carefully to consider how Complaints arise against Ministers, and they ought not to receive any Informations, unless either the Informer engages under his Hand to make the Libel good, on pain of being censured otherwise as a Slanderer, or the Publick Cry be so great, that they are obliged to begin the Process without any particular Accuser.

When a Process is to be begun, the Presbytery are first to consider the Libel, and the Witnesses who are to prove it, then they must cite the Person accused, either personally, or at his Dwelling-House; and they are to allow him Ten Days at least to justify himself; when the Day of Trial comes, if he appears, they are to read the Libel to him, and he is exhorted to give in his Answer, which the Presbytery is to discuss. If they find Cause to insist, they are to admonish him to glorify God by an ingenuous Confession. If he confesses, and the Matter be gross, and such as ought to be censured in another Man, let him appear never so penitent, the Presbytery are instantly to deprive him, and to appoint him a time in which he is publickly to profess his Repentance before his own Congregation.

But if he absents, he is to be cited again by his own Church when the Congregation is met, and then if he continues Contumacious and makes no relevant Excuse, he is to be holden as Confest, and to be Deposed and Censured instantly with the Lesser Excommunication. And if still he appears not, the Judicatory may proceed to Greater Excommunication if they see Cause.

If he appears and denies the Fact, the Presbytery are to examine the Witnesses, and to hear what he can object against their Depositions. He may hear the Examination, and cross interrogate, but with Modesty: The Reputation of the Wit-

nesses ought also to be enquir'd into, and then if the Judicator thinks the Scandal is sufficiently proved, they are to proceed to Deprivation as above.

If the Accusations relate to Practices destructive of the Peace and Unity of the Church, or to false Doctrine, the Presbytery are diligently to enquire into the Understanding and Knowledge of the Witnesses: If the Errors be not gross, and not pertinaciously adhered to, they ought mildly to endeavour to reclaim without cutting off, and if the Matter will admit of Delay, they may advise with their Synod, or the General Assembly.

When Complaints are made for many small Things, such as Acts of Negligence and the like put together, the Presbytery are to visit that Parish Presbyterially, and there enquire whether any of these Things were committed before their last Visitation, and if they were, whether Information was then made of them, and if no Information was then made, why it was made now? But if the Offences were committed since the last Visitation, then the Presbytery is to enquire whether the Minister has been made acquainted with them, and whether he has given Offence that way, since he knew Offence had been taken. They should enquire also, whether any Neighbouring Ministers had been prudently and privately informed of these Offences before they came to be so many and so publick, and they are to judge accordingly.

If upon Trial it be found that these Offences have proceeded from Infirmary or Passion, they are with all possible Circumspection to endeavour to satisfy and reclaim both Minister and People, and do away the Offence.

When a Minister is deposed, the Sentence ought to be intimated in the Congregation, and the Church declared vacant, and they ought to put another Minister into it forthwith, it being almost impossible that he should do any good there for the Future. Nor is he again to be restored to the Exercise of his Ministry, till he has given full and long Proofs of the Sincerity of his Repentance.

The last Sentence which the Church inflicts upon the most obstinate Offenders, is the *Greater Excommunication*: That is, the Expulsion of the Offender from the Communion of the Faithful, a debarring of him from all the Privileges of Church Membership, and in the Words of the Apostle, *A Delivery of him over to Satan*.

This Sentence is ordinarily executed upon none but those that obstinately continue in manifest Contumacy, unless where the Scandal is notorious and horrible, and that to shew the Churches Abhorrence of such Wickedness.

In ordinary Cases the *lesser Excommunication* only is inflicted, and then before the Kirk-Session executes it, they lay a full Account of the Cause in Writing before the Presbytery, that they may be thoroughly apprized of the whole Matter. If the Presbytery finds that the Kirk-Session has proceeded regularly, and that the *lesser Excommunication* is not sufficient, they cite the scandalous Person by their own Officer. If he appears and denies the Accusation, they examine Witnesses as in other Cases. If he appears not, and contemns the Citation, they order him to be cited three times, and after that, another time at the Pulpit, and Intimation is made that the Judicatory will proceed and enquire into the Cause, even though the Delinquent be absent.

When this is done, the Minister of the Parish where the scandalous Person lives, does by the Presbytery's Order, acquaint the Congregation with the Steps which the Kirk-Session and the Presbytery have taken in that Affair, and with the Offenders' Guilt; and (if present) the Minister admonishes him to repent and submit to the Church Discipline, threatening him otherwise with Excommunication. This Admonition is to be repeated three times, and the Presbytery are to meet between every Admonition. If he still continues obstinate, the Presbytery commands publick Prayers to be put up for him three several Sabbath-Days, the Presbytery also meeting between each publick Prayer, both to shew their Tenderness towards their erring Brother, and to strike a Terror of this dreadful Sentence into the People.

If then after all this the Offender continues still Impenitent, the Presbytery passes Sentence, and commands the Minister to read it upon some *Sunday* which they shall name. When that Day comes, the Minister either in a Sermon on purpose, or in a Sermon, acquaints the People with the whole Process, and presses 'em to join with him in Prayer, that God would bless his own Ordinance for their Edification, and for the Reclaiming of the obstinate Sinner. He then with great Gravity and Authority pronounces the Censure in the Name and by the Power of our Lord and Master Jesus Christ. But if any time before the Sentence passes, the Offender expresses Signs of Repentance, the Minister may delay to pronounce Sentence, and lay this Matter before the Presbytery, who may proceed farther as they shall see Cause.

When Sentence being pass'd, the People are exhorted not to hold any necessary Communication with this Man, tho' Excommunication dissolves no civil or natural Rights, nor does it exempt from the Duties belonging to them.

When all this is done, it be found ineffectual for the purposes thereby intended, the Civil Magistrate ought to be desired to use his Coercive Power to suppress all such Offences,

fences, and to vindicate the Discipline of the Church Contempr.

The end of Church Censures being the Repentance of Sinner, if he shews real Signs of godly Sorrow, and if Application to the Presbytery first made, they give a Warning for his Absolution, he is to be brought before the Congregation, and there confess his Sin, and express his Sorrow for it. This is to be repeated as often as the Presbytery and Kirk-session shall judge convenient. When the Congregation is satisfied of his Repentance, the Minister is in a Prayer to the Congregation, to desire our Lord Jesus Christ, who has instituted the Ordinance of Excommunication, *i. e.* of binding and loosing the Sins of Men upon Earth, with a Promise Ratifying above, the rightful Sentence that shall be put here below, to accept of this Man's Repentance, to forgive his former Disobedience, and to assist him with his Spirit, that he may never again relapse into the like Offences. And Prayer being ended, he pronounces the Sentence of Absolution, by which he wholly takes off the former Sentence, receives him into the Communion of the Church, and the Use of all the Ordinances of Christ. Sentence being past the Minister exhorts him as a Brother to Perseverance in his Resolution, the Elders embrace him, and the Congregation thence-forward communicate with him as a Member of their own Body; and where-ever the Sentence of Excommunication had been published, the Sentence of Absolution is also presently intimated.

In all Matters of Church Discipline, there never is a Penny of Fee or Reward, required or taken. Citations, Excommunication, Censures, and Absolutions, are never Expensive the least to the Delinquent, nor have any Members of any ecclesiastical Judicatory in *Scotland*, any Manner of Gain thereby. Nor is there any Civil Penalty incurr'd by being Censured from the Church, all the severe Laws against Excommunicated Persons, formerly in force, having been repealed since the Revolution.

Burials.] The Church of *Scotland* uses neither Funerals, Sermons, or any Publick Prayers at the Burial of their De-

CHAP. IV.

the Civil Government of Scotland, and first of the Great Officers of State and the Crown, as they stood before, and since the late Happy Union.

THE Ancient Kingdom of Scotland being Govern'd by King's; upon the Death, Abdication, or Incapacity of any of them, was always an extraordinary Meeting of the three Estates, a Convention, who appointed Governors during the Interregnum, and proclaimed the next King: They had no Power to make Laws, but only to lay Impositions upon the Subjects in some Exigencies. A King being once thus Proclaimed, by virtue of his Office inherent in the Crown, tho' he wanted the Ceremony or Solemnity of Coronation, named all the greater Officers of State, appointed the Judges of all Superior and Inferior Courts and Jurisdictions; and granted Commissions to the Officers of the Crown, and of the Army; the Lyon Herald; the Governors of Forts, and all other Inferior Officers, Civil and Military.

The Officers of State before the late Union were in Number twelve, whereof Four were called the Great, and Four the Lesser Officers of State.

Four Great Officers of State were,	The Four Lesser Officers of State were,
The High Chancellor.	The Lord Register.
The High Treasurer.	The Lord Advocate.
The Privy-Seal.	The Lord Thesaurer-Deputy.
The Secretary.	The Lord Justice-Clerk.

The last Three did often contend for the Precedency, but were so ranked in the Rolls of Parliament.

These Officers of State were appointed by the King, by Commissions under the Great Seal; and even since the Union, the Privy-Seal, L. Register, L. Advocate, and L. Justice-Clerk continue; and in the Scottish Records are sometime called Officers of the Crown. But there were Officers of the Crown, as the High-Chamberlain, Constable, Admiral, and Marquis, who were not Officers of State, and had no Interest to give or Vote in any Publick Meetings by virtue of their Office.

Before the late Union, the Comptroller and Master of Request were reckoned amongst the Officers of State, but of late times the Office of the first was joyned with the Thesaurer, as that of the last with the Secretary.

Lord-Chancellor.] The first Officer of State was the High-Chancellor, who by virtue of his Office was Preside all Courts whereof he was a Member, except the Exchequer when the Thesaurer was present.

This Office was a Place of great Trust and Honour, for the Chancellor took Place next to the Princes of the Blood: he was Keeper of the Great Seal of the Kingdom, upon which was Engraven the King's Image on Horseback, and on the Reverse the Royal Arms. He had always attending him two Gentlemen, who rode in the Coach with him, and walk'd Bareheaded before him, that bore the Badges of his Office: The first attendant who walked next him, carried a large Crimson Velvet Purse, having the Royal Arms in very rich Embroidered Gold and Silver, and from thence was called the Purse-bearer. The Second, who carried a large massy Silver Mace finely chased, and from thence was called Mace-bearer. And both had considerable Allowances for their Fees. The Chancellor had the Power of Calling and Adjourning the Diets of Parliament Council, and in the Interval of an Adjournment, if occasion required, could Convene the Privy-Council. Sometime this Office was granted during Life, sometimes only during a Term of Years. This Honourable Office was of late enjoyed by the Earl of *Seafeld* who before the *Union* was Keeper of the Great Seal, but now the Seal, which since the *Union* comes in place of the Great Seal, is at present kept by the Earl of *Lowdown*.

The Great Seal, whereof the Lord Chancellor was Keeper, being only appended to such Writs as were dispatch'd and gisted at the Chancellery, it may not be improper to give a short View thereof.

Of Old, the Dues of this Office belonged to the Chancellor, and the Director of Chancellery was his Clerk, but now the Director is appointed by the King, and has his Commission under the Great Seal, and a right to the Profits of the Office. The Director and his Deputies, cause to be writ and registered Charters, Patents of Dignities, Gifts of Offices, Remissions, Legitimations, Birthbrieves, Presentations, Commissions, Brieves, Retours, Precepts thereon, and all other Writs whatsoever Nature and Quality, the same which by Law, Custom, or Warrant of the King, are appointed to pass the Great Seal or Testimonial thereof, commonly called the Quarter-Seal. The Director has the Custody of this Quarter-Seal, and appends it to such Writs which pass under it.

In all Writs extended in the Chancellery, the Director and his Deputies do observe a certain *Formula*, which they keep in Record by them, and is called the Order of the Chancellery.

Lord Thesaurer.] The Second Officer of State was the Lord High Thesaurer, Comptroller, Collector, and Receiver General, which was an Office of Great Honour and Profit.

place of all the Nobility, and as the Badge of his Office, carried a white Rod in his Hand, and had a Mace carry'd before him, and was President in the Exchequer, tho' the Chancellor were present.

But this Office, as well as that of the Chancellor being since the Union vested in those Great Officers that bear the Title of Lord High Chancellor, and Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain, We beg leave to refer the Reader to what has been said already on those Heads in our last Edition of the State of Scotland, and in the present of England.

Lord Privy-Seal.] The Third Officer of State was the Lord Privy-Seal; He is ranked before the Nobility, next and immediately after the President of the Privy Council; He has the Custody of the Privy-Seal, which is appended to all Charters that pass the Great Seal; for the Precept that passes the Privy-Seal is the Warrant for the Great Seal. The Privy-Seal is also appended to Seal Writings which pass no other Seals, such as Gifts of Escheat, Ward, Non-entry, Marriages, and of several Offices.

As the Director of the Chancery writes and extends all Writs that pass under the Great-Seal, so there is also one commissioned by the King, to be Writer and Clerk to the Privy-Seal, who writes and registers all Writs that pass that Seal; of Old Writs were not Register'd till after Sealing, but now they are Register'd before Sealing.

Lord Secretary.] The Fourth Officer of State was the Lord Secretary, who took place of all of his own Rank, that is, if he was Duke, of all Dukes, if Marquiss, of all Marquisses, and so forth; and whatever his Quality were, he took place of the Four lesser Officers of State.

Lord Register.] The Fifth Officer of State was the Lord Register, who is Clerk to the Parliament, Convention, Treasury, Exchequer and Session, and Keeper of all the publick Records, Registers and Rolls. He hath power to constitute Deputies in all these Offices; and likewise has the Power of appointing Clerks for Registration of Seafines and Admissions of Nottars. All which being lucrative Offices, he receives large Compositions when any Vacancy falls; for albeit he has only his own Office during the King's Pleasure, yet he has power to grant Deputations during Life.

All the Clerks of Scotland are appointed to transmit the Registers of their respective Courts to this Register, and the Nottars their Prothocols. And all the Registers are kept in Two lower Rooms in the Parliament House, where the Register keeps some under him, daily attending; and the Records are so orderly disposed, that upon Demand, the Liedges can have a view of any Writs which the Law requires necessarily to be Register'd, and which Parties for their Security have thought fit to Record;

and may also have Extracts, which is of unexpressible Advantage to the Leidges for Security of their Estates.

Lord Advocate.] The Sixth Officer of State was the Advocate; he is always a Person chosen by the King, most eminent for Eloquence and Knowledge of the Laws, for to belongs the giving the King and his Ministers Advice in king and executing Laws; he is to defend the King's and Interest in all publick Meetings by Law and Reason. the Pursuer of all Capital Crimes before the Justiciary likewise Concurs in all Pursuits before Sovereign Court Breaches of the Peace; and also in all Matters Civil, where the King or his Donator has Interest. But he intends no cesses of Treason, except by Warrant of Privy Council this Charge is of great Weight and Burden, so none have advanced thereto but Persons of singular Endowments, who are in great Esteem. The Lord Advocate is sometimes also an ordinary Lord of the Session; And there he only in the King's Causes, but when he is not Judge, he has leave to plead in all Causes, and has a Seat appointed for him in the Bar. In former times when the Lords advised with Doors, the Lord Advocate was called to be present where was not employed in the Cause. And he pleads cover'd, as all other Advocates plead uncover'd.

The King also nominates an Eminent Lawyer or Two his Solicitors, who take care of the dispatching and transcribing of the King or Councils Orders through the Kingdom; is assistant to the Advocate in the King's Concerns, and Pleas, and Affairs, in absence of the Advocate.

Lord Thesaurer Depute.] The Seventh Officer of State was the Lord Thesaurer Depute, whose Commission ran on the same Terms with that given to the Thesaurer Principal, the Commissioners of Thesaury: His Office was chiefly to Check upon them; and in absence of the Thesaurer and Chancellor, he claimed to be President of the Exchequer.

Lord Justice-Clerk.] The Eighth Officer of State was the Lord Justice-Clerk; he is the Second Person in the Justice Court, being next to the Justice General, but now he is one of the Officers of State, tho' the Justice General be none.

The Officers of the Crown, besides those of State, in the Union, were,

President.] THE Lord President of the Council, took place next to the Chancellor, and had a Pension Under whom were, Collectors General. Director of Chancery, an Ancient and Honourable Office, and had the Exchequer lument belonging to it; and the Director of the Rolls.

Cham

Chamberlain.] The Lord High Chamberlain, *Camerarius Regis*, was in all the old Writers placed as Witness before all the other Officers, next to the Chancellor; This Office of Chamberlainry was possessed heritably of late by the Dukes of Devon; and the Badge was a Golden Key.

Steward.] The Lord High Steward of Scotland, *Seneschallus Regis*, was a very Ancient Officer, and in the old Charters placed before the Constable and Mareschal; And it appears that he was also Steward of the King's Household, and performed all the Offices thereunto belonging, as well as to other; for some Ages the Prince of Scotland was *Seneschallus Scotiae*, born *Stuart* of Scotland.

Constable.] The Lord High Constable took no place as an Officer of the Crown, but according to his Creation in the Degrees of Nobility. This Office has been but in few Families; the *Morvils* enjoy'd it under King *David I.* and his Grand-Children, King *Malcolm*, and King *William*. From them it came by descent to the Lords of *Galloway*; and from them in the same manner to *John Baliol*. By King *Robert Bruce* it was bestowed on *Sir Gilbert Hay* of *Errol*, whose Hereditary Successor was the Earl of *Errol*, High Constable of Scotland at the time of the Union. Its Badge was a naked Sword. *Sir George Mackenzie* thinks, that the Reason why the Offices of Constable and Mareschal have not risen in their Precedency proportionably with the other Officers, is because of late the Scotch Armies have been commanded by other Officers, and there was little use of the Constable and Mareschal.

Mareschal.] The Lord Mareschal took no place by virtue of his Office, but according to his Precedency in the Degrees of Nobility; the Reason whereof was because of old, Offices did not prefer those who possessed them, but they took place according to their Creation; whereas now the Privy-Seal precedes all Dukes, and the Secretary took place before all of his Rank; But the Constable and Mareschal being now the two Officers of the Crown that were Heritable in Scotland, continue to possess them as they did formerly. The Office of Mareschal was always in the Family of *Keith*, and the Badge was the Badge of his Office.

These two last Officers before the Union exercis'd their Jurisdiction, and kept their Guards in *Edinburgh* and the Parliament House, in the time of the Meeting of the General States of Parliament or Convention, and were attended by,

Heritable Usher.
Crown-Bearers.
Scepter-Bearer.
Purse-Bearer.
Sword-Bearer.

} Before the King or his Commissioner in time of Parliament.

In

In our first Edition of the State of Great Britain, we took largely of the *Scottish Parliament, Convention of States, Council, &c.* all which being extinguish'd by the Treaty of Union, or subsequent Acts of the *British Parliament*, we take no farther Notice of them.

C H A P. V.

Of Particular Governments, and first of the Ecclesiastical Civil and Military Government of the King's Household in Scotland.

And first of the Ecclesiastical Government of His Majesty's Court,

THE First Ecclesiastical Officer of the King's Household is the

Almoner.] Who takes care of the King's Poor, to Catechize and Instruct them. Their Number of which is according to the Years of the King's Age. And as their Badge they wear a Blue Gown, which is given them Yearly on His Majesty's Birth-day, with as many Pence as His Majesty has lived Years. And on His Birth-day the Almoner distributes Money among the Common Poor.

Chaplains.] The Chaplains are named out of the Esteemed Clergy. They are Two of them who are to wait by the King or Queen when they are in Scotland.

Of the Civil Government of the King's Court.

Lord Steward of the King's Household.] The Lord Steward of the King's Household was the same Officer, who is otherwise called Lord High Steward of Scotland: His was a venerable Office belonging of right to the King's Eldest Son, the Prince of Scotland, under whom were anciently placed the *Panetarius*, who commanded over all the Bakers, and the *Cellarius*, who commanded over all the Keepers of Taverns, and other Officers of that Nature.

Lord Chamberlain.] This seems to be an Office of great Trust, as appears by the *Iter Camerarii*, in the old Laws of Scotland, published by Shene, in the Book which passes under the Name of *Regiam Majestatem*. This Officer was to take care that the Magistrates of Burghs did rightly manage and administer their common Good. Few of late times have enjoy'd this Office; for the Duke of Monmouth had the last Commission of this Nature.

Chamber of the House.] This Office has been sunk, ever since the Sixth translated that Seat of his Empire from *Edinburgh* to *London*.

Comptroller.] Is the same with *Treasurer of the Household* in *England*: He was an Officer of State, till the Order of Parliament restraining the Number to Eight besides the Chancellor, whereof the *Master of Requests* was one, now confounded with the *Secretary*; and so the *Treasurer* is now come into the place of the *Comptroller*.

Chamber of the Household.] This is a place of great Dignity in *Scotland*, and by Inheritance belongs to the Duke of *Argyle*, and as a Badge of his Office he carries a Batton covered with *Crimson Velvet*, powder'd with *Gold Thistles*, adorned with *Imperial Crowns*. This Office appears to be the same with the *Dapifer* or *Seneschallus*, who was *Dominus Domus Regis*, and afterward called *Seneschallus Scotiae*. And after the *Seneschally* came to the Crown, these Officers were called *Magistri Hospitii Regis*.

King's Usher.] This Office is equivalent to that of *Master of the Ceremonies* in *England*, for he was anciently the *Introducer of Ambassadors* to the *Kings of Scotland*; he also attended the King or his *High Commissioner*, and by virtue of his Office rid in the solemn Cavalcade to Parliament; 'tis an old Office, and belongs Heritably to the Family of the *Cockburns* of *Edinburgh*.

Herald's Office.] The first Constitution of this Office was mainly designed to reward, with Coat-Armour, and proper Badges of Honour, such as had done great Service to their Prince and Country, the King at Arms being the competent Judge of the Bearer's Merit. The Title of King at Arms is *Lion*, so called from the Royal Bearing of *Scotland*. He holds his Office by Patent under the Great Seal; and there are considerable Offices belonging to it: He attended formerly on the Parliament, assisted on Coronations, and still walks or rides in Processions and Cavalcades: He is at all solemn Proclamations, and wears on those Occasions a rich Coat of Arms, and sometimes a long *Crimson Robe*; and at Coronations he wore a Crown gilt: He has a rich Foot Mantle, and suitable Horse Ornaments at Cavalcades, and *Baratton Semee of Thistles*: He is principal Herald of the Order of *St. Andrew*, or the *Thistle*, and wears the Order in Gold about his Neck, hanging down on his Breast: He has Power to give, and difference Arms: He admits all the *Heralds*, *Pursuivants*, and *Messengers at Arms*; and of old admitted both *Macers* and *Trumpets*: He holds Two Solemn *Dead Courts* in the Year, on the 6th of *May*, and the 6th of *November*, when all *Messengers* are obliged to appear before him; and at other times as often as he has Occasion to call one: He has one or more *Deputies* who ordinarily sit with him; the *Heralds* also sit and vore, but tho' the *Pursuivants* sit they have

no Vote: He has a Clerk, Fiscal and Officer; and all Magistrates are obliged to concur with him, and afford Prisons punishing Offenders: He attests all Genealogies under Hand and Seal, which bear Faith Abroad, as well as at Home. He and the other Heralds, and Pursevants according to their respective Stations denounce War, and proclaim Peace, command the Subjects to lay down their Arms, make Citations of Actions of Treason, and do all things proper to the Office of an Herald here, or in any other Kingdom; and besides, and his Brethren enjoy many other Privileges, Honours, Dignities, and Immunities.

There are Six Heralds, *Albany, Rothesay, Suadown, Marchmont, and Ross*.

There are also Six Pursevants, *Unicorn, Kintire, Bute, Dismal, Ormond, and Carrick*.

The Heralds and Pursevants take place according to their Precedents.

There are also Six Trumpets, who are called the King's Ordinary Trumpets, who are obliged to attend upon the Order of the Herald's Office.

Lyon King at Arms is invested and crowned in a most solemn Manner, as will appear by the Order, (which is hereto subjoined) that was observed at the Coronation of Sir *Alexander Areskine* of *Cambo* Knight and Baronet present *Lyon* King at Arms as perform'd by King *James VII.* then Duke of *York*, as representing his Brother King *Charles II.*

To *Lyon*, and his Brethren Heralds, belongs the publishing the King's Proclamations.

If the Proclamation be very solemn, such as of Peace, War, or Indemnity, the *Lyon*, Heralds and Pursevants begin their Procession from the Door of the Council Chamber, and walk to the Market Cross, the Trumpets sounding before them, and walking Two by Two, the Youngest always first, and *Lyon* last, with the Clerks of the Council.

If it be an ordinary thing, only the Heralds and Pursevants go from *Lyon's* Office, and return in the same manner.

When they are come to the Cross, the Trumpets give Three Sounds, and they pulling off their Hats, *Lyon* himself in extraordinary Causes, and in ordinary ones, the Eldest Herald makes Proclamation of what is privately read by the Clerk of the Council, who stands behind the Proclaimer; and then the Trumpets sound, and they return as they came.

After the same Manner also are published the Acts of Parliament, and Conventions.

When the Sovereign is to be proclaimed, the Privy Council in a Body, usher'd in by *Lyon*, with the Heralds, and Pursevants, and the Magistrates of *Edinburgh* in their Formalities, go to the Cross and assist at the Proclamation, there being a Theatre ere

below the Cross for the Magistrates, and such of the Nobility as cannot get room on the Cross; nay sometimes the whole Convention of Estates or Parliament have gone in a Body from the Parliament House, to grace that Solemnity.

Sometimes also the Chancellor hath proclaim'd, and the Register read, *Lyon* and his Brethren standing by.

Ordinarily the Proclamation begins and ends with *God save the King, or Queen.*

When War is proclaim'd, it is done on the Cross, at the Castle Gate, and Peer and Shore of *Leith.*

The Ordering and Marshalling of Funeral Solemnities belonged also formerly to the King at Arms.

The reversing of Arms after Sentence of Forfeiture, belongs also to the King at Arms, and is thus performed.

When the Sentence of Forfeiture is pronounced against any Man in Parliament, the great Doors are cast open, *Lyon*, Heralds and Purservants preceeded by the Trumpets in their Formalities, come in and advance with Sound of Trumpet, till they be within the inner Bar, when the Heralds and Purservants stand at the End of the Table, and the Trumpets on a Bench hard by the Bar, and the King at Arms advances to the Throne, and stepping up, stands a Degree below the Chancellor until the Sentence be read, and then after Sound of Trumpet, he or his Deputy holding in his Hand one Escutcheon of the Arms of the Forefaulted Person (every one of the Heralds and Purservants holding the like) say thus, *Conform to this Sentence of his Majesty's High Commissioner, and States of Parliament now pronounced against A. B. finding him guilty of the Crime Treason, forefaulting him in Life and Fortune, and ordaining his Arms to be reversed and torn in manner therein contained: I His Majesty's Lyon King at Arms, assisted by my Brethren the Heralds and Purservants, do in his Majesty's Name, and by His Authority openly reverse, tear, and trample under Foot (at which Words they first reverse, and then tear and throw away the Arms) these Armorial Ensigns of the said A. B. and intimate the same to be Cancelled, Delete, and Razed forth of the Books and Publick Registers of Arms, and declare the said A. B. as being a Traytor, and Disloyal, and the Descendants of his Body to be henceforth unable and unworthy to bear any Coat Armour, or any Mark, or Token of Honour for ever. - From thence they go to the Cross, and do the same.*

If the Sentence be pronounced by the Lords of the Justiciary, a like Form is used.

If the Person be of ordinary Quality, the Heralds and Purservants do it; if he be a Peer, *Lyon* or his Deputy is present.

Last of all, some Escutcheons of the Arms reversed are affixed on the Cross, with the forefaulted Person's Name, and the Word a Traytor; and if any such Person have their Arms registered in the *Lyon's* Books, they are razed out.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Civil Government of Scotland in the respective Courts of Judicature.

THE Privy Council of *Scotland* was sometime said to be the Spring of the Government, seeing all Parliaments and Conventions of Estates were called by their Advice; all Writs Issuing under the Great Seal for summoning Parliaments, were directed to them and the Members Elected were returned by them: But now by Her late Majesty's great Wisdom and Goodness, the Union of the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland* being happily effected, and the whole Island is thereby subject to one Sovereignty, and Represented by one Parliament. The Privy Council of *Scotland* was abolish'd Anno 1707 to *Anna Reginae*, in an Act of Parliament of *Great Britain*, intituled, *An Act for rendring the Union of the Two Kingdoms Compleat*; wherein it is Enacted, That from and after the 1st Day of May, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eight, the King's Majesty, His Heirs and Successors shall have but one Privy Council in, or for the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, to be sworn to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors as Sovereigns of *Great Britain*; and such Privy Council shall have the same Powers and Authorities as the Privy Council of *England* lawfully had, used and exercised at the time of the Union, and none other. Which Act has also lodg'd the Power of summoning and returning Members of Parliament in other Hands.

The Courts of Judicatory.

The College of Justice.] This Court which was instituted by King *James V.* Ann. 1532, is one of the most Noble, Decent, and Orderly Courts in *Europe*, both upon account of its first Foundation, and of the later Constitution made by said King *James V.* who by its newer Foundation created the College of Justice, after the Form of the Supreme Sovereign Court or Parliament of *Paris*, and gave it great Privileges, Immunities and Immunities. Before this second Erection, it was called in *Scotland* the King's Council, and the Lords were called Lords of Council and Session, which Title they still carry, being at first no more than a Committee of Parliament, and afterwards bulatory by Circuits; it is supposed that it had even then a cumulative and Distributive Jurisdiction center'd in one, which

made it both Civil and Criminal. This Court now consists of one constant President, and Fourteen other Members. The Lord High Chancellor presides here when present, but speaks little unless he is bred a Lawyer; the King names several other extraordinary Lords, who sit, but are not obliged to Attendance, because they have no Salaries, but Votes among the rest. The Court sits from the first of *November* to the last of *February*; and from the first of *June* to the last of *July*, all inclusive; and the same is ordain'd by Act of Parliament for all the other Judicatories in *Scotland*, which sit at the same time without regard to the *Christmas* Vacation. In Time of Session they sit from Nine a-Clock to Twelve in the Forenoon, every Day in the Week, but *Tuesday* and *Monday*: Sometimes they sit in the Afternoon to end concluded Causes, or to hear such long Debates, as the Forenoon was too short to hear, which gives a great Dispatch to Causes that come before them. The Lords both Ordinary and Extraordinary, when in the Inner House sit on a Semicircular Bench, in their Robes, to hear Petitions, and Processess resumed by the Clerks; The Advocates debate their Clients Causes before them. Here are Six Principal Clerks, who Minute the Heads of great and weighty Causes and Debates, and write the Deliverance of Bills, Interlocutory and Definitive Sentences by the Lords in the Inner House, who alone make Decrets and determine all Business in that Court, there being no Appeals from it, to any other Court; but by Applications to themselves before Extract, Reduction or Suspension in common Form. Which in the second Instance comes always before themselves, and must be upon other new Grounds than was formerly represented. Nine of the Lords make a *Quorum* in the Inner House, otherwise they cannot vote in any Case, except in particular Cases referr'd to one or more of the whole Lords; and one of the Members (the President being always excepted) is weekly appointed Judge in the Outer House, for discussing of ordinary Actions, who sits upon a Bench with the Six Under-Clerks sitting before him, who Minute likewise in their Course, as they do in the Inner House, all Debates or Writs, Signatures or Sentences of ordinary Causes decided by the Ordinary, who meddles with no Extraordinary Case, except where it's remitted to him by all the Lords to be discuss'd in the Outer House for Dispatch. There is a Roll of ordinary Actions, such as Summons, simple Reduction, Improbation, Recognition, &c. Advocations and Suspensions in another Roll, for the Outer House, when these are called, Terms granted, Acts extracted, which when called here are either Sentences pronounced by the Ordinary in the Outer House, and so decreted, or else the Parties crave a Representation of one Point or more to the whole Lords, and the Ordinary is to make a Report of their Interloquitor, which he Reports in the Outer House

the next Day ordinarily, or at the side Bar the next Week ; but most of the Causes of the Outer House, especially of Consequence, come to the Inner House, by making an *Avifandum* to all the Lords, and is enrolled in course, by Warrant in the Inner House-Roll of Ordinary Actions, which in its Course come again to be called in the Inner House before the whole Lords and after Debating there, is either a Decision, or the Cause concluded. Where there is any Probation led and inrolled *de novo*, in the Roll of concluded Causes in the Inner House, it's advised by the Lords (in some special Cases, in which they are allowed to remove all but the Parties and their Prosecutors) with close Doors ; and where there is any Difficulty after, the President resumes the whole, causes a Debate, and the Lords call the Parties and their Proctors, to hear if they have any thing further to say ; and commonly they have nothing material further to add. Then the Lords order them to remove, and upon serious Deliberation they debate and vote, and call in the Parties and their Advocates, and by the Mouth of their President declare their Sentence definitive, which is a *Decreet* to be extracted, as all other *Decreits* are by the Clerks, conform to the Minutes and Warrants of the *Process* ; if there be more Sheets than one in the *Decreet*, the Principal Clerk Side-signs the joyning of every Two Sheets, and the Lord Register subscribes the last Sheet of the *Decreet*, which contains the whole Libel, as it is in the Summons, the Executions, Debates and Interloquitors of the Outer and Inner House, and the Lords Sentence.

Observe, That none may presume to speak after the Lords begin to advise, unless by them desired, under the Pain of Imprisonment. That the Lords may have time to read Informations, Petitions, and the Lieges be eased of the Trouble of going with them to their Lodgings, every Lord has a Box standing upon a Table in the waiting Room in the Inner House from Two to Four a-Clock in the Afternoon ; wherein all who have Papers to offer, may put 'em by a Slit in the Cover. Each of the Principal Clerks have also a Box, and Parties must put their Bills or Answers, or Informations of Causes to be reported, in the Clerk of the *Process*'s Box, when they are put in the Lords Boxes, except such Bills as pass of Course, or relate to Acts of *Decreits* ready to be extracted. Clerks are not to receive or present Reclaiming Bills against Interloquitors *presentia*, unless offered within Six Days of the pronouncing, nor more than three Bills from the same Party against one Interloquitor.

Note also, That the Lords of Session are now authorized by Act of Parliament, to judge in all Causes formerly belonging to the Cognizance of the Commission, *viz.* the planting Churches, modifying and augmenting Ministers Stipends, Valuation and Sale of Tythes, Erection of New Churches, uniting and dis-

membering

membering Parishes, &c. and meet for that end weekly in time of Session upon *Wednesday* at three a-Clock in the Afternoon, and sit so long as they think fit, judging Causes conform to the Order of a Roll. The Diets of this Court are peremptory, and Causes are advised with close Doors.

This is a *Vidimus* of the Procedure of the Lords of Sessions; but of all the Courts of this Kingdom, their Decrets and Procedure are most formal. So that the Lords by their Constitution are obliged to do nothing but upon the greatest Deliberation in the World. Upon these *Decrets* the Parties raise *Horning* (i. e. *Out-Law*) and other *Diligence* (i. e. issue out Writs of Arrest) under the King's Signet, for Payment of the Debt, or securing the Debtors Estate for Payment of it. In a Word, the Method of doing Business in the Session is more desirable and safe to Parties interested, than the Form of Process in any Court of Europe. For the Rolls bring in all Causes in their due Order without Partiality or Respect of Persons. Causes of the greatest Consequence are at first advised by the whole Lords in the Inner House; other Causes are called of Course before an Ordinary in the Outer House, who decides the Controversy, if clear without farther Trouble or Expence; and in Case of Difficulty takes some little Time to advise it himself, or to advise with the whole Lords upon it. When he agrees to make an *Avifandum* with the Matter to the whole Lords, he acquaints the Parties what Day he will Report it, that they may the Night before put Informations thereanent in the Lords Boxes. If the Ordinary be clear to pronounce an Interloquitor to the Dissatisfaction of either Party, he who thinks himself lesed may either get Redress by putting a Written Representation in his Box, and procuring a new Calling of the Cause at the side Bar to clear any Mistake. And if the Ordinary do notwithstanding adhere to his former Opinion, the Party may require the Answer of the rest of the Lords upon the Point; and if refused by the Ordinary, may complain to the Lords, and get their Answer upon a Bill; and if that displease, has the Benefit to Reclaim against it once again; which is a sufficient Security against the Danger of a Rash Sentence; As the Restriction of the Number of Bills is a Curb to Litigiousness, and the informing the Lords by putting Papers in their Boxes, affords 'em Time to consider the Case maturely; besides that, it easeth both Parties of the Trouble of going to their Lodgings, and prevents Solicitations; which is farther provided against by an Act of *Sequestration*, which the Lords promise upon Honour to observe.

This Court is said to have a distributive Jurisdiction only, but no competent Judicator for Life or Limb, &c. but for Faults competent to themselves, too tedious to insert here, which is only designed for a general View. This Court makes

Acts of *Sederunt*, equivalent to Laws and Acts of Parliament and are of Force till they are recalled by Parliament, which is seldom or never done; because the Lords of Session in Parliament before the Union, were the proper Interpreters of Acts of Parliament, who had a Bench in Parliament, where they sat not as Judges, but to give their Opinions to the Parliament in intricate Matters when required. The Lords of Session make their own Collectors, and other Servants of the House, except the Four ordinary Macers who serve them in time of Session and have their Commissions from the King, with yearly Pensions, besides their ordinary Dues from Parties. The Lord appoints certain of their Number Weekly, to sit upon all Bills of Suspensions, &c. and for examining Witnesses by turns.

The ancient way of *Appealing* (then called *Falsing of Dooms*) from the Justice Court to the High Court of Parliament, was in this manner; The Appellant was obliged to protest, that the *Doom* given was *Evil, False, Rotten and Stinkande* in the session &c. and this he was to do, or *he steir his Taes quhere his Heid stude* i. e. *stand with his Tail, where his Head stood.*

The Justice Court.] This Court came in Place of that of the *Justice Eyre*, or Justice General, which was last in the Person of the Earl of *Argyle*, who transacted for it with K. *Charles* and was made Justice-General of all the Islands; which raised great Debates betwixt him and some Hereditary Sheriffs that that Jurisdiction was taken away by Parliament, in 1672, and was erected into a Justice or Criminal Court, consisting of a Justice General, alterable at the Monarch's Pleasure: Justice Clerk, and five other Judges, who are Lords of the Session. This Court commonly sits upon *Mondays*, and sometimes goes on Circuits into the Country. The ordinary Clerk of this Court has his Commission from the Justice Clerk. They have four ordinary *Macers*, and a *Doomster* (or Judge) appointed by the Lords of the Session. The Clerk raises a *Libel* or Indictment upon a Bill passed by any of the Lords of that Court, at the Instance of the *Pursuer*, against the Defender, i. e. the Criminal, who is committed to Prison immediately after Citation. When the Party, Witnesses, and great Assize (or Jury) of 45 Men are cited, the Day of Appearance being come, 15 of the greatest Assize is chosen to be the Assize upon the *Pannal* (or Prisoners at the Bar;) the Assize sits with the Judges to hear the *Libel* read, Witnesses examined, and the Debates on both sides, which is *Verbatim*, written in the Adjournal Books. The King's Advocate pleads for the *Pursuer*, being the King's Cause, and other Advocates for the *Pannal*; the Debates being closed, they either find the *Libel* or Indictment *non Relevant*; in which Case they desert the Diet and assail or absolve the Party accused; or if *Relevant*, then the Assize or Jury of 15 is removed into a closer Room, none being present with them, where they

they chuse their own Chancellor and Clerk, and consider the Libel; Deposition, and Debates; and bring in their Verdict of the Pannal Sealed, Guilty, or not Guilty; if not Guilty, the Lords shall solve; if Guilty, they condemn, and declare their Sentence of Condemnation, and command the Punishment to be put in Execution against the Pannal, by a Macer, and the Mouth of the Dromster. Then the Pannal is carried to Prison, till the Sentence be put in Execution.

This is the Form of Proceeding against a Commoner; but if the Offender be a Peer, the Method of Proceeding against him is directed in an Act of Parliament, *Anno Sexto Anna Reginae*, Entituled, *An Act to make further Provision for Electing and Summoning Sixteen Peers of Scotland to sit in the House of Peers in the Parliament of Great Britain; and for Trying Peers for Offence committed in Scotland, &c.* in these Words, *Viz.* For the more effectual Trial of any Peer of Great Britain, that hath committed, or shall commit any High Treason, Petty Treason, Misprision of Treason, Murder, or other Felonies in Scotland; Commission or Commissions may issue under the Great Seal of Great Britain, to be directed to such Person and Persons as shall be therein named, constituting them and such a Number of them as shall be therein mention'd. Justices of the King, His Heirs and Successors, to enquire by the Oaths of good and lawful Men of such County and Counties of Scotland as shall be named therein, of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies committed in such Country by a Peer or Peers of Great Britain, which Inquisition shall be taken and made in the same Manner as Indictments found and taken before Justices of Oyer and Terminer, of any Court of England, and shall be of the same effect, and proceeded upon in the same Manner as any Inquisition found before Justices of Oyer and Terminer in England, whereby any Peer is Indicted for any such Offence; and such Justices shall issue Mandates, or Preepts to the Sheriffs of the respective Counties of Scotland, to return to them at such a Day and Place as they shall appoint, such and so many good and lawful Men of the same County as may be sufficient to enquire of the Offences aforesaid; and Twelve or more of them so returned, being Sworn, shall be sufficient to make such Enquiry, and find any Indictment, &c. All the Lords of the Justice Court have Pensions.

[The Exchequer.] The Court of Exchequer in Scotland, is Established by an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, *Anno Sexto Anna Reginae*, Entituled, *An Act for Settling and Establishing a Court of Exchequer in the North Part of Great Britain called Scotland*: Pursuant to a Clause or Proviso for that purpose in the 19th Article of the Act for a Union of the two Kingdoms of England and Scotland. This Court has the same Power, Authority, Privilege and Jurisdiction over the Revenue of Scotland, as the Court of Exchequer of England has over the Revenues there; and all Matters and Things competent to the Court of Exchequer in England relating thereto, is likewise competent to the

the *Exchequer of Scotland*. The Judges are likewise invested with the Power of passing Signatures, Gifts, and Tutories, and to give and compound them in the same manner as was done by Lord High Treasurer, Commissioners of the Treasury, Court of *Exchequer* in *Scotland* before the Union, and to receive Resignations in her Majesty's Name in the *Exchequer* at the Time of the Union, and to appoint Officers as was in use to be done before. All Serjeants at Law, Barristers at Law of Five Years standing in any of the Four Inns of Court of *England*; or Persons as shall be Advocates in the College of Justice in *Scotland* for Five Years, are qualified to be made Barons of the Court. Their Commissions are, *quam diu se bene gesserint*.

The Court of Admiralty is as ancient as in most of the Kingdoms of *Europe*. And the Office of Lord High Admiral of *Scotland*, has been usually intrusted with Persons of the greatest Quality in the Nation.

But concerning the Antiquity and Method of Proceeding in this Court, there are unhappily very small Accounts remaining. For the Records of the Court being carried up to *London* by Usurper *Cromwell*, after the Restoration of King *Charles II.* when they were sent back again to *Edinburgh*, the Ship, in which they with other ancient Writings were lodged, perished in the Voyage; so that though the *Scottish* Lawyers mention in their Books very ancient Records of the Admiralty Court, yet there are none now extant older than 1511; when *Adam Hepburn* Earl of *Bothwell*, was created Lord High Admiral of *Scotland*. He was succeeded by *Francis* Earl of *Bothwell*; and there were Two Books extant of Records in his Time, one from 1547 to 1559; and the other from 1559, to 1561, in which the whole Transactions of the Admiralty, and the Sentences both Civil and Criminal pronounced during those Years, are contained.

In the Year 1603, *Lodowick* Duke of *Lenox*, Cousin to King *James VI.* was created Heritable Lord High Admiral of *Scotland*, which Office continued in his Family till the Death of *Charles* Duke of *Lenox*, who died in the Year 1672. That Heritable Office devolved thereby to King *Charles II.* as his next Heir, who convey'd it to *Charles* Duke of *Lenox*, his Natural Son, as heritable as before, with a Reservation of a Term for Life to *James* Duke of *York*; which he retained till the Revolution. In 1693, *William* Duke of *Hamilton* was made Lord High Admiral of *Scotland*, including the Isles of *Orkney* and *Schetland*, and after his Death, the Admiralty was managed by Commissioners, till King *James VII.*'s Death. Upon which, *Charles* Duke of *Lenox* was qualified as Lord High Admiral of *Scotland*, and upon his Resignation of his Heritable Offices into her Majesty's Hands, *David* Earl of *Weems* was made Lord High Admiral of *Scotland*; with an Exemption of the Isles of *Orkney* and *Schetland*, in which Post he continued till the Union.

The Court of Admiralty in *Scotland* is by a particular Act of Parliament (*Act 16 Parl. 3. Car. II.*) declared to be a Supreme Court, in all Causes competent to its own Jurisdiction; and the Lord High Admiral is declared to be the King's Lieutenant and Justice General upon the Seas, and in all Ports, Harbours and Creeks of the same, and upon fresh Waters and Navigable Rivers, below the first Bridge, or within Floodmark. So that nothing competent to his Jurisdiction can be meddled with in the first instance, but by the Lord High Admiral, and the Judges of his Court. Sentences pass'd in all inferior Courts of Admiralty, may be brought again before his Court; but no Advocation lies from it to the Lords of the Session, or any other Judicatory, unless in Cases not Maritime. No Suspension, or other Stop to the Decrets of the Admiralty can be pass'd, except by the whole Lords in *Presentia*, in time of Session; and by three Lords met together for that end in Vacation-time. And if they find that a Suspension was unjustly procured, they may give Damages to the Persons aggrieved, over and above the Expence of their Cause before the Lords of the Session. The Admiralty Court may also review their own Acts, wherein they are controulable by no other Court; and in this Power they are vested by that Act of Parliament in the Admiralty Court of *Scotland*, in the 19th Article of the Union, only subject to such Regulations and Alterations as the Parliament of *Great Britain* shall think fit.

The Causes competent to the Admiralty Court of *Scotland*, are these among others. Revealing the King's Secret over and above in time of War: Causes relating to Pirates, and their Abettors, Out-traders and Resettlers: Fortifying the King's Enemies, and harming his Friends; breaking of the Admirals Arrestments and Attachments, and resisting his Precepts; Seizing prohibited and uncustomed Goods Imported or Exported; Smuggling Forestallers, Regraters, and Dearthers of Corn, Fish and Drink, Firewood carried over Sea: Pleading before another Court in Matters belonging to their Jurisdiction: Determining in other Courts thereupon: Procuring Passes and Certificates in Maritime Causes, other than from the Admiral: Exporting beyond Sea Traytors, Rebels, Rogues, and Fugitives from Justice: Hiring and freighting Foreign Ships, when their own would have done. Throwing Sand or Ballast into Harbours or Channels, whereby they may be choaked: Shipwrights or Boatmakers extorting upon the Subjects: Taking away of *Buoys*, or cutting off Cables: Using false Weights and Measures at Sea. Committing Murder within the Jurisdiction of the Court: Not appearing at Musters in time of War, which the Admiral has Power of appointing at Pleasure, at which all Inhabitants within a Mile of the Coast are obliged to appear, under what Penalties he thinks fit: Punishments of Offences committed with-
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in his Jurisdiction by Mariners; the Amercements of which fall to him; as do also Wafts, Strays, and Deodands, Wrecks, besides his Share of lawful Prizes, *Lagon*, *Florsen*, *Ferfon*, and all Royal Fishes. In short, all Maritime Cause triable only before his Judge (for the Admiral never judges a Person) who is therefore stiled *Judex Supremus Curie Admiralis Scotiae*.

Causes are tried in that Court by the Civil Law (which is properly in such Cases the common Law of *Scotland*) which also they are assisted for deciding of particular Cases by the Laws of *Oleron*, *Wisby*, and the *Hanse Towns*, the later Constitutions of *Amsterdam*, and other Towns in *Holland*.

The Members of this Court since the Death of his Royal Highness Prince George of *Denmark*, late Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain*; *David* Earl of *Weemys*, Vice Admiral of *Scotland*; Sir *Robert Forbes*, and Mr. *James Graham* conjunct Judges for Life, by Commission from the Earl of *Weemys*.

Alexander Bayn of *Logie*, is Secretary to the Earl of *Weemys* Lord Vice-Admiral and Agent for the Trade of *Scotland* but many Noblemen and Gentlemen are constituted Admirals Depute of several Places in the Country by his Lordship, and are frequently changed at his Pleasure; and generally the Magistrates of Sea-Coast Towns are appointed Deputy Admirals within their own Precincts; and such *Galley-men* of War as come up the *Frith*, for guarding and securing the Coasts, receive their Orders from the Lord Provost of *Edinburgh*.

The Judge's Salary is 100 *l. Sterling* a Year by Act of Parliament; and for every Decree which he pronounces, whether *Condemnator* or *Absolutor*, he has a Fee, as the Lord of Session and Justiciary anciently had, before their Salaries were assigned upon appropriated Funds. The Judge also has Fees for all Passes and Safe Conducts granted to Ships, and a Gold Piece for every new Ship, or new Master of a Ship within *Scotland*. The Clerks have the Dues of all Summons or Precepts, and all Extracts of Decrees, Acts or Sentences that are pass'd in the Court.

Attendant upon the abovemention'd Courts, especially the Lords of the Session, is the College of Advocates; of which take the following Account.

Of the College or Faculty of Advocates.

[*Faculty of Advocates.*] Immediately after the Institution of the Session, a certain Number of Persons of the best Reputation

Knowledge and Experience, were appointed to plead in all Actions before that Court, who were called *General Procurators of the Council* or *Advocates*. Their Number was at first but Ten, and when any were wanting, the Number was to be supplied by Advice of the *Lords of Session*. But in process of time, Business increasing, the Number of *Advocates* increased likewise; so that now their Number is 180. Of these 140 constantly attend the House; many of the rest are Gentlemen of good Estates, who enter'd into that Body with no other View, than the Honour of being Members of it. The whole Society goes commonly under the Name of *The Faculty of Advocates*. They meet every Year the first *Tuesday* in *January*, at which Time they chuse their Annual Officers, namely, the *Dean*, *Treasurer*, *Clerks*, *Private* and *Publick Examinators*, and a *Curator of their Library*.

The *Dean's* Office is to preside in all their Meetings; and upon any extraordinary Occasion, when the *Faculty* cannot be convened, he assumed to himself a certain Number of the most Intelligent and Experienced of the *Faculty* as a Council, to look after the Interest and Concerns of the Society. Tho' his Office is Annual, yet the same Person is usually elected again, and is rarely changed.

The *Treasurer* has the Custody and Management of their Stock, which ariseth from the Dues paid by such as are admitted into the Society, and he is frequently continued for several Years.

The *Clerks* are Two of their own Number, who attend their Meetings by turns, and take Minutes of their Proceedings, and give out Extracts of the Orders of the *Faculty* under their Hand; they are not frequently changed.

The Manner of Admission into this Society is by a Trial in the Civil Law, and sometimes, tho' rarely, by a Trial in the *Scots* Law: The Person desiring to be admitted, having upon a Petition obtained from the *Lords* a Recommendation, or remit to the *Dean of the Faculty*, he giveth a Remit to the private Examinators, who are chosen Annually, and sworn to be faithful to their Office. They are Nine in Number, and after their Election they divide the Body of the Civil Law into Nine Parts, each taking one, and having appointed a *Diet* for Examination, where Seven at least must be present, they all of them examine the Candidate; and thereafter the Question being put, Qualify'd, or No, they give their Opinion by Balloting; upon which the Candidate is either admitted by signing his Petition, or permitted to his Studies. After the private Trial, the Candidate being recommended by the private Examinators, the *Dean* assigns him a Title of the Civil Law for the Subject of his Theses: And having obtain'd a *Diet*, i. e. a set Day for his publick Trial, he distributes his Theses among the *Advocates* Eight Days before

fore; and on the Day appointed, the *Faculty* being met to Number of 25, (which is a *Quorum* in all their Meetings, except in the extraordinary Disposal of Money, and then the said *Quorum* is enlarged to 45,) Three at least of the 15 publick Examinators, chosen Annually for that End, to dispute against the Candidate's Theses, and afterward the *Faculty* gave their Opinion by Balloting as in the private Trial; and if he is found qualify'd, the Dean is desired to assign him a *Law*, for the Subject of his Speech before the *Lords*. For which end having allow'd him, he appears in the Inner Session-house, and is allowed to stand in one of the *Lords* Places covered while he makes his Harangue, after which he is admitted by taking the Oaths to the Government, and one to be faithful in Office.

For the Use of the Society, the *Faculty* has a very valuable Library of Books, first founded about the Year 1680. It was at first intended for a Library of Books in the Civil Law chiefly: But that End being in a great Measure obtained by a large Collection made of that kind, they began to furnish the Library with Books of all kind of Literature, and of late have made a considerable Collection of MSS. relating chiefly to the History of the Island; and have purchased a curious Collection of Greek, Roman, Saxon and Scottish Medals, which the Ingenious Mr. James Sutherland had with great Labour collected together with several Pieces of Roman Antiquities, and a noble Collection of Books relating to both: All which are deposited in their Library, which is kept under the Outer Session-house.

The Charge of this Library is committed to one or more, at present to 3 of their Number, who have a Deputy that give constant Attendance in the Library at certain Hours.

Besides the Keepers, there are Three Curators of the Library, one of which goes off yearly, and his Place is supply'd at the yearly Meeting. Their Office is to inspect the State of the Library from time to time, and to give Directions for purchasing such Books as they judge proper, and to review and approve the Accounts of them when bought.

The *Faculty of Advocates*, enjoy a great many valuable Privileges in common with the rest of the College of Justice, but have by the late Treaty of Union this special Privilege, that hereafter none shall be named by His Majesty or His Royal Successors to be ordinary Lords of Session, but such as have been *Advocates* or principal Clerks of Session for the Space of Five Years, or who have been Writers to the Signet for the Space of Ten Years, and have Two Years before their Nomination to be a Lord, undergone a private and publick Trial in the Civil Law before the *Faculty of Advocates*, and have then been found qualify'd for the said Office. By a late

the said Faculty, Mr. William Forbes, one of the Advocates, being authoriz'd by the Lords of the Session, is to write the Decisions of every Session during the succeeding Vacation, under the Title of the *Journal of the Session*, &c. for which he has Salary from the Faculty; and the said *Journal* is to be lodged in the Faculty's Library, for the use of the Lawyers before another Session begins.

The Court of Chancery.

The Court of Chancery with the Proceedings therein, is supposed to be one of the *English* Customs which were brought home by King James I. who lived in an easy and honourable confinement there for some Years in the Beginning of his reign: So that we are not to expect any Records of that of a more ancient Date than the said Period; yet some Authors affirm that there was a Chancery before James I. but own that it was much improved and enlarged by him after his Return from Ireland.

Writers to the Signet.

There is at present about One Hundred ordinary Writers to the Signet, who only can Subscribe all Writs that ordinarily pass the Signet: Of which Number about Thirty are Commissioners to the Society appointed by the Lords Secretaries, managing the Affairs of the Society, and for judging and settling of the Abuses and Misdemeanors of the Members thereof; and punishing Delinquents according to the Degree of their Offence, even to the depriving them of their Office as Writers to the Signet. Of the aforesaid Number of Commissioners, Five, with one of the Keepers, are a *Quorum*; and they are appointed by the Secretaries of State at their Pleasure. Intrant Writers to the Signet obtain first a Commission from the Secretaries, and then apply by Bill to the Keepers and Commissioners; Representing after what manner they have qualify'd themselves for being Writers to the Signet, and crave to be admitted. Upon which a Committee is appointed to examine them, to make a Report to the Keepers and Commissioners; and if they be found qualified, they are admitted, and have an Act of Commission delivered to them: They take an Oath *de Fidei*, and to the Rules and Constitution of the Society, which they are bound punctually to observe.

Of the Government of Counties.

Sheriffs and Stuartries.] In every County or Shire in Scotland, anciently the chief Magistrate was the *Sheriff*, who was the ordinary Judge in all Cases Civil and Criminal within his Jurisdiction, subject only to the *Justiciary*, before the Institution of the College of Justice; he is still ordinary Judge in lesser Cases, but the greater ones are reserved to the *Justiciary* by Statute. The Sentences which the Sheriffs give may be reduced or appealed by the Lords of the Session, who can also call before them any Processes depending before a Sheriff. Questions concerning Marches, and Controversies arising thereanent between Neighbours, are cognizable properly before him. All Bills and Precepts out of the Chancery are directed to him for enforcing Heirs in Lands held by their Predecessors. And there are several small Dues belonging to the Crown, which they are obliged to pay into the Exchequer. Most Sherifffdoms were anciently Heritable, and many are so still. The Office was not Annual, sometimes for Life usually, when not Heritable, *durante Bene placito* of the Sovereign. Some Jurisdictions were called *Stuartries*, and the *Stuart* has the same Power in the *Sheriff* has in his *Shire*. Two of these *Stuartries*, *Kircudbright* and *Orkney*, send Members to Parliament. In *Kyle* some Part of the Property of the *Great Stuart* of Scotland, who was always the King's Eldest Son, was erected into a *Stuartry* by it self. The *Stuartry* of *Annandale* was the Property of *Bruce*, and *Mac Donnell* Estate in *Fife* is called the *Stuartry* of *Fife*.

Courts of Regality.] Besides these Courts, there are other Courts of *Regality*; where, by virtue of a Royal Jurisdiction invested in the *Lord of the Regality*, they have many Immunities and Privileges. These anciently belong'd to the Ecclesiastical, and were appropriated to such Lands as they were possess'd in Property and Superiority. But of late many great Lords have those Regalities granted to them. But these Burgh Regalities being no State, nor having the Power of Pit and Pannage, they only try Causes arising in their own Liberties.

Here are also Barons Courts; every Baron that holds a Feudal Baronry of the King has such a Court, in which lesser Causes are tried, and they can Fine and Distrain; anciently they could judge Causes of Life and Death, but now they have lost that Power. However they are admitted by some Learned Men to be Courts of Record.

Commisariats.] Here are likewise Courts called the *Commisariat*, answerable to those of the *English* Diocesan Chancellors, the highest of which is kept at *Edinburgh*; wherein before

Judges, Actions are pleaded concerning Matters relating to Wills and Testaments; the Right of Patronage to Ecclesiastical Benefices, Tythes, Divorces, and Ecclesiastical Causes of that Nature; but in almost all other Parts of the Kingdom there sits but one Judge on these Causes.

The Commissaries in these Courts were formerly nominated by the Arch Bishop of *St. Andrews*.

In Criminal Causes, the King's Chief Justice holds his Courts generally at *Edinburgh*, which Office was formerly exercised by the Earls of *Argyle*, once Hereditary Justice General of *Scotland*, (the Isles of *Orkney* and *Scherland* excepted) but the Criminal Jurisdiction of the Duke of that Name does not extend to his own Lands. In the said Court the Defendant is likewise permitted, even in Case of High Treason, to retain an Advocate to plead for him.

Moreover, in Criminal Matters, Justices are sometimes appointed by the King's Commission, for deciding this or that particular Cause.

[*Justices of the Peace.*] These have been of a long standing in *Scotland*, but under several Regulations; the last rendered the Commission of the Peace wholly ineffectual, viz. That they were not to take Cognizance of Riots till Fifteen Days after the Fact. This Act of Parliament was procured by the great Men, in favour of themselves, who had most of the Sheriffs Courts and Regalities in their own Hands, and thereby kept the Commons in a constant dependance on them. The only check they had upon them, were the Parliament and Council; the Seat of these being transferred by the Union, the Parliament of *Great Britain* has restored the Fifteen Days to the Justices of Peace, that the Heritable Officers may not be Arbitrary, and without Countroll; and that the Commons may have some share in the Policy and Publick Government, as they have in *South Britain*.

[*Coroners.*] The Coroners Inquests are very ancient, their Office being largely prescribed in the Laws attributed to King *Alfred* II. where all Matters are said to be Cognizable by them which are Breaches of the Kings Peace, and they are required to have Clerks to Register Depositions and Matters of Fact, as well as Verdicts of Jurors; but at present this Office is in Desuetude, except in some particular Places, where the Coroners apprehend all Malefactors, and take them to and from Prison.

Of the Government of Royal Boroughs, Free Incorporations
and Villages.

Royal Boroughs. 1 Are Corporations made so for the Advantage of Trade, by Charters granted by several Kings of Scotland at several times, which Corporations have a Privilege of sending Commissioners to represent them in Parliament.

These *Boroughs* have all their particular Privileges by themselves, and in general they have all of them within their respective Bounds, sole Power of Trade and Merchandize exclusive of all others; they can keep Courts, have the Jurisdiction of Sheriffs, and can make Bye-Laws for the Government of the Boroughs, and the Regulation of their Trade: Actions between Burgesses are ordinarily decided by their proper Magistrates.

The *Guild* is a Society of Merchants who are Freemen of a Borough: Every Royal Borough has a *Dean of Guild*, who is a Magistrate to the *Bailiffs*; He judges Controversies between Merchants concerning Trade, Disputes between Inhabitants concerning Buildings, Lights, Water-Courses, and other Necessaries, calls Courts at which all the Brethren of the *Guild* are bound to give Attendance, manages the Common Stock of *Guild*, and Amerces and Collects all Fines.

These Royal Boroughs are not only several distinct Corporations, but they are also one entire Body, governed by, and accountable to one general Court. This Court was anciently called the *Court of four Boroughs*, and was Yearly held to Treat and Determine concerning Matters relating to the Common Advantage of all the Burghs. The Four Boroughs which composed this Court were *Edinburgh*, *Sterling*, *Roxburgh*, and *Berwick*; when the two last were fall'n into the Hands of the *English*, *Lithgow* and *Lanerk* were put into their Places, but with a View for *Roxburgh* and *Berwick*, whensoever they should be recover'd to their ancient Allegiance.

But this Court not being sufficient to answer the Necessities of the Royal Boroughs in general, in King *James III's* Time, *Ann. Dom. 1487.* all the Boroughs were impower'd to send Commissioners to a Yearly Convention of their own, which was then appointed to meet at *Innerskeithing*, wherein they were to consult concerning Matters belonging to the common Welfare of all the Boroughs: But there are no Records of those Conventions older than 1552. when a Convention of Boroughs sat at *Edinburgh*. These Meetings made Acts for the good of their Body, which were as binding as Acts of Parliament, upon all and every of the Burghs which they did concern.

By the old *Borough Laws* no Man could be sent a Commissioner to Parliament, or to any *Convention* or *Meeting* of *Boroughs*, except he were a Merchant, or Trafficker, free of, and residing in the *Borough* which he was to Represent. But in 1699. the *Borough* made an Act to Capacitate the same Man to be their Commissioner in *Parliament*, and in the *Convention* of *Boroughs*, (which he could not regularly be before) and likewise to Capacitate any Man having Heritage or Interest in any Burgh, or who might lose or win in the Concerns of that *Borough*, to be chosen as a Commissioner to represent it.

The Power of the *Convention* of *Boroughs* is very great. All Cases of Trade and Government within any *Borough* are there decidable: Differences between *Burgh* and *Burgh* are there determin'd: They can Unlaw any *Burgh* or *Burgess* that shall Disobey them; They Determine the Elections of Magistrates, and Councils: They Fine Delinquents, and those that are disobedient to their Decrees: They Judge Misdemeanors of their *Conservators* and *Factors* abroad: They appoint Committees to visit the *Burghs*, and to make Reports to the *Convention*, that they may determine what is proper: In 1691, there was a General Visitation of all the *Royal Boroughs* in *Scotland*, and the Commissioners were order'd to enquire into the State of each *Burgh*, as to their Real and Casual Rents and Revenues: Their Trade and Shipping, and the Condition of their Prisons and Publick Works: Their Harbours and Bulwarks; the Condition of their Houses, and the Management of their Common Stock: And this Commission was faithfully executed, by which means the *Convention* was fully appriz'd of all that concern'd the *Boroughs* in general, and every *Borough* in particular.

They have made Laws relating to Shipping, to Masters and Owners of Ships, to Mariners and Merchants, by whom they were Freight'd: To Manufactures, such as Plaiding, Linnen, Yarn, &c. to the curing and packing of Fish, Salmon, Herrings, &c. to the importing and exporting several Commodities.

The Trade between *Scotland* and the *Netherlands* is subject to their Regulation: They fix the *Stapleport*, which was formerly at *Dort*, and is now at *Camprere*. Their *Conservator* (Sir *Alexander Cuming* of *Culter*, Her late Majesty's Resident in the *Netherlands*) is indeed nominated by the Crown, but then the *Convention* regulates his Powers, approves his Deputies, and appoints his Salary; so that in truth the whole *Staple Trade* is subject to their Management. They have also an Agent, Mr. *George Smaller* Advocate, and Two Clerks, Mr. *Adam Wat*, and Mr. *George Hume*, who are also Town-Clerks of *Edinburgh*.

Last of all, they have sent, upon Occasion, Commissioners from the whole Body, into *France*, *England*, *Denmark* and *Poland*, to negotiate Matters relating to their Body, to complain of Grievances, and the like; and this too they have done within these few

few Years: The *Convention of Boroughs* generally sits at *Edinburgh*, and they never remove from thence unless it has been agreed in Convention, and another Place appointed on purpose. It is usually summoned by the Provost of *Edinburgh*, who issues out his Letters for that purpose, and who upon any Emergency may summon a Convention *pro re nata*.

Town Council.] The Town Council meet once or twice a Week, to consider and deliberate about the Affairs of their Incorporations, and have their several distinct Courts for Administering Justice in indifferent Affairs; but their Magistrates by their Fundamental Rights continue in their Offices but one Year; tho' sometimes by Court Favour, and the private Interest of some Citizens they continue longer. But all these Inferior Judges and Magistrates, tho' they have their own Laws and Customs to rule by, yet all their Decisions and Determinations center in the Common, Civil, and Municipal Law, by which the Sovereign Judicatures proceed, which gives a Check to any Irregularities that these may at any time commit in their respective Jurisdictions.

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SCOTLAND.

BOOK III.

Of Manners, Customs, Laws, &c.

CHAP. I.

Of Religious Manners, viz. of the Clergy, their Name, Orders, Privileges, Revenues; also of Dissenters from the Establish'd Church.

NAME. FROM the beginning of Christianity the Ministers of God in his Church have been called the *Clergy*, from the Greek Word Κληρ^{ος}, a Lot, as being more peculiarly God's Inheritance; for so that Greek Word also metaphorically signify'd. From thence came the Word *Clerk*, which has since been taken up in other Professions; for which reason Churchmen in Scotland have been usually called *Ministers of God's Holy Word and Sacraments*.

As long as Episcopacy continued in Scotland, all the Parish-Priests received Orders from Bishops only, who were assisted by Presbyters. Now that is not required, but instead of Episcopal Ordination, they receive Ordination by Solemn Prayer and Imposition of Hands from the Presbytery.

How a Clergyman becomes Settled in a Living.

The Crown, the Nobility and Gentry, by the Ancient Laws and Constitution of *Scotland*, had the *Right* of presenting Ministers to the Livings in their Gift, to the Bishop of the Diocess for Institution and Induction; but upon the Abolition of *Episcopacy*, Lay Patronages were taken away by Act of Parliament, and in Case of a Vacancy in any Church, the Right of *Presentation* was settled in the Heritors of the said Parish (being Protestants) and the Ruling Elders: But that Method being found prejudicial to the Rights of Lay-Patrons in disposing thereof, and for other Reasons assign'd, the Parliament of *Great Britain*, in the Tenth Year of the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, Enacted, that from and after the First Day of *May*, 1712, it shall and may be lawful for her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, and for every other Person and Persons, who have Right to any Patronage or Patronages of any Church or Churches whatsoever, (who have not made and subscribed a formal Renunciation thereof under their Hands) to present a qualified Minister or Ministers to any Church or Churches, whereof they are Patrons, which shall at any time after the said First Day of *May* happen to be vacant, and the Presbytery of the respective Bounds, shall, and is obliged to receive and admit the Minister so presented, accordingly: Any thing, in any other Act, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Oath of Allegiance.

I A. B. do sincerely Promise and Swear that I will be Faithful and bear true Allegiance to His Majesty King GEORGE. So help me God.

The Assurance.

I A. B. do in the Sincerity of my Heart Assert, Acknowledge and Declare, That His Majesty King GEORGE is the only Lawful undoubted Sovereign of this Realm, as well de Jure, that is, of Right King, as de Facto, that is, in the Possession and Exercise of the Government; and therefore do sincerely and faithfully promise and engage, that I will with Heart and Hand, Life and Goods, maintain and defend His Majesty's Title and Government against the Pretended Prince of Wales and his Adherents, and all other Enemies, who either by open or secret Attempts shall Disturb or Disquiet His Majesty in the Possession and Exercise thereof.

Privileges of the Clergy.] The Privileges of the *Scotch* Clergy since the Reformation, are as considerable as in any other Protestant Kingdom or State, in relation both to their Persons and Estates; for the Law has provided, that such as shall be found Guilty of Assaulting the Lives of Ministers, or Robbing their Houses, or actually Attempting the same, shall be punished by Death, and Escheat of Moveables; and that this Law may be the better Executed, Five hundred Marks Reward is allowed to the Discoverer, and Three hundred Marks to the Apprehender of the afore said Criminals, to be paid out of His Majesty's Treasury: And for their better Accommodation, they are provided with convenient *Manfes* (i. e. *Personage Houses*), and where they are not fitting, the *Heretors* of the Parish shall build compleat *Manfes* for them, not exceeding 1000 *l.* nor under 500 *Marks* value.

Revenues of the Clergy.] At the first Plantation of Christianity, People were so liberal in their Donations to the Church, that in a few Ages afterwards it grew very Rich; but it was so impoverish'd by the Popish Clergy in latter Days, by letting long Leases and corrupt Compositions, and frequent Alienations of their Rights, that had not K. *James VI.* took some Care in recovering and restoring some small part of her former vast Revenues, this Church had been the poorest in the World. However, the Ecclesiastical Revenues are not so contemptible as many would render them, if one considers the Plenty of the Country in which they live; and that the Law has provided against *Pluralities*; and that every Parish Church and such Bounds as shall be found to be a sufficient and competent Parish, shall have their own Pastor, with a sufficient and reasonable Stipend, according to the State and Hability of the Place; and be exempted from paying *Teynds*, (i. e. *Tithes*.) And as a farther Addition to their Maintenance, every Minister has Fewel, Foggage, Faill and Diviots allowed them (except Ministers in Burghs that have no Right to Glebes,) with Grass for one Horse and two Cows to be designed; and if there be no Kirk Land near the *Manse*, or the same be arable, then the *Heretors* pay the Ministers Twenty Pounds yearly for their Grass: And when the Right of *Teynds* was settled upon the Lay Patrons, Care was taken by the Government, that the *Teynds* should be burthen'd with the Ministers Stipend, and with a proportionable Augmentation for the future, as the Rents of Lands increased. In the Provision made for the Parochial Clergy in *Scotland*, one thing is very commendable, which is, that throughout the whole Country there are scarce any Benefices worth less than 50 *l. Sterling per Ann.* which in that Country is a good Maintenance. And this Equality in the Divisions, at least the bringing of the smaller Benefices to that Value, is chiefly owing to the Care and Piety of King *Charles I.*

C H A P. II.

Of the Scottish Computation, Numbring, Weights, Measures, Money.

Scotch Computation.] THE *Scots* use the same Computations of Years and Months, and Days, as the *English* in their Vulgar Account, beginning and ending their Portions of Time alike with them.

Scottish Numbring.] Vide *England*.

Weights and Measures.] The Goldsmiths of *Edinburgh* divide their Ounce into 16 Drops, and their Drop into 36 Grains; 27 of their Grains making the *English Penny-Weight*.

The Stone-weight is 16 Pounds, and the Pound 16 Ounces *Troy*; the Pint 3 Pounds and 7 Ounces *Troy* of clear Water of the River *Leith*; and the *Firlot* of *Linlithgow*, which is the Standard, contains Thirty-one Pints *Sterling Jugg*, for the Measuring of Wheat, Rye, Meal, Beans, white Salt, Malt, Beer, and Oats; and 'twas order'd by Parliament, that these Standards be kept two *Firlots* at *Linlithgow*, the Stone-weight at *Lanerk*, the Ell at *Edinburgh*, and the Pint at *Sterling*, and that these be the Universal Respective Measures. The *Applicative* Measures are the *Scotch Ell*, containing 37 Inches, and the *Foot* Measure Twelve of these Inches; the Standard whereof is also kept at *Edinburgh*, and all *Glasiers*, *Masons*, and other Workmen work by it. But since the Union, all Weights and Measures are alike throughout the whole United Kingdom; namely, those which are now establish'd in *England*; but then the *Burghs* in *Scotland*, to whom the keeping of the Standards of Weights and Measures formerly in use there, did of special Right belong, keep the Standards which have been sent down to them from the Standards kept in the Exchequer at *Westminster*.

Money.] The Wealth of *Scotland* anciently, consisted in their Stocks of Cattle, and not of Money; tho' it is not to be doubted that these Parts of *Great Britain*, have all along maintained their Commerce, and may they ever continue so to do in the same Methods and Fashion with those that are more Southern: So that the Value of Money and the Prices of Goods were at a *Par*, among the several Nations which anciently inhabited this Island. Of this we have an early Instance in the Laws of King *Malcolm II.* wherein a *Colpindach*, or young Heifer was valued at thirty Pence; the very same Price that was set on an Ox in some of our *Saxon* Laws, which are supposed to be Enacted about the same time. When Gold was first Coined in

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Scotland is very uncertain: However the Proportion betwixt Gold and Silver there has been usually One to Twelve, so that when the Ounce of Gold was Three Pounds, the Ounce of Silver went at Five Shillings, &c. James II. raised the Price first of Silver to 8*s.* an Ounce, and Gold to 4*l.* 19*s.* Afterwards he mounted the Ounce of Silver to 12*s.* and the Gold he advanced to 6*l.* and James IV. kept both at the last mentioned Value. There are no remaining Acts of Council, concerning Coinage in King James V's time, though great Alterations were made in that Reign. The Douglas Groats of 10*d.* fine, and Banner of 3*d.* fine, were then brought into use; as were likewise the Bonnet Pieces of Gold. In Queen Mary's time, the Ounce of Silver rose to 30*s.* and the Coined Placks, of only 2*d.* Fine to 4*l.* 16*s.* the Ounce. There is in the Bishop of Carlisle's *Scottish Historical Library*, a very curious Account of the several Gold and Silver Pieces of Money, which have from time to time been coined in Scotland: But all the current Money of that Country, being by the Articles of the Union called in, and ordered to be reduced to the *English Standard*, that so there may not be different Species of Money current in *Great Britain*; there is the need to be particular in specifying of them. Those that are curious in those Matters, may recur to that excellent Book, where they will find abundant Satisfaction.

as to what relates to the Nobility of Scotland, and their different Degrees, their Privileges, Precedence, &c. See the same in *England*.

C H A P. III.

Of the Commons of Scotland, and therein of Knights of the Thistle, of Bannerets, Baronets, Knights, Lairds, Scholars, Gentlemen, Landed-Men, Citizens, Burgers, &c.

[Order of the Thistle.] Among the Nobles of a lower Degree are *Knights*, who were formerly made here with greater Solemnity than any where else in Europe, by taking of an Oath, and being proclaimed publickly by the Herald, of whom the most Honourable are the Knights of the Thistle.

The Noble Order of Knights of the Thistle, was, as we are told, first erected by King *Achais*, but growing into Desuetude by length of time, was revived by King James VII. but his Misfortunes preventing the Completion of that Matter, it was restored by the late Gracious Queen *Anne*. The Collar of the

the Order is composed of *Thistles*, interwoven and linked with Sprigs of Leaves of Rue all of Gold, having thereunto Pend on a *Blue Rundle*, the Image of *St. Andrew*, his Vesture of Gold, with the white Cross of his Martyrdom on his Breast and in a Circle intervening, the Figure beautified with Pearls. The Inscription is, *Nemo me impune lacesset*, though some think it should be *Nemo me impune lacessit*, in the present Tense, and other Motto's are; but tho' the present Time makes more Nature of the thing, yet the Future is more Threatning, expresses more of Courage: And this *Thistle* is chosen not for its Nature, but for its Aptness to express this Effect of Courage.

The ordinary and common Badge, worn by the Knights of this noble Order, is a *Green Ribbon*, whereat hangs a *Thistle* of Gold, crowned with an Imperial Crown, within a Circle also of Gold, bearing the aforesaid Motto, *Nemo me impune lacesset*.

Upon the Feast of *St. Andrew*, being the 30th Day of November, the Knights solemnly meet in the Cathedral Church of the Town of *St. Andrews* to celebrate their Feast; during the solemnity they are richly Apparel'd; and being formerly Lords of *Parliament*, they wear their Parliament Robes, having fixed on their left Shoulders an *Azure Rundle*, on which is embroidered *St. Andrews Cross*, *Argent*, environ'd in the Center with a Crown, beautified with *Flower de Lys*, Or.

Bannerets.] Knights and *Bannerets*, are created under the Royal Standard, in the King's Army, and in the Field of Battle, the King himself being present, and that Honour continues during the *Bannerets* Life only: They have Precedency before all of the same Order, whose Patents are of a Posterior Date. King *Charles I.* did by his Letters Patents ordain that the Wives of these Knights and their Heirs Male should have Precedency as well after as before the Deaths of their Husbands, if they should happen to survive, before the Wives of all those of whom the Knights *Baronets* and their Heirs Male had the Precedency, and even before the Wives of Knights and *Baronets*.

Baronet.] The Order of *Baronet* in *Scotland* was first created for advancing the Plantation of *Nova Scotia* in *America*, for settling a Colony there, to which the Aid of these Knights was appropriated. This Order was designed by King *James VI.* before his Death, but was not actually founded till the time of King *Charles I.* (*A. D.* 1625.) who disposed to each of these Knights a certain Portion of Land in *Nova Scotia*; and for further Encouragement, did Constitute and Ordain that Honorable State and Stile of *Baronet*, to be enjoy'd by every of these Gentlemen who did hazard their Lives for the Good and Increase of that Plantation, and their Heirs Male for ever, with Priority and Precedency before all Knights, called *Equites*.

all lesser Barons, commonly call'd *Lairds*, and before all other Gentlemen, (except Sir *W. Alexander*, his Majesty's Lieutenant of *Nova Scotia*, and his Heir, their Wives and Children;) and to the Christian Name of these Knights should be added the Title *Sir A. B. Baronet*; and his and his Sons Wives should have the Title and Appellation of Lady, Madam and Dame respectively, according to the usual Phrase in Speaking and Writing. The King promising that the Number of *Baronets* in the Kingdom should not exceed the Number of 150, and that he should not create any other Dignity or Order Superior to that of *Baronet*. Further to adorn this Order, they were allowed to wear and carry about their Necks, in all times coming, an Orange Tawny Silk Ribbon, whereon was to hang Pendant in a Quartercheon Argent, a Saltire Azure, and thereon an Inescutcheon of the Arms of Scotland, with an Imperial Crown above the Quartercheon, and incircled with this Motto, *Pax Mentis Honestæ*. All which Grants are Registred in the Books of *Lyon* of Arms and the Heralds, there to remain *ad futuram rei memoriam*. But after the selling of *Nova Scotia* to the French, this Order became an honourable Title in Scotland, conferr'd at the King's Pleasure, without Limitation of Number.

Knights Bachelors, *Equites Aurati*, succeed in the next Place of Honour; next to them their *Lairds*, or Landed Gentlemen; though a *Laird* in effect is but the Corruption of the Word *Lord*. Among such as profess Sciences, the Rank is this; 1. Such as profess Theology. 2. Such as profess Canon-Law. 3. The Civil Law. 4. Philosophy. 5. Medicine. 6. Rhetoric. 7. Poesy. 8. History. 9. Grammar. 10. Logic. 11. Arithmetic. 12. Geometry. 13. Music. 14. Astronomy. And among these, such as are Doctors precede those that are not; and among Doctors the Priority is by Age.

In Towns, those who inhabit Cities, are preferr'd to such as inhabit Burghs; and generally those in the Metropolitan, or Capital City, are preferr'd to all the rest. And those who have been Magistracy, are ever preferr'd to all others: And so far is Precedency observed, that a younger Alderman or Bailiff has not Precedency from his Senior, because he is Knighted. This holds not only among Aldermen, but even among all Knights of the Country; the Burgesses of a Town give place to those who have been Magistrates in that Town, as to publick Meetings relating to the Town; tho' it's doubted whether such a Knight is obliged to give place to an Alderman or Bailiff in a public Place. But it's determined in the Herald's Office of England, that all such as have been Mayors of London, that is to say, Provosts in Scotland, ought to take place of all Knights Bachelors every where, because they have been the King's Lieutenants.

The Members of Courts take place according to the Precedency of the Courts where they serve.

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In Families likewise, the Chief of the Family takes place any Gentleman of the Family; and tho' 'tis generally believ'd that Gentlemen have no Precedency among one another, Reason and Discretion allow, that a Gentleman of Three Generations ought to give place to a Gentleman of Ten, if it is not a great Disparity between their Fortunes; and that the same Reason, that a Gentleman of Three Generations claims Precedency from any Ordinary Landman, who has newly acquired his Lands.

CHAP IV.

Of the Women, Children, and Servants in Scotland.

THE Women in *Scotland* have as great Privileges as in other Nation. I shall begin with their Precedency. Women before their Marriage have Precedency by their Father's Title; but there is this Difference betwixt them and the Children, that the same Precedency is due to all the Daughters that is due to the Eldest, tho' 'tis not so among Sons.

During Marriage the Wife regularly participates of the Condition of her Husband by the Civil Law and Law of Nations for since she is to be sharer in his Misfortunes, the Law thought it just that she should participate of his Advantages. In France the Wives of those who have Dignity by their Office, enjoy the same Precedency with their Husbands, together with a Communication of their Titles, and therefore they say *Madame Chanceliere*, *Madame la Presidente*; but it is not so in *Scotland* where Offices are believed to be bestowed on Husbands upon Personal Account, which is not communicable to their Wives. And yet in some temporary Dignities, such as that of Knights Bachelor, the Wife participates of the Husband's Title and Precedency, tho' this proceeded originally rather from Custom than Law: For by the Herald's Records of old, a Knight's Wife enjoyed only his Honours during the Spousals, and was not in Law to be called *Dame Alice*, or *Dame Catherine*, when once the Marriage was dissolved.

By the Law of *Scotland* also, if a Woman have Precedency by her Birth or Descent, she still retains the same, tho' she marries a Person of inferior Dignity; but it's observable that if a Daughter of a Nobleman marry another Nobleman, she loses the Precedency due to her by her Birth, tho' she does not lose it by marrying a Gentleman; the Reason whereof is, because by marrying a Nobleman, she receives a *Feudal* Dignity which prepresses the first.

If a mean Woman marries a Nobleman who has been degraded by Forfeiture or otherwise, she still retains the Privilege due her by her Husband, for Crimes are only personal.

The Ladies of the Queen's *Privy-Chamber*, tho' the Queen is dead, in the time of Mourning take their place as if the Queen was living till the Funerals are ended; and the Queen's *Women of the Bed-Chamber* at the Funeral, go before Countesses Women, without Prejudice to the Countesses Women thereafter.

The Wives and Daughters of all Dukes, Marquisses, and Earls, &c. take place in this Order:

The Wives of Dukes of the Blood-Royal.

The Wives of other Dukes.

The Wives of the eldest Sons of Dukes of the Blood-Royal.

The Daughters of the Dukes of the Blood-Royal.

The Wives of Marquisses.

The Wives of the eldest Sons of Dukes.

The Daughters of Dukes.

Countesses.

The Wives of the eldest Sons of Marquisses.

The Daughters of Marquisses.

The Wives of the younger Sons of Dukes.

The Wives of the eldest Sons of Earls.

The Daughters of Earls.

The Wives of Viscounts.

The Wives of the younger Sons of Marquisses.

The Wives of Barons that are called Lords.

The Wives of the eldest Sons of Viscounts.

The Daughters of Viscounts.

The Wives of the younger Sons of Earls.

The Wives of the eldest Sons of Barons.

The Daughters of Barons.

The Wives of Knight Bannerets.

The Wives of the younger Sons of Lords.

The Wives of Knight Baronets.

The Wives of the eldest Sons of Bannerets.

The Daughters of Bannerets.

The Wives of Knight Batchelors.

The Wives of the eldest Sons of Knight Baronets.

The Daughters of Knight Baronets.

The Wives of the eldest Sons of Knight Batchelors.

The Daughters of Knight Batchelors.

The Queen's Maids of Honour.

The Wives of Lairds.

The Daughters of Lairds.

The Wives of Gentlemen.

The Daughters of Gentlemen.

The Wives of Citizens.

The Wives of Burgeesses.

[*Servants.*] Servants are distinguished into a twofold Category in *Scotland*, the first are such as hold Lands of their Lords in perpetual Vassalage, and so they and their Posterity are in that manner Servants to the Lords for ever, in Tilling and husbanding their Lands, and returning the Profits of them to the Proprietor, and with such Allowance for their Maintenance

as their Lords are pleased to allow them. The other are his Servants of both Sexes, under certain Annual Wages, and a Time agreed upon, who are not to leave their Service at their own Pleasure; for, if only hired from *Martinas* to *Whitsuntide* they may be detained by their Masters, or compelled by a Justice of the Peace to stay with them for the same Hire from *Whitsuntide* to *Martinas*, unless the Servant can verify to Justice of the Peace, or Constable of the Bounds, that he is hired to another Master. And a Justice of the Peace may compel a Servant running away, to return to his Master or punish him.

CHAP. V.

Of the Laws of Scotland.

BEFORE the Reign of King *Malcolm*, who for his great Heroism was called *Canmore*, and was contemporary with King *William I.* of *England*, the *Scots* had no sorts of written Laws. The King gave Judgment from some little Mount where he could be most conveniently heard and seen by the Parties concerned, which for that reason was commonly known by the Name of the *Mare-hill*; and all emergent Controversies of an inferior Nature, and in Common-Pleas, were ended by a Jury of Seven, Nine, Eleven and Thirteen, or as was most usual, Fifteen best Men of the Neighbourhood. These were the ordinary Judges of Law and Fact, and the Majority of their Votes was always acquiesced in, as a definitive and final Sentence.

The first Authentick Body of Laws of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, if even that may be justly esteemed so, is the *Regiam Majestatem*, so called from the two initial Words of the Book as it is commonly called, *the Majesty*; the Compiler whereof declares that King *David I.* put him upon making that Collection, and that it was taken out of a vast Number of old Books, as a Manual of the most common Practice of the Courts of Judicature, a great Part of which is borrowed from the Civil Law.

Civil Law.] The Civil Law, strictly so called, is the Rule of all Proceedings in *Scotland*, where the Statute Law is defective. Upon the Civil Law the solemn Judgments in Law Cases have been collected, which are called *Practiques*, a Word of the same Importance with that of *Reports* in *England*. Tho' there is a greater Harmony betwixt the Laws of *England* and *Scotland* than one would imagine: For the Acts of *Sederunt* are the same with the Rules of Court in *England*: The Scottish Proclamations

ative obsolete Statutes, and so do the *English*: The *Scottish* Letters of *Advocation* are all one with the *Prohibitions* in *England*: Both Nations agree in their Practice in the secret Examination of married Women, in passing of *Fines*; and the *Jus relectæ*, i. e. the *Scottish Terces* and the *English Thirds* are the same. The *Scottish Wadsets* and *Reversions* answer to the *English Mortgages*, and *Deputations*; their *Poinding* of Goods after Letters of *Horning*, differs not from the *English Executions* upon an *Outlawry*: Nor does the King's *Remission* in *Scotland* free from *Affyrthing*, any more than his *Pardon* in *England* Forecloses an *Appeal*.

Municipal Law.] The *Municipal Law* consists either of Acts of *Parliament*, or of the Custom and Practices of the College of *Justice*, which in Cases not otherwise adjudged, have the Force of Acts of *Parliaments*; and when neither of these contradicts, the *Civil Law* is of force, which in Truth is the *Common-Law* of *Scotland*.

Forest-Laws.] *Forest-Laws* were designed for the good Government of the King's *Forests*, *Parks*, *Woods* and *Chases*; to prevent *Pasturing* in *Forests* by such as have no Right to it, without License from the *Comptrollers* or *Keepers*, who if they suffer it are to forfeit that Office, and the Offender's *Chattels* to be Escheated to the King: Also to punish *Fellers* of the King's *Woods*, *Slayers* of *Deer* or *Wild-Fowl* therein, with *Bow*, *Gon*, *Dog*, *Hawk*, or other Engine, or those that shoot with *Gun* therein, or in the *Night*, within a *Mile* thereof, or any *Deer* straying in time of *Storm*, under the Penalty of having all their Goods Escheated; to prevent *Hunting* or *Hawking* within *Six Miles* of the King's *Woods*, *Parks*, *Chases* and *Places*, under the Penalty of 100 *l.* half to the King and half to the *Delator* (i. e. *Informer*) which Penalties the *Keepers* of *Forests*, and others having Right thereto by their *Infeoffments*, have Power to inflict upon *Transgressors*, after *Trial* and *Condemnation* by an *Inquest*.

Registers.] The *Law* of *Scotland* is easy and regular, by reason of *Publick Registers*, of which there are two sorts, for recording *Conveyances* of the *Lands* and *Possessions* of private Subjects; whereof one is *General* and fixed at *Edinburgh*, for the Use of the whole Kingdom, the other is more particular in the several *Shires*, *Stewartries* and *Regalities*; they were first Established by Act of *Parliament* in the Reign of King *James VI.* since which time they are the best *Repositories* of *Records*, relating to *Civil Rights* of the Subjects; which are so full, that *Titles* are much more easily understood, than can be done without them; for by this means Men are not cheated in purchasing and conveying *Estates*; which may appear by the following Instances.

No Man can have a Right to any *Estate*, but by his being registered of it; and that must be Registered within sixty Days, or otherwise

therwise 'tis of no Effect; by which Means all secret Conveyances are cut off; for if no *Seizure* be pass'd upon them, or they be not entred in the Register, which every one is at Liberty to search, the Conveyance is of no force.

Secondly, All Bonds have a Clause in them for inserting them in the publick Registers, and they being Registered, without any further Action, by a Charge of Six Days the Debtor must make Payment, otherwise Writs, called Letters of *Horning*, *Caption* and *Poinding*, are given out; by the first of which the Party is under Outlawry and Rebellion, and forfeits to the King his Personal Estate, and if he continue a Year under it, the *Life-rent* of his real Estate, in which the Creditor is prefer'd for his Interest, and the rest goes into the *Exchequer*. By the Letters of *Caption* the Debtor is seized and put into Prison, nor is his House his Place of Security, but may be searched for him. By the Letters of *Poinding*, the Debtor's Goods may be *distrained* wherever they can be found.

A third Instance is, that any Creditor may serve a Writ on his Debtor, called Letters of *Inhibition*, which hinders him from making any Disposition of his Goods or Estate, till the Creditor is satisfied, and all is Null and to no Effect that he doth afterwards, if these Letters be return'd registred within Twenty Days after they are served, otherwise they are of no force. In short, all *Reversions*, *Regresses*, *Bands* and *Writs* for making the same, *Assignations* thereto, *Discharges* thereof, *Renunciations* of *Woods*, *Grants* of *Redemption*, and all Instruments of *Seizing*, are to be registred in the General Registry, to be appointed by the Clerk of the Register at *Edinburgh*, or in particular Registers for that purpose within Threescore Days after Date of the same; and Extracts out of the said Register, make *Faith* in all Cases, except in the Case of *Improbation*: And if any of the said Writs shall not be registred, they are Null in Prejudice of a third Party; but not against the Maker thereof and his Heirs. This Registration is annexed to the Clerk Register's Office, and is to be made by him or his Deputies within 48 Hours after the Receipt of the Writs, under Pain of Deprivation of the Clerk's Office and Place and Office of Notary; who are also to deliver back the Writs, mark'd with the Day, Month, Year and Leaf of the Registration, for which he is to receive Twenty-six Shillings and Eight Pence for his Fee, and then they are deliver'd to the Clerk of the Register, to be Patent, and Extracts thereof given to the Proprietors: Which Law now extends to all Lands in Burghs and their Liberties, and the Town-Clerks are to keep a several Book for their Registrations, depending only on the Magistrate and not the Clerk-Register. All Letters of *Horning*, *Inhibition*, *Interdictions*, *Seasings* and *Reversions*, are all to be registred; the first within 15 Days, the second and third within 40 Days, and the two last within 60 Days, or else they are Null and of no Effect.

Effect. All Charters and other Writs passing the Great Seal and Privy Seal, must be registred by the Writers thereto, in the Registers thereof, and no *Keeper* must append the Seal to any Writ before he receives a Certificate that the Instruments are registred.

CHAP. VI.

of the Diet, Attire, Recreations, and Buildings of the Scots.

[Diet.] THE Diet of the Scots, is agreeable to their Estates and Qualities: No People eat better or have greater varieties of Flesh, Fish, wild and tame Fowl, than the Scots Nobility and Gentry in their own Country, where they can furnish their Tables with *Ten Dishes*, cheaper than the *English* can provide *Three* of the same Kinds, and for their Wines, the Scots themselves did not before the Union drink better, and at very easy Rates. The Tradesmen, Farmers and Common People, are not such excessive Devourers of *Flesh*, as Men of the same Rank are in *England*. Milkmeats and Oatmeal several ways prepared, and *Cale* and *Roots* dressed in several manners, is the constant Diet of the poor People; (for *Roastmeat* is seldom used but on *Gaudy-Days*;) and with this kind of Food, they enjoy a better State of Health than their more *Southern* Neighbours, who fare higher.

[Attire] Antiently, all Degrees of Men and Women were determined in *Scotland* by the Sumptuary Laws of the Kingdom. None might wear Silk or costly Furring, except Knights and Bachelors of *Two Hundred Marks* yearly, and their eldest Sons, without License from the King, nor no other Person wear Broidery, Jewell or Bullion; and by a special Act of Parliament made in the Reign of King *James II.* no Women were allow'd to come to *Kirk* or *Mercat* with their Faces *Mussell'd*, under Pain of the Whet of the *Coutchy*. The solemn Apparel or Manner of Payments for Members of *Parliament*, for *Speakers*, for *Magistrates* of *Burghs*, *Lords* of Session and other inferior *Judges*, are appointed by the King. And all *Kirkmen* (*i. e.* Ministers) are order'd to wear Black; and by the Act of *Trade* in the Reign of King *Charles II.* Men and Women were prohibited from wearing any Cloaths trimmed with *Gold* or *Silver* Buttons, Laces, Embroidery, Fringes, or Filigrane, Silks or Stuffs wherein was either *Silver* or *Gold* Thread, upon Pain of Forfeiting the Cloaths and *Five Hundred Marks* of *Fine*, *toties quoties*: which has been carefully observed, and at present nothing is worn

worn but decent plain Cloath or Stuff, by Men of the best Quality of this Country; except Military Officers that are privileged in time of Service to wear Laced Liveries, and out of Service till they have worn them out. The meaner Sort in the *Low-Lands* are habited like the *English*, except their *Bonnets* and *Plaids*, which they wear different from the *High-landers*, who are constant in their Clothing in *Plaids*, which are only one Piece of Seven or Eight Yards long, with which they cover the whole Bodies from Neck to Knee excepting the right Arm, which they manage so artificially, as to supply the Defect of *Dresses* and *Breeches*; they cover their Heads with *Thrum Caps*, Blue Grey, or Sad-colour, as the Buyer pleases.

Recreations.] Not to mention Hunting, Hawking, Setting Horse-racing, Fishing, Fowling, Courting, Bowling, and such Manly Sports, proper only to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Attendants; the Sports called *Foot-Ball*-playing, and Golf, were the usual Recreations of the Common People, to which they were so addicted, that there was no less than three Acts of Parliament in so many several Reigns to discharge the Use of them, under the Penalty of *Fifty Shillings* to the Lord of the Land, or to the Sheriff in his Neglect; which being of no Advantage to the Publick, the Wisdom of the State enacted That *Weapon Shewing* should succeed in the stead of them, and be kept four times a Year in every Shire, and so likewise in the Boroughs; all Men being sufficiently Harnessed and Armed and *Butts* (or as they call them, *Bow-marks*) set up for Shooting in every Parish, with the Use of Guns and Fire-Arms, that so the King's Leiges might be ready and fit for War upon eight Days Warning. This was designed to instruct the Standing Militia of the Kingdom.

Buildings.] If we may judge of the Stateliness, Grandeur and Beauty of the Publick Buildings in *Scotland*, by their present Ruins, we must needs conclude that they were magnificent Structures. Most of the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches were, and those that remain are of Free-stone, which this Country abounds; and so were the *Abbeys*, *Convents* and *Monasteries*, which the Rabble in the Beginning of the Reformation razed from the very Foundation; and converted the Stones and other useful Materials, to the Building of Houses and Cities, which in many Places are covered with *Slates*. The Houses of the *Nobility* and *Gentry* are also built with Free-Stone and well furnish'd, agreeable to their Qualities.

C H A P. VII.

Of Punishments used in Scotland.

AMong the Crimes that in the Laws of *Scotland* are called *Capital*, High-Treason is the first: And for the Punishment of that and other Capital Crimes, there is a late Act of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, Anno Septimo ANNÆ Regina, Entitled, *An Act for Improving the UNION of the Two Kingdoms*; which statutes and appoints the Method and Manner of Proceedings, in the Tryal of such Criminals. Now, High-Treason consists in Conspiring, Plotting, Contriving, and Intending the Death and Destruction of the King or Queen, or any Bodily Harm tending thereto, or any Restraint upon their Persons; or to Deprive, Depose, or to Suspend them from the Title, Honour, or Kingly Name, of this or any other His Majesty's Dominions; or to Suspend him from the Exercise of his Government; or to Levy War, or take up Arms against him, or any Commissionate by him; or to intice *Strangers*, or others, to invade any of his Dominions, and by Writing, Printing, Preaching, or other malicious and advised Speaking, express or declare such other Treasonable Intentions: And the Offenders are punished as Traytors, with Death, Loss of Honour to their Posterities, and their whole Estates forfeited to the Crown. They are put to Death in the same manner as in *England*, by *Drawing*, *Hanging*, *Quartering* of Men, and *Burning* of Women: But Nobleman are generally *Beheaded*; not with an *Axe*, as in *England*; or a *Sword*, as in *Holland*; but by an Instrument called a *Maiden*; which is a broad Piece of Iron about six Foot square, very sharp on the lower part, and loaded above with such a Weight of Lead that it's scarce to be lifted. At the time of *Execution* it's pulled up to the top of a narrow wooden Frame, about ten Foot high, and as broad as the *Engine*, with Moldings on each side for the *Maiden* to slide in: About four Foot from the Ground, a Convenience is made for the Prisoner to lay his Neck, with a kind of a Bar so fastned as to keep him from stirring: Upon a Sign given, the *Maiden* is let loose; and in a Moment separates the Head from the Body. The *Scots* have a Tradition, that the first Inventor of this Machine, was the first that suffered by it.

Bringing in of any kind of Poyson into the Realm, thro' which Man or Woman may take any Bodily Harm, for any manner of Use, is also Treason; and so is declining the King's Authority, or impugning the Authority and Dignity of the

States in *Parliament*: Accusing another callumniously of Treason, is *Treason*; and if the Person accused be acquitted, the Accuser must suffer as a Traytor. Murder and Slaughter of a Person, under the Trust, Credit, Assurance, and Power of the Slayer, is also Treason, and punishable as such.

Robbers upon the *Highway*, Breakers of *Houses*, *Resettlers* of Thieves, or *Intercommuners* with them to that Effect, and Payers of *Black-Maill* are guilty of Felony, and punishable with Confiscation of Goods and Death: But Stealers of Wood, Breakers of Hedges, Dykes, Fences, and Stealers of Fruit, Honey, or Fish out of *Ponds* or *Locks*, are punished with Pains pecuniary not exceeding Forty Pounds *Scots*. And if Children under Age commit any of these Things, their Fathers or Masters are to pay Thirteen Shillings and four Pence, or one Mark *Scots*, for every single Offence; or else deliver them to the Judge to be whipt. But such as sell the Goods of Thieves of *Clans*, they dare not come to Market in the *Low-lands* themselves, are punished with Banishment and Escheat of Moveables; half to the King, and the other half to the Apprehender.

Forgers of Instruments, false *Witnesses*, or Men guilty of Subornation, and their Accomplishes, are punished by piercing their Tongues, Forfeiture of Goods and Chattels, and Infamy. And further, at the Judge's Discretion.

But 'tis to be observed, altho' the Lords of Session punish these Crimes *ad Arbitrium*, yet the *Justices* punish them with Death.

Extortioners, or Takers, or Makers of Bargains, for greater Interest and Profit for the Loan of Money, than at the Rate of *Ten Pounds* or *Five Bolls victual* per Cent. for the Year, in Case that be the present Legal Interest, forfeit the Principal Money and all their Moveables. The Party is to pay it; and for the Usury, if he reveal it, is discharged of the Debt: And if another reveal it, he has Right to the Sum; and the Receiver or Contractor for the said Usury, shall lose the Principal.

Forestallers of Markets, or *Regrators*, that buy any Merchandize or Victual by Land or Water, before it's presented to the Market, or in the Market before lawful Time of Day, are punished by Imprisonment, and a Fine of *Forty Pounds Scots* for the first Fault; for the Second, a Hundred Marks; and for the Third, Loss of Moveables.

All Judges and Officers, whom it concerns, upon any bodily Hurt done, or Slaughter committed, upon Complaint are diligently to enquire if the Deed was done on *Forethought*, *Fury*, or through *Chaud Mella*, i. e. upon a Rencounter in a Passion, if upon the former, the *Trespasser* is incontinently imprisoned, and his Life and Goods at the King's Will: But if the Fact is found to be done through *Chaud Mella*, upon Trial he is acquitted.

Forefaulture of Persons convicted for *Lese Majestie*, or Treasons of any kind, are punished by the King's Seizing all Lands holden of himself, and their Lives are at the King's Will.

Confession extorted from suspected Criminals in Scotland, is by an Instrument, called the *Boot*, made of Four Pieces of narrow Boards nailed together, of a competent Length for the Leg; in which they put the Leg of the Party, which they wedge tite on all sides, as Occasion requires, according to the Notoriety of the supposed Crime. Something also they have like it for the *Thumb*, which they call the *Thumb-line*, for less suspected Offences.

C H A P. VIII.

Of Societies instituted in Scotland for the Advancement of Religion, whether Incorporated or Voluntary.

THE late Queen's Majesty understanding the charitable Inclinations of many of Her Subjects, for raising a voluntary Contribution towards the further promoting *Christian Knowledge*, and the Increase of Piety and Virtue within Scotland, especially in the *Highlands*, *Islands*, and remote Corners thereof, where Error, Idolatry, Superstition and Ignorance do most abundantly; did first by Her Royal Proclamation dated August 18, 1709, approve and recommend the foresaid charitable Design; and afterwards granted her Letters Patent for Incorporating the Subscribers and Contributors to this pious Design into a Body Politick, by the Name of *The Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge*; Granting them full Power to receive Subscriptions, Mortifications, Donations, Legacies, Sums of Money, Lands, Goods and Gear, and therewith to erect and maintain Schools to teach to read, especially the Holy Scriptures and other good and pious Books; and also to teach Writing, Arithmetick, and such like Degrees of Knowledge in the *Highlands*, *Islands*, and remote Corners of Scotland. Appointing them a General Meeting Quarterly at Edinburgh in the Town-Hall the first Thursday of January, March, June and November Yearly, and oftener when and where the Society shall think meet. Nine of their Number to be a *Quorum*, with Power by Plurality of Voices to elect a President, a Treasurer, a Secretary, or Clerk, and other Officers, all which are obliged to take an Oath *de Fideli Administratione Officii*; with several other Rights, Privileges and Immunities for the better and more orderly carrying on this good Design.

These Letters Patent bear Date the 25th of May, 1709. And to do Justice to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, it must be observed, That they passed an *Act* to encourage this Design of Charity-Schools in April this very Year 1709, and Subscriptions were then begun to be made: And there appear'd a good Prospect of Success; for before the Patent which they now have receiv'd, the Design was really begun; and so long since as November last, 2000 *l. Sterling* was subscribed to it: And the Dutches of Hamilton, to her great Honour, settled some of these Schools in the Isle of Arran. For although every Parish in Scotland is obliged to maintain one School-Master, yet it is but in some Places that the School-Masters are obliged to teach the Poor *gratis*. So that notwithstanding that legal Provision, Charity-Schools are found to be highly necessary in Scotland as well as in England, and Foreign Countries. One noble Example is come to Knowledge, which ought not to be omitted, *viz.* that *CARLAVROCK* near *DUMFRIES* in *Perthshire*, a private Gentleman gave last Year 1000 *l.* towards erecting a Charity-School for all the poor Children in the Town and Neighbourhood, the same being much infested with Papists. The General Assembly having interessed themselves in this Glorious Undertaking, by publishing their *Act and Recommendation for furthering the Design of propagating Christian Knowledge*; an Instrument for a Subscription has been drawn up, and printed Copies thereof sent to all the Presbyteries, to the end that the Ministers may propose this good Work to those within their Bounds, and deal with piously disposed Persons, for obtaining their Concurrence, getting Subscriptions, &c.

CHAP. IX.

Of Schools, and other Benefactions for Studies in Scotland.

Schools.] I N every Parish there is a School set up by *Act of Parliament*, as has been already mention'd, whose Master has a Salary from the Publick, and the Scholars allow him some small Matter quarterly. In Country Schools they teach Writing and Arithmetick, and reading *English*, and in some *Latin*. In the Royal Burghs they teach *Latin* and *Greek*, and have tolerable Salaries; besides that each Scholar gives 2 *s.* or 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Quarter; and in these Schools they teach nothing else, having *English* and Writing-Schools besides, in all Places where they have Grammar Schools. In Country Parishes the School-Master is usually *Precentor* and *Kirk-Session Clerk*, which

which bring him in some Advantage; for he receives 1 s. and sometimes 1 s. 8 d. for asking of Banns of Marriage; 6 d. for Registering a Child that is Christned; and 3 d. for a Certificate for any Person that removes out of the Parish. All School-Masters are obliged to take the Oath of Allegiance, to subscribe the Confession of Faith, and must submit to a Tryal from the Presbytery of the Bounds.

Bursars.] For a continual Supply of Ministers in the Kirk of Scotland, it was ordain'd by the General Assembly sitting at Edinburgh, A. D. 1645, that a Number of pious Youths of good Expectations and approved Abilities, shou'd be chosen and sent *Bursars* or *Exhibitioners* to the Universities, by the several Presbyteries of Scotland; every Presbytery consisting of Twelve Kirks, being required to send and maintain one *Bursar* yearly at the *University*, and where the Presbyteries are fewer in Number, they are to join with other Presbyteries to make up the Number: And the Overplus of the Number to be ordered and disposed by the Presbyteries and Synods; and their Books to bear Record thereof. These *Bursars* are to be allow'd for their Maintenance 100 l. Scots, per Annum at least, which is to be raken out of the Kirk Penalties, and the said Maintenance to be collected by the Moderator of every Presbytery, by equal divided Portions, the one half to be brought in at the Winter Synod and given to the *Bursars*, and the other half at the Summer Synod, to be sent unto them. The time of the *Bursars* Continuance at the *University*, is not to exceed Four Years; if before that time any of these *Bursars* shou'd be removed by Death, or by being called to a particular Charge, another is to succeed in his Room. All *Bursars* of *Theology*, are obliged to bring sufficient Testimonies from the Universities where they are bred, of their Proficiency and good Behaviour, and be also ready to give a Proof of their Labours at the several Synods, if it shall be required: And if they are found deficient, their Exhibitions are taken away and given to others.

Besides *Bursars* from Presbyteries, there are also others maintained by Noblemen and Gentlemen, Ministers and others, who have left great Sums of Money for that end; the Interest whereof is applied to maintain poor Students: And by a Gift of King William III. divers Students have considerable Allowances to study beyond Seas; which Gift is charged upon the Revenues of the late Bishops.

In the Year 1578, the Town of *Edinburgh* founded their High School, by Warrant and Encouragement from the Royal Bounty of King James VI. whence it took the Name of the King's School; it has a Master, 4 Ushers, a Writing-Master, and a Janitor; all which are provided with fixed competent Salaries, except the Writing-Master, whose Benefit is Casual. It hath a publick Library, erected by Authority of the Town-Coun-

Council, Anno 1658, principally consisting of *Latin* and *Greek* Classick Authors.

CHAP. X.

Of the City of Edinburgh.

Edinburgh.] **E** *Edinburgh* is the Metropolis of *Scotland*, formerly the Royal Seat, and far surpasseth all the other Cities of *North-Britain* in the Stateliness of its Churches, the Beauty and Neatness of its publick and private Buildings, the Largeness of its Circumference, and in the Number and Wealth of its Inhabitants. Very many of the Houses are parted into divers Tenements, and they very often have as many *Landlords* as *Stories*, having no Dependence upon one another, saving that they are built upon one and the same Foundation.

Name and Antiquity.] By the most ancient Inhabitants it was called *Dun Eden*; by the *Latins*, *Edinodunum*, and by their *Saxon* Ancestors, *Edinburgh*; all which signify a Town upon an Hill, or rather the City of the *Edeni*, built upon a Hill. The *Edeni* were those whom *Ptolemy* called *Ottodeni*, which Word, as some learned Men think, was mistaken for *Scottodendi*, the two first Letters *Sc* being thro' haste of the Copies omitted.

Ptolemy calls this Place *Castrum alatum*, the winged Castle, not from the *Greek* way of Building mentioned by *Vitruvius*, but from the very Nature of the Place; for besides the Lake on both Sides, there are two Hills near the Rock on which the Castle stands, which something resemble *Wings*, as may be easily perceived, if one goes to the City from the South-East by the Sea side; for then those Rocks appear like *Wings* stretched forth, and the Rock on which the Castle stands, like the Head of a Bird with a Tuft. This seems to be the true Reason of the Name.

Situation.] The Hill on which the City stands, hath upon the North-side, a standing Pool, commonly called the *North Loch*; upon the South side there was formerly another standing Pool, called the *South Loch*, as appears by some Leases of Houses in *St. Minian's Row* which were let with the Privilege of a Boat annex'd. These two *Lochs* or *Lakes* bounded the City upon these two Sides, as the *North Loch* does at present on the North; but the *South Loch* was drain'd above 100 Years ago, and upon its Banks are built two several Ranges of Houses, between which is a Street called the *Cowgate*, built upon the

Ground

Ground which was once covered with Water. A great part of the City stands upon an Ascent; and it's very probable, that the Castle was the Cause of Building the City; for first the Neighbours having built a few Houses near the Castle, others followed their Example, that they might be defended by it from the Insults of their Enemies.

This City is enclosed with something which seems to have been an old Roman Wall on every side, except the North, where it's secured by the *Loch*. It has Six Gates, two to the *East*, two to the *South*, one to the *West*, and another lately built to the *North*. One of the Gates to the *East* is called the *Netherbow*, which was magnificently rebuilt in 1616, and adorn'd with Towers on both Sides, and is the chief Gate of the City. The other Gate to the *East* is called the *Cowgate*, from which there is an Entry into the *Netherstreet*, which runs the Length of the whole City, and is sometimes called the *Cowgate-street*. The Easternmost of the Gates to the *South*, is call'd the *Potter Row Port*, from the Suburbs call'd the *Potter Row*. The Westernmost of these is called the *Society Port*, properly the *Brewers Port*. In that Place is a great Square Court with Buildings round about it, to the very Walls of the City. The *West Gate* at the other End of the City lying beneath the Castle, affords an Entrance from the Suburb of the same Name. The *North Gate*, which was last made at the lower End of the *North Loch*, is Twofold, the *Inner* and *Outer Port*, through which there is an Entry into the City from the Suburb called the *Mutters Hill*. There are two Streets extending the Length of the whole Town. The chief Street which is called the *Highstreet*, is one of the broadest Streets in Europe; from it run many Lanes or *Winds*, as the Scots call them, on both sides. The *Nether* or *Lower-street* has also many *Winds* running to the *South*.

In the very Middle of the City is a *Cathedral Church*, call'd *St. Giles's*; so large that it's divided into Three Places for Preaching, every one of which is appropriated to a distinct Parish. It's built of Hewen Stone, beautified with Pillars and Arches of the same. In the Middle it forms a perfect Cross, by four Parts of this Church meeting together, which support a stately high Tower, with a Top of curious Workmanship, representing an *Imperial Crown*. Besides this Cathedral Church there are in the City.

The *South Church*, called the *Grey-fryars Church*, which stands in the Middle of the common Burying Place. Many Tombs and Monuments furround the Church-yard, among which that of Sir George Mackenzie appears like a *Mausoleum*.

There is also a Church of Square Hewen Stone with a Tower, built Anno 1641, which is called the *Trenc-Church*.

The Collegiate Church of the Sacred Trinity, was built by Mary of Gelders, K. James II's Queen; where also she lies interr'd.

The Lady Yester's Church was built by the Lady Yester, who also left a Sum of Money for maintaining a good and able Minister to preach and perform Divine Service therein.

Besides these Churches, there are two Chapels in the Church of St. Mary Magdalen's in the Cowgate, and St. Mary's in New Wind.

There is another Chapel of the same Name, at the Foot of the Cannon-Gate; as likewise several Meeting-Houses lately built both in the City and Suburbs.

Within these 14 Years, has been built a very beautiful Church about the middle of the Cannon-Gate, on the North side, and a considerable Piece of Ground inclosed for a Church-Yard by a Legacy left by Sir Thomas Moodie of Sachter-Hall, for that purpose.

Near the Cathedral Church is the Parliament-House, where the Estates of the Kingdom formerly sat. It stands in a great Court wherein is a handsome Figure of King Charles II. on Horseback: The Court is bounded on the North by the Church itself: The West side is inclosed by the Council-House, where the Town-Council assembles: The South is bounded by the Session House, where the Judges and Lords of Session sit; in the upper part of this Building are the Privy-Council and Exchequer Chambers. The rest of the South and East side of this Court is inclosed with the upper and lower Exchange, and with a Row of very stately Buildings.

Almost 40 Years ago, the Magistrates of Edinburgh, at a great Expence, brought one of the best Springs in Scotland into the City by Leaden Pipes, from a Hill above Three Miles distant from it; and have erected very stately Fountains in the middle of the High-street, to serve the Town with Water.

[Bank of Scotland.] At the Foot of a Close on the North side of the Land Market is the Bank of Scotland, which was erected by Act of Parliament, 1695. Their chief Business and Design is to make Payments, and lend Money at an easy Interest. The Office is managed by a Governor, a Deputy Governor, and 24 Directors; whereof 12 are Ordinary, and 12 Extraordinary. The whole Managers meet only once a Quarter: the 12 Ordinary Directors meet the first Tuesday in every Month, which Meetings are termed the Courts of Directors: The Ordinary Directors are subdivided into 4 Classes or Subcommittees, who attend by turns weekly every ordinary Day, except on Saturdays: The Directors perform all Matters of Moment by Ballot. The principal Officers of the Bank are, 1st, a Treasurer, who has convenient Lodgings in the Office, under whom are Three Tellers. 2d, A Secretary. 3d, An Accomptant. The An

Electors are in *March*; and the first Court of General Dividers is holden the first *Thursday* in *April*.

[*Sir*.] The great Breadth of the *High street*, and of the many Lanes which lie on each side of it, from North to South, and which send up the *Air* as it were in Pipes into the *High street*, and the Nearness of the Two Hills called *Neils Craigs* on the North, and *Sarisbury Craigs* on the South, do all contribute to the Town's being very Airy; which conduces not a little to the Wholsomeness of it, in so much that it was never heard that the Plague raged in *Edinburgh*, except it was brought thither by infected Merchandizes: Which Purity of the Air is daily increased by bringing in the Water above-mention'd, which as it has been ordered by a wise Act of Council, cleanses the City from Nastiness. Without the Walls of the City are the Suburbs, among which, that which lies from the *Netherbow* to the Abby, called the *Cannon-Gate* has the Pre-eminence; it's adorn'd with goodly Buildings and fine Gardens. On the South side is a very fine House belonging to the Earl of *Murray*, with very pleasant Gardens adjoyning to it. At the lower end of this Suburb is the Abby of *Holy-Rood House*, founded by King *David I.* for the Monks of the Order of *St. Augustin*, which was formerly consumed by Fire, all but the Church, in which several of the *Scotch* Kings and Queens are interr'd.

On the North side of the City, in a pleasant Valley, is the physic Garden, of which the Ingenious and Learned *Botanist* *Mr. James Sutherland* was Overseer, who was placed there by the excellent Founder, *Sir Andrew Balfour*; and who by his Industrious Industry, has brought together so many Plants, that though it is not above 30 Years since that Garden was founded, it is now one of the best stock'd Gardens in *Europe*. The Care of this Garden at present, belongs to *Dr. Charles*

[*Significat*.] The Number of Inhabitants increasing in *Edinburgh* from what they were of old, the City is now stretch'd from the very Foot of the Ascent to the East; so that the City and Suburbs of the *Cannon-Gate*, and the King's Palace in Length an entire *Scotch* Mile: In Breadth, including the Suburbs, half a *Scotch* Mile, and in Circumference three Miles.

[*Frith*, *Firth* or *Fozth*.] Above the Mouth of the River *Forth*, upon the doubling of the Shore, is a noble Arm of the Sea, well furnished with Islands, and by the Influx of many Rivers, and the Sea Tides, is dilated to a great Breadth. *Properly* calls it *Boderia*; *Tacitus*, *Bodotria*; the *Scots*, the *Forth* or *Frith*; and the *English*, *Edinburgh Frith*. Upon this River, after you are past *Tantallon Castle*, is seated first *North-Berwick*, anciently famous for a House of Religious Virgins. And then *Orkney*, which formerly belong'd to the eminent Family of the

the *Haliburtons*, and by King *James VI.* was made a Barony the Person of *Sir Thomas Ereskin*, Captain of his Guards. *town* hard by, once gave the Title of *Viscount* to the first that was ever created in *Scotland*; and *Buchan* that of Earl to Branch of the same Family.

Publick Buildings.] Besides the Cathedral and the other Churches, Chapels and Hospitals, with the Parliament House already described, and the Colleges, which will be accounted for when we come to the University; there is a strong Castle called by the *Scots*, the *Maiden-Castle*, because the Daughters of the *Pictish* Kings have said to have been taught here the Use of their Needles. It is situate at the Head of the Town, to the West, where the Hill rises into a large Top. It is properly a Citadel, for it both hangs over and commands the Town. The Rock on which it is situated, is upon the South, West and North inaccessible. The Entrance into the Castle is from the Town. The chief Defence on this side, is the round Battery; at the Foot whereof is a designed *Outwork*, which is scarce brought to a Condition of Defence; but will add very much to the Strength of it when finished. In the Castle is a Royal Palace, built of Square Stone, where the *Regalia* of the Kingdom are kept. An Account whereof, I presume, will not displease the Reader; tho' it occasion some small Digression.

The *Imperial Crown* of *Scotland* is of pure Gold enriched with many precious Stones, Diamonds, Pearls, and curious Enamblings: Its Parts and Specifick Forms are these: *Primo*, composed of a large broad Curl of Fillet which goes round the Head, adorn'd with Twenty-two large precious Stones, *viz.* Topazes, Amethysts, Garnets, Emeralds, Rubies, and Hyacinths, in Collets of Gold of various Forms, and with various Enamblings: And betwixt each of these Collets of Stones are interposed great *Oriental* Pearls, One of which is wanting. *2d*, Above the great Circle there is another small one formed with Twenty Points, adorn'd with the like Number of Diamonds and Sapphires alternatively; and the Points are topped with as many great Pearls, after which Form are the Coronets of our Lord Barons. *3d*, The upper Circle is relevate, heightened with Ten Crosses Floree, each being adorn'd in the Center with a great Diamond betwixt Four great Pearls placed in Cross, Ten, One and One: But some of the Pearls are wanting; and the Number extant upon the upper Part of the Crown, besides what are in the under Circle, and in the Capotee, are Fifty One; and these Crosses-Floree are interchangeable with other Ten high *Flours de Lys*, all alternative with the said great Pearls below, which top the Points of the second small Circle. *Nota*, This is said, to be the ancient Form of the Crown of *Scotland* since the League made betwixt *Arch-*

ing of Scots, and Charles the Great of France: The Spetifick
 form of our Crown differing from other Imperial Crowns,
 that it is heightened with Crosses-Floree alternatively with
 Flours de Lys: The Crown of France is heightened only with
 Flours de Lys; and that of England with Crosses-Patee alterna-
 tely with Flours de Lys. Our Crown of Scotland, since King
 James the VI. went to England, has been ignorantly represented
 by Herald-Painters, Engravers, and other Tradesmen, after
 the Form of the Crown of England with Crosses-Patee: Where-
 there is not one but that which tops the Mond, but all
 Crosses-Floree: Such as we see in our old Coins, and these
 which top our old Churches: These Crowns were not ancient-
 arches or clofs. Charles the Eighth of France is said to be
 the first in France who took a clofs Crown: As appears by his
 medals coined in the Year 1495, being designed *Imperator Ori-*
entis. Edward the Fifth in England, in the Year 1483, carried
 a clofs Crown, as is observed by Selden: And our Crown is
 thus. 4th. From the Upper Circle proceed Four
 Arches adorn'd with Enambled Figures, which meet and close
 the Top surmounted with a Mond of Gold, or Cœlestial
 Globe, Enambled Blue-Semee, or powdered with Stars,
 crossed and Enambled with a large Cross-Patee, adorn'd in the
 extremities with a great Pearl; such a Cross tops the Church
 Holyrood-House, and canton'd with other Four in the Angles;
 in the Center of the Cross-Patee there is a square Amethyst
 which points the Forepart of the Crown, and behind, or on
 the other side, is a great Pearl, and below it on the Foot of
 the paler Part of the Cross, are these Characters, *I. R. 5.* By
 which it appears, that King James the I. was the First that
 added the Crown with Arches, and topped it with a Mond or
 Cross-Patee. But it's evident, *Primo*, That the Money and
 medals coined in the Reigns of King James the III. and IV.
 were a clofs Crown; and it's no less clear, that the Arches of
 the Crown were not put there from the Beginning, or at the
 making of the Crown; because, *Primo*, they are tack'd by
 pieces of Gold to the ancient Crown. 2d. The Workmanship
 of the Arch is not so good, and there is a small Distinction in
 the Fineness betwixt the First and Last; the Latter being su-
 perfine Gold, and the other not so exactly to that Standard;
 the material whereof has been made. 5th. The Tire or Bonnet of
 the Crown was of Purple Velvet, but in the Year 1685, it got
 a Cape of Crimson Velvet, adorn'd as before with Four Plates
 of Gold richly wrought and enambled, and on each of them a
 great Pearl half an Inch in Diameter, which appear between the
 four Arches, and the Bonnet is turned up with Ermine; upon
 the lowest Circle of the Crown, immediately above the Er-
 mine, there are Eight small Holes disposed Two and Two to-
 gether on the Four Quarters of the Crown in the middle
 Space

Space betwixt the Arches, to which they have laced or set Diamonds, or precious Stones. The Crown is Nine Inches broad in Diameter, being Twenty-seven Inches about; and Height, from the under Circle to the Top of the Cross-Piece Six Inches and a half: It always stands on a square Cushion of Crimson Velvet, adorn'd with Fringes and Four Tossels of Gold Thread hanging down at each Corner.

The *Scepter*: The Stalk or Stem of the *Scepter*, being Silver double over-gilt, is two Foot in Length, of *Hexagon* Form with three Buttons or Knops answering thereto: betwixt the First Button and the Second, is the Handle of *Hexagon* Form furling in the middle and plain; betwixt the Second Button and the Third, there are three Sides engraven, that under the *Virgin Mary* one of the Statues that are on the Top of the Stalk is the Letter I, upon the Second Side under *St. James* the Letter R; and on the Third under *St. Andrew*, is the Figure 5. The Side betwixt I and R, is engraven with Fourteen *Flours de Lys*, and on the Side betwixt the Figure 5, and the Letter I, are ten Thistles continued from one Stem from the third Button, to the Capital; the three Sides under the Statues are plain, and on the other Three are Antique Engravings, viz. Sacramental Cups, Antique *Medusa's* Heads, and Rullion Foliages; upon the Top of the Stalk is an Antique Capital of Leaves, Emboss'd; upon the *Abacus* whereof arises round a prolonged Stem, surrounded with three Statues, First, that of the Blessed *Virgin*, crown'd with an open Crown, holding in Her Right Arm OUR BLESSED SAVIOUR; and in Her Left Hand a Mond Ensign'd with a Cross: Next to Her on Her Right Hand stands the Statue of *St. Andrew* in an Apostolical Garment, and on his Head a Bonnet, like a *Sacerdotal* Bonnet, holding in his Right Hand a Cross or Saltire, a Part whereof is broke off; and in His Left Elevate, a Book open. On the Blessed *Virgin's* Left Hand. On *St. Andrew's* Right Hand stands another Statue, seeming to represent *St. James* with a like Apostolical Garment, and a hanging Neck superadded thereto, and upon his Head a little Hat like to the *Roman Pontifical*: In His Right Hand half Elevate, a Book open, and in His Left a Pastoral Staff; the Head is broke off; and above each Statue, being two Inches and an half, excepting the *Virgin* which is a little less, the finishing of a *Gothick* Niche. Between twixt each Statue arises a Rullion in Form of a Dolphin, very distinct in Length, Four Inches Foliage along the Body, the Heads upward and affronted inward, and the turning of the Tales ending in a Rose or Cinque Foil outward. Above the Rullions and Statues, stands another *Hexagon* Button, or Knop with Oak-Leaves under every Corner, and above it a Crystal Globe of two Inches and a quarter Diameter; within the Bars joynted above where it is surmounted with Six Rullions.

and here again with an Oval Globe topped with an Oriental Pearl, half an Inch Diameter, the whole Scepter in length is thirty-four Inches.

The Sword is in length five Foot; the Handle and Pommel of Silver over-gilt, in length fifteen Inches: The Pommel round and somewhat flat on the two sides: On the middle of each there is of Emboss'd Work a Garland, and in the Centre there have been two Enambled Plates which are broke off; the Traverse or Cross of the Sword being of Silver over-gilt, in length Seventeen Inches and an half: Its Form is like two Dolphins the Heads joining, and their Tails end into Acorns, the Shell is hanging downwards; the Point of the Sword formed like an Escalop flourish'd, or rather like a great Oak-Leaf: On the Blade of the Sword are indented with Gold these Letters, *Julius II. P.* The Scabbard is of Crimson Velvet covered with Silver, gilded and wrought in *Philagrain* Work into Branches of Oaktree Leaves and Acorns; On the Scabbard are placed four round Plates of Silver over-gilt, two of them near to the Crampet, are Enambled *Blue*, and thereon in Golden Characters, *Julius II. Pont. Max. PC.* At the Mouth of the Scabbard opposite to the Neck, is a large square Plate of Silver Enambled *Purple* into a Cartouch *Azure*, an Oaktree eradicated and fructuated, *Or.* And above the Cartouch the Papal Emblems, viz. two Keys in Saltire Adosce, their Bowels formed like Roses, or Cinque-Foils tied with Trappings and Tossels hanging down at each side of the Cartouch: Above the Keys the Papal Tiar, environ'd with three Crowns, with two Laurels turned up, adorn'd with Crosses. Pope *Julius* the II. who presented this Sword to King *James* the IV. had for his Armorial Bearings an Oaktree fructuated, which is the Reason the Sword is adorn'd with such Figures, a Hill, a Star; which Figures I find not on any part of the Sword: If they have been on the Enambled Plates, which are lost off from the Pommel, I know not. But it is certain this Pope had such Figures, as appears by these Verses made by *Voltoline* a Famous Italian Poet; the same are mention'd by *Hermanus Hermes* a German Writer, who gives us these Lines found in the Monastery.

*Quercus, Monstella, formant tua Stemata Princeps,
Hisque tribus trinum stat Diadema tuum;
Tuta Navis Petri, mediis non flectitur Undis,
Mons teget à vento Stellaque monstrat iter.*

This Account was copied from the Principal Inventory.

This Castle is the chief Magazine for the Arms and Ammunition of the Nation; and has a most pleasant Prospect into the neighbouring Fields and the *Forth*, from whence it's saluted
by

by such Ships of War, as come to Anchor in *Leith Road*: And perhaps the *Romans* cou'd not have found a better Place for Fortification. The Governors of this Fortrefs since the Restoration of King *Charles II.* were the Earl of *Middleton*; the Dukes of *Lauderdale*, *Queensbury* and *Gordon*: After the Accession of King *William* and Queen *Mary* to the Throne of *Scotland*, the Earl of *Leven* was Chief Commander of *Edinburgh Castle*, which Government was continued to him by Her late Majesty.

The *Royal Palace*, which stands where *Holy-Rood Abbey* formerly stood, has its Name from thence: It has Four Courts, the Outer-Court which is as big as all the rest, has Four Principal Entries, besides several Inlets into the adjacent Gardens. Three of which are on the *West*, and the other on the *East-side*. The Entry of the Palace is adorned with Noble Pillars of Stone, and a fine *Cupola* made like a Crown above it. The Front part of the Palace is terminated by Four High Towers, two of which toward the *North* were erected by King *James V.* and the rest by King *Charles II.* The Fabrick of the Inner-Court is very stately, with Piazza's round it, all of Stone. From these Piazza's there are Passages to the several Apartments which are truly Royal and Magnificent. But above all, the *Long Gallery* is remarkable, being adorn'd with the Pictures of all the Kings of *Scotland*, from *Fergus II.* downwards. The Palace on all Hands is bounded with lovely Gardens. On the *South-side* lies the King's Park, which is stored with great Variety of Medicinal Plants. Here is also an admirable Fountain, which thro' Conduits serve the whole House. His Grace the Duke of *Hamilton* is Hereditary Keeper of this Palace; and Mr. *William Hamilton* is the Duke's Depute Bailly of the Abbey.

Of the Government of the City of Edinburgh.

The Ecclesiastical Government of *Edinburgh* is according to the *Presbyterian Discipline*, as has been already discoursed in the Chapter of Church-Government. They assemble orderly in Church, and Notice is taken of all that are absent, and if, without lawful Cause, upon Proof, are punishable as Prophaners of the Sabbath. No Sports or Recreations, no not so much as walking in the Fields, is tolerated on that Day. Burials at *Edinburgh*, and generally through the Kingdom, are performed without any Ceremony of Words; only the Bodies are decently attended to the Grave by all that please to go; of which they have Notice by the Ringing of a Hand-Bell through the Streets by the Cryer, who says, *All Brethren and Sisters, I let you to know That there is a Brother ——— or Sister ——— departed at the P*

are of Almighty God, &c. and then gives Notice when he or she is to be interred. This is all the Invitation; and when the dead Corps is silently laid in the Grave, the Funeral Rites are ended, and the Company retire every one to their several Habitations.

Civil Government.] The Government of *Edinburgh* is in general much the same with that of most of the other *Royal Burghs*, of which it is the chiefest, though in most *Burghs* there are some Variation from the Government of the rest. The Magistrates and Council of the good Town of *Edinburgh*, as it is peculiarly called, are a *Provost*, 4 *Bailiffs*, a *Dean of Guild*, a *Treasurer*, 6 *Deacons of Crafts*, and two *Craftsmen*. This Council governs the Town, and no others are allowed to be present with them, except in extraordinary Cases, in which the 14 *Deacons of Crafts* may be convened. Some of these extraordinary Cases are Elections of Magistrates, who are all annual, and usually chosen about *Michaelmas*, setting of Fines, or any other manner of Tacks, giving of Benefices, or other Offices of Burgh, building of publick Works, and disposing of the common Stock above such a Sum.

The Powers and Privileges of the City of *Edinburgh* are very considerable. But what they anciently were, is not distinctly known, most of the ancient Charters of that City being lost through the Calamities of the Times. In general, it is certain, that their Privileges and Rights were at least as extensive as the Privileges and Rights of any other *Royal Burgh* in the Kingdom. *Edinburgh* was one of the four Burghs that assisted the Chamberlane in the falling of Dooms; and when *Berwick* and *Edinburgh* were in the Hands of the *English*, K. *David III.* in the Parliament of *Perth* 1384, joined *Linlithgow* and *Lanerk* to *Edinburgh*, and *Stirling* in the Room of *Berwick* and *Roxburgh*; and in King *James* the 1st's Time, the good Town of *Edinburgh* obtained a Charter, by which the Court of the four Burghs which gave Rise to the Convention of the Burghs, should always in time coming be held at *Edinburgh*, as the Convention of Burghs has been usually held since.

The Magistracy of *Edinburgh* have the entire Jurisdiction of Sheriffs within the City, and without the City from *Inch-buck* East, to *Cramond-Water* West, and as far to the South, as the Mid-water of the *Forth* reaches towards the North. The *Provost* is principal Sheriff, the *Bailiffs* are jointly and severally Deputies. All Escheats of Persons guilty of Crimes that have been convened before them as Sheriffs, fall to them, as also the Escheats of all who have been put to the Horn within their Bounds; as also the Escheats of their own Inhabitants, convicted of any Crime before any other Judge of the Kingdom. They are Justices of the Peace, and Coroners also within their own Bounds, and have Rights of Admiralty over the Coasts of their own Sheriffdom.

The Lord Provost of *Edinburgh*, as he is always called, call the Convention of *Burghs* by his own *Missives*: And in the Intervals of *Conventions*, if there is a Fear of any Infraction of the Privileges of the *Burgh*, the Magistracy of *Edinburgh* have Right to take Notice of it, and to prevent any Encroachment upon their Privileges, which may pass by private Grants successively obtained from the Sovereign.

The Power of Gathering and Regulating the Militia of the Town, lies within it self, and they are exempt from quartering of any Soldiers, except what belong to themselves, without their own Leave, upon any Occasion. The Towns of *Leith* and *Newhaven* are under their Jurisdiction; and as to their Power whatsoever is necessary for Conservation of the Peace, or Preservation and Encouragement of Trade, is lodged in the Hands of the Lord Provost, and the Council of the City.

When King *Henry VI.* of *England* was an Exile in *Scotland*, *Edward IV.*'s time, he stayed long in *Edinburgh*, where he was very kindly entertained; in Consideration whereof he gave them a Grant, the Original of which is still extant among the Records of that City, empowering the Merchants of that City to Trade and Traffick within the Kingdom of *England*, and pay no other Duties for Importing or Exporting any Commodities, than what the Citizens of the City of *London* would be oblig'd to pay in such Cases; and granting to them the same Franchises and Privileges which the Citizens of *London* do and where enjoy throughout that whole Kingdom.

The Lord Provost is *Right Honourable* by his Office, and the Council take the Title of *Honourable*.

Of the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh.

That *Edinburgh* might want no Accommodation for Men of Letters, King *Charles II.* erected a College of Physicians in *Edinburgh*, giving them by Patent under the Great Seal, ample Jurisdiction within this City and the Liberties thereof, commanding the Courts of Justice to assist them in the Execution of their Orders; they have the sole Faculty of professing Physick. They hold Conferences once a Month for the Improvement of Medicine, and they have begun to erect a Library.

This College consists of a President, two Censors, a Secretary, and the ordinary Society or Fellows, who upon *St. Andrew's Day* (if it fall on a *Thursday*, or if not, the first *Thursday* after) elect Seven Counsellors, who chuse the President and the other Officers for the ensuing Year. By their Charter, the President and Censors have Power to convene before them all Persons that presume to practise Physick within the City of *Edinburgh*.

for the Liberties thereof, without the License of the College, and to Fine them in Five Pound Sterl. They are also empower'd to visit Apothecaries Shops, and examine themselves; with several other Rights and Privileges.

Of the College of Herald.

The principal Officer in the *Scotish* Court of Honour, is *Lyon King of Arms*, who has six *Heralds*, six *Pursivants*, and a great Number of *Messengers at Arms* under him. He is obliged to hold two peremptory Courts in the Year at *Edinburgh*, on the 6th of May and 6th of November, and to call Officers of Arms and their Cautioners before him upon Complaints, and if found culpable upon Trial, to deprive and Fine them and their Cautioners. *Lyon* and his Brethren the *Heralds*, have Power to visit the Arms of Noblemen and Gentlemen, and to distinguish them with Differences, and to Register them in their Books, as also to inhibit such to bear Arms, as by the Law of Arms ought not to bear them, under the Pain of Escheating the Thing to the King whereon the Arms are found, and of 100 *l. Scots* to *Lyon* and his Brethren, or of Imprisonment during *Lyon's* Pleasure: And by Advice of the Lords of the Session, all Magistrates as required, shall concur with *Lyon* to execute the Statutes in his Favour, under the Pain of Rebellion, with Certification that Letters may be directed against them *simpliciter*. *Lyon* for matriculating the Arms of Noblemen is to have 20 Marks, of Knights and Barons 10 Marks, and of all others that have a Right to bear Arms, 5 Marks. *Lyon* and his Brethren are also Judges of the Malversation of Messengers, whose Business is to execute Summons and Letters of Diligence for Civil Debt, Real or Personal. The last Step of Personal Diligence is called a *Caption*, which is a Warrant to seize the Debtor's Person. In the Execution whereof, he toucheth the Party to be taken with his Rod or Wand, which is one of the Badges of his Office. They are called *Messengers at Arms*, from the impress of the King's Arms on their Blazon, which is a Piece of Brass or Silver fix'd upon the Messenger's Breast, to discover his Warrant and Authority when he discharges the Duty of his Office: And the Resisting him therein is a Crime in the Law of *Scotland* called *Deforcement*.

Hospitals.

Heriot's Hospital. *Heriot's Hospital* is a Publick School founded by *George Heriot*, Jeweller to King *James VI.* descended from the Family of *Trebourn*; who after he had lost Two Sons by Ship-

Shipwrack, going from *Scotland* to *London*, and dying without Issue, *February 15, 1624.* left in Legacy to this Hospital, Two Hundred Thousand Pounds Scots Money, that Youth might be maintained therein, and instructed in Arts and Sciences till they were of mature Age; and left the City of *Edinburgh* his Executors. It's properly a Nursery for Boys, in which the Citizen Children who are poor, are brought up under the Tutelage of a Governor, who according to the Constitution of the Foundation is to live single. If the Boys prove Scholars, they are sent to the College, and have an Exhibition of 7 *l. Sterling per Annum* and if put to Trades, have 11 *l. Sterling* to bind them Apprentices, and furnish them with Necessaries. They have likewise a Chaplain to instruct them in the Grounds of Learning, and they are fitted for the Publick Schools and Colleges. The Building of this Hospital is very stately, and the Statue of the Founder is erected upon the inner Frontispiece. Round about the House are very pleasant Gardens, adorned with large Walls and delightful Greens.

St. Thomas's.] Near the Collegiate Church of the Sacred Trinity is St. Thomas's Hospital, in which the poorer sort of Inhabitants, both Men and Women, are liberally maintained and have their own proper Chaplain.

There was a Maiden-Hospital founded, and liberally endowed here in the Year 1702, for the Relief and Education of young Girls, by some of the Merchant Company, who were much encouraged thereto by *Mary Erskin*, Relict of *James Haire*, Druggist in *Edinburgh*, who not only purchased convenient Lodgings with pleasant large Yards, and other Accommodations for the Hospital, but also left 'em a considerable Sum of Money. The Work has been considerably advanced by Mortifications and Donations, from other Persons both in the Town and Country; and out of a virtuous Emulation, the Tradesmen and Artificers of *Edinburgh* have instantly Founded and Endowed another Maiden-Hospital.

House of Correction.

Over-against the Collegiate Church of the Sacred Trinity is the House of Correction, commonly called *Paul's Work*, in which there are divers Manufactories of Linnen, Wool, and Silk; where insolent Persons are forced to earn their Living by their Labour.

The Basse.

The Basse is a little Island within the *Forth*, about a Mile distant from the Shore. The Prospects of it as represented

Slezer's Theatrum Scotiae, will sufficiently shew the Difficulty of Access to it. Upon the Top of this Island is a Spring which furnishes the Garison with Water, and there is also Pasturage for twenty or thirty Sheep. 'Tis also famous for the great Flocks of Fowls, which resort thither in the Months of May and June, the Surface of it being almost cover'd with Nests, Eggs, and young Birds. The most delicious among these different sorts, are the *Soland-Geese* and the *Kittie Waikes*. There is only one Island more in the West of Scotland, called *Ailsay*, where these Geese do breed, and from these two Places, the Country is furnished with them during the Months of July and August. This Island of the *Basse* was an ancient Possession of the Family of *Lauder*, and in the Reign of King *Charles II.* it was bought of them and annexed to the Crown.

This *Garison* is commanded and kept by an Ensign, a Serjeant, a Corporal, and Soldiers, whose Pay is as follows.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The Ensign's <i>per Diem</i> is, _____	00	4	0
The Serjeant, _____	00	2	0
The Corporal, _____	00	1	4

The Soldiers are taken out of His Majesty's Regiment of Guards, and paid with them, with an Allowance of Two-pence Sterling to each of them, which makes their Pay 9 *d.* *per Diem*.

The Town-Company of *Edinburgh* is at present commanded by Two Captain-Lieutenants, lately chosen, who have each 100 *l.* Sterling *per Diem* for their Pay.

Here it may not be amiss, just to mention some of the Castles of Scotland: The three chiefest of which are,

Edinburgh, Dumbarton, and Stirling-Castles.

The most considerable after these Three, are,

Island-Domand-Castle standing on a Rock, which is a *Peninsula* on the West-side of *Kintail* in the Shire of *Ross*; it has a Garison of the King's Forces.

Inverness-Castle stands on a Hill in the Town and Shire of *Inverness*. The Duke of *Gordon* is Heretable Keeper of it, but there is no Garison in it.

The Castle of *Blackness* in the Shire of *Galloway* has a Garison.

The Castle of *Dunstaffag* on the West Coast of *Lorn*. The Duke of *Argyle* is Heretable Keeper of it.

All these above belong to His Majesty.

The Castle of *Glengary* in the Shire of *Inverness*, has a Garison, and it is the Property of *Alexander Mac Donald* of *Glengary*.

The Castle of *Duart* posselt by the Duke of *Argyle*, and in that Shire, has a Garison.

Castle Tyrom in *Moydort*, on the West Coast over-against *Mull*, has a Garison, and is the Property of *Alexander Mac Donald* of *Moydort*.

The *Mount-Fort* in *Scalloway*, is a large Rock about 12 Paces above the Ground. It's capacious for Mustering a Regiment of Men. There are some Horses within it. There are 38 Iron Guns on the Wall, and it commands *Bressa-Sound* in *Schotland*.

Universities in Scotland.

The Universities in *Scotland* are Four, *St. Andrews*, *Glasgow*, *Aberdeen* and *Edinburgh*. In describing of these Universities, I shall premise some few particular things concerning the Foundation of every University by it self, and then I shall give an Account of the Discipline and Method of Study used in the University of *Edinburgh*, which will be sufficient to give the English Reader a full View of all the rest.

The University of St. Andrews

Was founded by Bishop *Henry Wardlaw*, A. D. 1412, and endowed with very ample Privileges. The Archbishops of *St. Andrews* were formerly Chancellors of that University; but now it's govern'd by a *Rector*, who is yearly chosen; and has the same Authority with the Vice-Chancellors of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, and by the Statutes of the University, ought to be one of the *Principals* of the Colleges. A Professor of *Mathematics* was lately added to this University. It has three Colleges, *St. Salvator's*, *St. Leonard's*, and *St. Mary's* College. *St. Salvator's* commonly called the Old College, was founded by *James Kennedy*, Archbishop of *St. Andrew's*, who built the Edifice, together with a Church, wherein he has a curious Monument: He furnished it with costly Ornaments, and endowed it with a sufficient Revenue for the Maintenance of a *Provost*, *Masters* and *Professors*. At the first Foundation it was endowed with a *Doctor*, a *Batchelor*, and a *Licentiate* in *Divinity*: Four Professors of *Philosophy*, and Eight poor Scholars called *Bursars*, who are here instructed *Gratis*. Dr. *Skene* late *Principal* of this College, repaired and augmented it, and also founded a *Library*, which is now well furnish'd with Books.

St. Leonard's College was founded by *John Hepburn*, Prior of *St. Andrew's*, A. D. 1524, who endowed it with a Maintenance for a *Principal* or *Warden*, who is always to be a *Doctor* of *Divinity*, Four Professors of *Philosophy* called *Regents*, and Eight poor Scholars. Sir *John Scot* added a Professor of *Philology* with a liberal Maintenance, and augmented the *Library* with the Gift of several considerable Volumes; which has since increased by the munificent Collection of Books left to it by Sir *John Wedderburn*.

St. Mary's or New-College, was founded by *James Beaton*, Archbishop of St. *Andrews*, A. D. 1536, and endowed with a Maintenance for Two Professors, who are to be Doctors of Divinity: One stiled principal Professor of Theology, the other only Professor of Theology. To these was lately added a Professor of Mathematicks; for the Improvement of which Science, the first Professor Mr. *James Gregory*, procured an Observatory to be erected in the College-Garden furnished with many Mathematical Instruments. No Philosophy is taught in this College.

The Univerſity of Glasgow

Was founded by Archbishop *Turnbull*, and by Pope *Nicolas V.* endowed with the Privileges of a University after the manner of *Bononia*. It had originally considerable Revenues for the Maintenance of a Rector, a Dean of Faculty, a Principal or Warden to teach Divinity, and three Professors to teach Philosophy. The Privileges of this University were confirmed by King *James II.* King *James III.* by *James IV.* and *V.* and by Queen *Mary*; and yet it was almost deserted, if King *James VI.* in his Minority had not granted it a new Charter, bestowed the Tythes of the Church of *Gavan* upon it, and countenanced it by Acts of Royal Bounty and Munificence, A. D. 1577. But that was not all, for in the Year 1617, he established 12 Persons in the College, viz. a Principal, 3 Professors of Philosophy, called *Regents*, 4 Bursars, an *Oeconomus*, or a Provider, a Principal Servant, a Janitor, and a Cook. King *Charles* ratified all its ancient Privileges, and gave money to repair the Fabrick. The like did K. *Charles II.* at the Request of the Estates of Parliament. The Archbishops of Glasgow were formerly perpetual Chancellors of this University; but now it's govern'd by a Rector, who is the chief Magistrate of the Place under the King, and is annually elected. The College is separated from the rest of the Town by an exceeding high Wall, the Precincts whereof are enlarged and adorned by the Care and prudent Administration of the then Principal, Dr *Fall*, now or lately the worthy Precentor of York. The College is one uniform Square well built; has a little Chapel, several Schools, a Common-Hall, a well digested Library, and behind the College a large Garden surrounded with a high Wall.

The Univerſity of Aberdeen.

In the Reign of King *Alexander II.* A. D. 1213, here was a *Studium Generale in Collegio Canoniorum*, with three Professors, Doctors of Divinity, and of the Canon and Civil Laws, and many Learned Men flourished therein.

King *James IV.* and *William Elphinston*, Bishop of Aberdeen, procured from Pope *Alexander VI.* the Privilege of an University.

in *Aberdeen*, A. D. 1494, which is endowed with as ample Privileges as any University in *Christendom*, and the Foundation is conformable to that of the Universities of *Paris* and *Bononia*, and not of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, because there were Wars at that time between *England* and *Scotland*.

The Bishops of *Aberdeen* were formerly perpetual Chancellors of this University; had Power to visit in their own Persons and reform Abuses; and even when they were not Doctors of Divinity themselves, had Authority to confer that Degree on others. The Office of Vice-Chancellor was then lodg'd in the Official or Commissary of *Aberdeen*; but now it's govern'd by a Rector annually chosen, who with the Assistance of his four Assessors takes Cognizance of Abuses, &c. in that University.

In this University are two Colleges, one in old *Aberdeen* founded by Bishop *William Elphinston*, A. D. 1500, which is called the King's College from King *James IV.* who assumed the Patronage of it. 'Tis seated on the South-side of the Town and for Neatness and Stateliness far exceeds the rest of the Houses one side is covered with Slate, and the other with Lead. This College has a Principal, a Professor of Divinity, a Professor of Civil Law, a Professor of Physick, a Sub-Principal, who is also a Professor of Philosophy, three other Professors of Philosophy, and a Professor of Languages.

In *New-Aberdeen* is a College called the *Mareschalian Academy* founded by *George Keith*, Earl *Mareschal* of *Scotland*, A. D. 1693, which the City of *Aberdeen* has very much adorn'd with several additional Buildings, besides adding a primary Professor called the Principal. It has four Professors of Philosophy, one of Divinity, and one of *Mathematicks*. Here is also a famous Library founded by the Citizens; supplied with Books by the Benefactions of several Learned Men, and well furnished with Mathematical Instruments. This College with that in the old Town makes one University, called the University of King *Charles the Second*.

The University of Edinburgh

Was founded by *K. James VI.* A. D. 1580, who endowed with as ample Privileges as any University in *Europe*. The Magistrates of *Edinburgh* are Curators, and the Provost is Chancellor. The Buildings are rather convenient than fine; they have a Common-Hall, Schools for every Profession, two Libraries, a Printing House, and a good many Chambers, in which the Students may lie if they please. The Students do not eat in Common, and at *Edinburgh* they have no distinct Habit, as they have in other Universities of *Scotland*, where the Students wear Red Gowns. No Test or Subscription is offered to a Student at his Admission, but every Man is free to come that will.

In this University are taught, *Divinity, Philosophy, Mathematics, Ecclesiastical History, the Eastern Languages, Oratory, Humanity, Roman History and Greek*, for all which there is a Professor, and a Principal that oversees them all, and presides among them when they meet as a Faculty. Every one of their Professors, and all Officers in the University swear to acknowledge the Government as now establish'd, Civil and Ecclesiastical; they subscribe to the Confession of Faith, and declare their Conformity to the Kirk-Government, and that they never will directly or indirectly, endeavour the Subversion of the same.

From June 20, to October 20, is a Vacation of all Professions but *Humanity*, and from August 1. to October 1. for that too: All the Professors are paid by their Pupils, except those of *Divinity* and *Ecclesiastical History*, who for that reason have larger Salaries than the rest.

The Principal confers all Degrees: Reads a Lecture in *Divinity* in the common Hall once a Week, at which Students and Professors constantly attend. He presides at Examinations and Trials of Students, and takes an Account of their Behaviour; in short 'tis his Business to oversee all the Members of the University: He has no Money from the Scholars, but has a Salary from the City, and good Lodgings within the University.

The Students in *Divinity* are divided into 4 or 5 Classes, according to their Number. They meet once a Week, to confer about their Studies, and to give each other an Account of what they have Read, and what Observations they have made upon their Reading. The Professor attends them every Day in the Week but *Saturday*. On *Mondays* the Exercises are in *English*, which are a *Homily*, or *Practical Discourse*, a *Presbyterial Exercise*, or an *Exercise and Addition*, i. e. when one Student handles the Text critically, solves its Doubts, and Paraphrases it at last; after which another Student opens its Doctrines, and confirms them with proper Reasons: These Exercises are to last but half an Hour apiece. And last of all a Lecture, in which a Portion of Scripture is Paraphrastically and Practically explained. On *Tuesday* either the Professor reads a *Latin Lecture* in *Divinity*, or else they have a *Collatio Dogmatica*, the manner of which is this: On the *Tuesday* preceding, the Professor gives the Students a Question, upon which they are to answer the Questions that shall be proposed, which they do thus. The Professor begins with stating the Question Historically, and then desires any one Student to give an Account of the various Opinions about it; asks another which is the right Side of the Question, speaks to a 3d to prove it, and commands a 4th to defend it against his Objections; after which the Professor determines upon the whole. This is all done in *Latin*. *Wednesday* is appointed for Students newly entred, who are examined

mined upon some little System which is put into their Hands such as the *Confession of Faith*, *Markii Medulla*, *Paræus upon Ursini Catechismi*, and the like. *Thursday* is set apart for Divinity Disputations. They are opened by a *Position* which they call an *Exegesis*, in which the Question is fully and clearly stated by the Respondent, who is then opposed by two or three other Students in their turns, during which time the Professor moderates, and solves the Difficulties which the Respondent cannot overcome. On *Friday* a Question in Church-History is debated, or else there is a *Scriptural Conference*, in which Questions of Sense of History, or any other Difficulties observ'd in a Chapter of the Bible, proposed the *Friday* preceding by the Professor are answered by the Students, as the Professor shall propose them; all which Difficulties the Professor is obliged to clear fully after the Students have given their Judgments.

In *Philosophy* there are Four Regents or Professors; they teach *Philosophy* and *Greek*. Every Regent has his *Class*; which Classes are divided according to the Years that the Students have been entered in the University. The Students now do every Year change their Regent as well as their School, for one of the Four Professors of *Philosophy* is establish'd constant Professor of *Greek* under whose Tuition the Students continue the first Year. The second Year they learn *Logick* and *Metaphysics* from another Professor, and the third Year they come under the Inspection of a third Professor, who teaches *Natural Philosophy*. The 4th Regent has no fix'd Class, but reads Publick Lectures of *Incarnations*, *Moral Philosophy*, and *Natural Religion*, to all that please to come and hear him. This is the New Scheme of Teaching in the College of *Edinburgh*; but the *Philosophy* Professors in the other Colleges, are not yet moulded into this Fashion: But at *St. Andrew's* and *Glasgow* they have already a fix'd and constant Professor of *Greek*. The first Year the Students who are called *Bajans* are taught only *Greek*. The next Year they change their School but not their Regent; they are then called the *Semi Class*. The third Year they learn *Logick*, and every Day read some *Greek*. The Professor, as he is now called, illustrates some printed System of *Logick*, and makes them dispute upon a Logical Question. This Year every Student is obliged to recite an Oration publicly before his Professor. The third Year, without changing their Professor, they remove into another School, where under the Name of *Batchelors*, they study *Metaphysics* and *Ethics*. The *Metaphysics* which are read to them are usually *De Vrijs* or *Le Clerc's*. In *Ethics*, besides some short Account of the Passions and Virtues thereunto belonging, they read *Puffendorf de Officiis Hominis & Civis*, and *Grotius de Jure Belli & Pacis*, and they have frequent Disputations upon Questions arising in these Sciences. The 4th Year, retaining still the same Professor, they are taught *Natural Philosophy*. *Le Clerc's* *Physicks* is the Book chiefly

received; then also they read *Greek*. This is the last Year, after which they go out *Masters of Arts*; and for that reason this is called the *Magistrand Class*. Every Student at his Entrance gives his *Regent* a *Premium* which is not settled, only never less than a *Guinea* is given by any Body; and this is his *Tuition-Money* for one whole Year.

About the 10th of *December* every Year, there are publick Examinations of all the Classes. The *Semi-Class* is examined first. They are examined by the Principal and every Professor for their own, in the Studies proper to every Class. This is perform'd in the Common Hall.

Every *Saturday* the Students of the *Magistrand Class* repeat Oration publickly in the Common Hall before the Principal and Professors. The *Magistrand* and *Batchelor Classes* dispute also upon some Philosophical Questions, in which Disputations the *Magistrands* oppose those *Theses* which the *Batchelors* defend. The *Batchelor Regent* moderates; the *Batchelors* after that make Speeches, and oppose Questions, which the Students of the *Semi-Class* defend.

The Four Professors call their Classes together twice every Day in the Week, and 3 Days thrice. The Hours are from 7 to 9, and from 10 to 11 in the Mornings; and from 2 to 3 in Afternoons. Every *Sunday* after Evening Sermon the Students are all convened and instructed in some System of Divinity.

After 4 Years Study, the Students expect to take the Degree of *Masters of Arts*, which they call *Laureation*. Before that, they are particularly examined, and if approved they take the Title of *Candidates*; at which time they take an Oath to be true to the Protestant Religion, and the University of *Edinburgh*; and when they are registred *Masters of Arts*, they pay 6s. 8d. piece to the Library.

Upon the Day of *Laureation* the *Magistrates* of the City, and any other Gentlemen that please, attend the Principal and the Members of the University in the Common Hall, where the *Candidates* appear with their Professor, cloathed with Black Gowns like his: The Ceremony is opened by the Professor, with a short Prayer, and a Discourse suitable to the Occasion; after which, *Theses* which were printed and dispersed some Days before upon any part of Philosophy, are opposed by the Principal Professors, and whoever else please, and defended by the *Candidates*, under the Presidency of their Professor. Then some of the *Candidates* make Speeches in *Latin*, *Greek*, and *Hebrew*, and demonstrate some physical Phænomena, or some Mathematical Propositions. This being done, the Principal makes a *Latin* Speech upon the Occasion, and proceeds to Graduation, which is perform'd upon a Carpet spread upon the Floor, on which the *Candidates* kneel before the Principal, who prays, and by Virtue of the Authority and Power given to him by King

James

James VI. declares them Masters of Arts, and in Testimon thereof, puts a Cap upon their Heads, which Ceremony *Mutatis Mutandis*, is observed in other Degrees.

The *Mathematick Professor* reads twice a Week in the Common Hall, and Convenes his Scholars once a Day. He begins his Lectures about *November 1.* and ends about *May-day*. He is gratified by his Scholars in the same manner as the Ordinary Regents.

The Professor of Ecclesiastical History reads thrice a Week once in the Common Hall, and twice in his own School. His Salary is 100 *l. per Ann.*

The Professor of *Humanity, Roman History and Oratory*, teaches from *October 1.* to *August 1.* is paid by his Scholars, as the Professors of *Philosophy* are, and convenes them at the same times. Students usually stay two Years in this Class, before they learn *Greek*.

The Professor of the *Eastern Languages*, reads once a Week in the Common Hall, and convenes his Scholars every Day.

There is a new Profession erected in the University of *Edinburgh*, for the *Law of Nature and Nations*: The Salary is 150 *Sterling per Ann.*

Any Member of the University may study in the Library *gratis*, and may for paying a Crown have Leave to borrow any Book out of it.

Every *Monday Morning* from 7 to 9, the Professor explains the Confession of Faith, or some short System of Divinity to his Class. During the Sessions of the University (*i. e.* in Term-time, as we call it in *England*) the great Bell Rings at Night, and by 10 the Gates are shut, after which none can have Access.

APPENDIX.

The following Account of the 50 New Churches came too late to our Hands to be inserted in its proper Place, viz. among the Charities and Publick Works of the Nation.

OF the COMMISSIONERS for Building Fifty New Churches.

IT having been observed, that the great Number of Dissenters in and about *London* and *Westminster*, did in Part proceed from the late prodigious Increase of the Buildings and Inhabitants, without any proportionable Provision being made for the Cure of Souls; some of the Parish Churches in the Out-parts of those Cities, being not able to contain a Third or Fourth Part of the Parishioners.

And it being certain farther, that the Growth of Popery is very much owing to the exorbitant Extent and Compass of Parishes, whereby the Missionaries of that Church may keep themselves concealed from the Knowledge of the Minister of the Parish, and pervert and seduce several of his Flock, without the least Notice taken thereof. The only proper Expedient which could be thought upon for Redressing such great Inconveniencies and growing Mischiefs, was to build as many New Churches, as the Necessity of the Case required; or at least so many as might alleviate the Evils of which we complained, and to make them Parochial with all the necessary Privileges for the regular Administration of the Worship of the Church of England, under the Jurisdiction of the proper Diocesan. And accordingly an Act of Parliament was procured in the Ninth Year of the Reign of the late Queen of pious Memory Intituled, *An Act for Granting to her Majesty several Duties upon Coals* for

for Building Fifty New Churches in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, and Suburbs thereof, and other Purposes therein mentioned. Whereby it is Enacted, that all Sorts of Coals and Culm, brought into the Port of the City of London, do, from the 14th May 1716, to the 29th September next following, pay Two Shillings per Chaldron or Tun; and from and after the 28th September 1716, to the 28th September 1724, Three Shillings per Chaldron or Tun: And that the Sums of Money, hence collected, be paid into the Exchequer, and appropriated for Building Fifty New Churches of Stone and other proper Materials, with Towers or Steeples to each of them; and for Purchasing of Scites of Churches and Church-Yards, and Burying-Places in or near the Cities of London and Westminster, or the Suburbs thereof; and for making such Chappels or Churches as were already built, and capable thereof, Parish-Churches; and for Purchasing Houses for the Habitations of the Ministers of the said Parishes. Of these Fifty New Churches, One was ordered to be erected in the Parish of East Greenwich in Kent; and Six Thousand Pounds per Annum moreover appropriated towards the Finishing Greenwich-Hospital, and the Chappel thereunto belonging; and Four Thousand Pounds per Annum towards the Repairing and Finishing the Collegiate Church of St. Peter Westminster. And for the better Beginning, Carrying on and Effecting so Religious a Work, it was farther provided by the said Act, That upon the Credit thereof, Money should be borrowed at six per Cent. Tax-free; and that the Interest due before the 14th May, 1716, should be satisfied out of any Money coming into the Exchequer on the Credit aforesaid.

Now it is represented in this Act, that all this was in Pursuance of Her Majesty's Pious and Gracious Intentions, to increase the Number of Churches in or near the populous Cities of London and Westminster, for the better Instruction of all Persons inhabiting, or who shall inhabit in the several Parishes where the same shall be built, in the true Christian Religion, as it is now profess'd in the Church of England, and establish'd by the Laws of this Realm: And therefore to make her said Intentions effected, she had Power also hereby to nominate and appoint such Persons as she should think fit, to be Commissioners for the Services therein mentioned. And accordingly a Commission by the late Queen's Letters Patents bearing Date the One and Twentieth Day of September, in the Tenth Year of Her Reign, was issued out to the Two Arch-bishops, Five Bishops, and other eminent Divines; and to several of the Ministers of State, Principal Nobility, and Gentry and Citizens, with such Powers and Authority to them therein granted, as in the said Act are expressed.

But this Commission expiring on the 24th December 1711 upon their Representation made to the Queen under their Hand

and Seals six Days before the said Expiration ; that having applied themselves to the Execution of the Powers therein contained, they could not within the Time limited perfect what was by the said Act intended : Hereupon an Act was procured the next Session for Enlarging the Time given to the said Commissioners, and for giving them also farther Powers for Effecting a Work so much for the Honour of God.

In which Act they are Authorized and Empowered to purchase Lands, to limit the Bounds of the New Parishes, to raise Money by Loan, at Six *per Cent.* Tax-free, to enquire of the Right of Patronage, and to contract with the Patrons, and with the Guardians of Infants, to appoint the first Parish Officers ; and with the Consent of the Bishop, to name a convenient Number of sufficient Inhabitants in each said New Parish, to be the Vestry-Men of such New Parish, who shall exercise the like Powers and Authority for Ordering and Regulating the Affairs of the same, with those of the present Parish out of which this is taken.

There is also a particular Treasurer or Treasurers appointed to issue Money for Buildings and Payments of Officers, and for Recompenſing such Persons, as shall be necessarily employed under them, for their Labour and Pains : Which Treasurer is not of the Number of the Commissioners, but is immediately appointed by the Crown, and is accountable in the *Exchequer* for the Monies by him received from Time to Time, and must give such sufficient Security as the Lord High-Treasurer shall approve of.

There is to be a Rector of every New Church and Parish to be made and constituted, and a perpetual Succession of Rectors, there to have the Cure of the Souls of the Inhabitants of such New Parish. And the present Morning Preacher of any Chapel made Parochial, if he shall have officiated there for the space of one Month next before the Consecration thereof, is appointed to be first Rector of such New Church and Parish, without any Admission, Institution, or Induction to the same. And in every other New Church and Parish, the first Rector is to be nominated and appointed by the Crown ; and this even before an Agreement and Settlement can be made concerning the Patronage thereof, which is to be examined and approved by the High Court of *Chancery*. And as well the first Rector, as all the other succeeding Rectors, are to be presented and instituted, and also inducted, as all other Rectors and Vicars are ; and are obliged to observe and perform all other Matters, and the Qualifying and Intitling themselves thereto, as other Rectors ought to do.

But then the present Rectors or Vicars are not by this Division and Separation of the Parishes deprived of any Tythes, or Profits to them belonging ; nor even the Successors
of

of them, 'till such Agreements or Settlements for the more effectual dividing any such Parish be made and take Effect. And it is also provided, that this should not prejudice or alter the Propriety or Interest of any Proprietor in, or to any Chapel made Parochial.

And it being farther provided in this Act, that it shall be lawful to and for Her Majesty, at any Time before the 29th September 1712, to nominate Commissioners to execute the Powers granted by this and the former Act, as Her Majesty shall think: And that from such Appointment so made the Powers granted to the Commissioners in the said former Letters Patent shall determine. Accordingly a Commission by Her Letters Patents, bearing Date 27th September 1712, was issued out to several of the Lords the Bishops and others, whose Names the Reader will find among the Lists, &c.

A GENERAL
LIST
OR
CATALOGUE
OF ALL THE
Offices and Officers
EMPLOYED

the several Branches of His MAJESTY's Government, Ecclesiastical, Civil, Military, &c.

In South Britain, or England.

In North Britain, or Scotland.

RANGED

the Order in which those Heads are treated in the foregoing Books ; and the Subordinate Offices and Officers, placed under the Grand Offices, to whose Direction and Disposal they immediately appertain.

LONDON: Printed in the Year 1715.

ENGLISH LIST.

B. The Reader will please to observe, That the following Lists are Rang'd after the same Method and Order, as the Matters to which they Refer, are Treated of in the Body of the Book.

NUMBER I.

LIST of the Members of the Upper-House of Convocation, for the Province of Canterbury.

HIS Grace Dr. Thomas Tennyson, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, President.

Dr. John Robinson, Lord Bishop of London.

Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Baronet, Lord Bishop of Winchester.

Dr. William Lloyd, Lord Bishop of Worcester.

Dr. John Hough, Lord Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry.

Dr. Richard Cumberland, Lord Bishop of Peterborough.

Dr. William Talbot, Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

Dr. John Evans, Lord Bishop of Bangor.

Dr. George Hooper, Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Dr. William Wake, Lord Bishop of Lincoln.

Dr. John Tyler, Lord Bishop of Landaff.

Dr. Offspring Blackhall, Lord Bishop of Exeter.

Dr. Charles Trimmell, Lord Bishop of Norwich.

Dr. William Fleetwood, Lord Bishop of Ely.

Dr. Thomas Manningham, Lord Bishop of Chichester.

Dr. Francis Atterbury, Lord Bishop of Rochester.

Dr. Philip Bysshe, Lord Bishop of Hereford.

Dr. Adam Oatly, Lord Bishop of St. Davids.

Dr. George Smalridge, Lord Bishop of Bristol.

Dr. Richard Willis, Lord Bishop of Gloucester.

Dr. John Wynne, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.

Dr. John Potter, Lord Bishop of Oxford.

A List of the Members of the Lower-House of Convocation, for the Province of Canterbury.

Canterbury.

George Stanhope, D. D. Dean of Canterbury, Prolocutor.
 Tho. Green, D. D. Archdeacon of Canterbury.
 John Adams, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
 Elias Sydal, D. D. }
 Charles Beane, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

London.

H. Godolphin, D. D. Dean of St. Paul's.
 William Stanley, D. D. }
 William Lancaster, D. D. } Archd. of }
 Thomas Gooch, D. D. } Middlesex.
 Jonas Warley, D. D. } Essex.
 Lionel Gatford, D. D. } Colchester.
 Roger Altham, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter. }
 William Bedford, D. D. }
 John Pelling, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy. }
 St. Albans.

Westminster.

Francis Atterbury, D. D. Dean of Westminster, (Lord Bishop of Rochester).
 Nic. Onelys, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
 Robert South, D. D. Archdeacon of Westminster.

Winchester.

John Wickart, D. D. Dean of Winchester.
 Ralph Brideoke, A. M. }
 Edmond Gibson, D. D. } Archd. of } Winchester.
 Thomas Newey, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter. } Surrey.
 Anthony Alsop, A. M. }
 Samuel Edgley, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Worcester.

Francis Hare, D. D. Dean of Worcester.
 William Worth, D. D. Archdeacon of Worcester.
 Edward Chandler, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

William Lloyd, D. D. }
James Stillingfleet, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Rochester.

Samuel Pratt, D. D. Dean of Rochester.
Thomas Sprat, A. M. Archdeacon of Rochester.
Edmond Barrel, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
William Wall, A. M. }
Harrington Bagshaw, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Salisbury.

John Younger, D. D. Dean of Sarum.
Joseph Kelsey, B. D. }
Thomas Proast, A. M. } Archd. of { Sarum.
Cornelius Teat, A. M. } { Berks.
Thomas Coke, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter. { Wilts.
Edward Jones, Cler. }
Thomas Jones, } Proctors for the Clergy.

Peterborough.

White Kennet, D. D. Dean of Peterborough.
Richard Cumberland, A. M. Archdeacon of Northampton.
Thomas Ball, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
Richard Reynolds, L. L. D. }
John Dolben, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Glocester.

Wrightly Chetwood, D. D. Dean of Glocester.
Daniel Lye, D. D. Archdeacon of Glocester.
John Blechynden, L. L. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
John Cox, A. M. }
Henry Higford, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Bristol.

The Hon. Robert Booth, B. D. Dean of Bristol.
Robert Cooper, M. A. Archdeacon of Dorset.
Charles Levesay, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
John Stevenson, A. M. }
Thomas Dibben, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Chichester.

William Hayley, D. D. Dean of *Chichester*.

James Barker, A. M. } Archd. of { *Chichester*.
Rich. Bouchier, D. D. } { *Lewes*.

John Wright, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.

John Grandorge, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
Henry Miller, A. M. }

Oxford.

George Smalridge, D. D. (Lord Bishop of *Bristol*.) Dean of *Christ Church*.

— *Baker*, D. D. Archdeacon of *Oxford*.

William Stratford, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

William Delaune, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
Robert Friend, D. D. }

Ely.

Robert Moss, D. D. Dean of *Ely*.

Richard Bentley, D. D. Archdeacon of *Ely*.

Ralph Perkins, D. L. Proctor for the Chapter.

John Cory, B. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
William Lunn, A. M. }

Landaff.

William Watts, M. A. Archdeacon of *Landaff*.

Thomas Willis, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.

James Harries, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
John Cook, M. A. }

Hereford.

John Tyler, D. D. Dean of *Hereford*, (Lord Bishop of *Landaff*.)

Tho. Fox, M. A. Archdeacon of *Hereford*.

Daniel Philipps, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

Thomas Byffe, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
Robert Philipps, D. D. }

Litchfield and Coventry.

Jonathan Kimberlay, S. T. P. Dean of *Litchfield*.

Thomas Goodwynn, S. T. P.

Nath. Ellison, S. T. P.

William Wilson, A. M.

Griffith Vaughan, A. M.

Archd. of { *Darby*.
{ *Stafford*.
{ *Coventry*.
{ *Salop*.

Edward Maynard, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
 Richard Andrews, M. A. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 Moses Cotterel, M. A. }

Lincoln.

Richard Willis, D. D. Dean of *Lincoln*, (Lord Bishop of *Gloucester*.)
 John Mandevill, D. D. } Archd. of { *Lincoln*.
 David Trimmel, A. M. } { *Leicester*.
 White Kennet, D. D. } { *Huntington*, D. of *Peterborough*.
 John Gery, L. L. D. } Archd. of { *Bucks*.
 Tho. Frank, A. M. } { *Bedford*.
 Lawrence Echard, A. M. } { *Stow*.
 John Inet, D. D. } Proctors for the Chapter.
 John Mandevill, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 Humphrey Hyde, M. A. }
 John Sturges, M. A. }

Bath and Wells.

Matthew Brailsford, B. D. Dean of *Wells*.
 Sam. Hill, A. M. } Archd. of { *Wells*.
 Edmund Archer, D. D. } { *Taunton*.
 William Hunt, M. A. } { *Bath*.
 Henry Layng, M. A. Proctor for the Chapter.
 Thomas Coney, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 George Fairwell, A. M. }

Bangor.

John Jones, D. D. Dean of *Bangor*.
 John Evans, D. D. Archdeacon of *Bangor* and *Anglesey*, (Lord
 Bishop of *Bangor*.
 Francis Lloyd, A. M. Archdeacon of *Merioneth*.
 Robert Foulkes, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
 John Ellis, D. D. } Proctor for the Clergy.
 Robert Wynne, A. M. }

St. Davids.

Hugh Powel, A. M. Præcentor of *St. David's*.
 John Medley, A. M. } Archd. of { *Brecknock*.
 Joseph Stephens, A. M. } { *St. Davids*.
 Edward Tennison, B. D. } { *Carmarthen*.
 Owen Evans, A. M. } { *Cardigan*.

Will. Needham, B. D.

Alexander Foord, B. D.

Edward Cuthbert, A. M.

Edward Gwynn, M. A.

Rice Howells, M. A.

} These 3 for the Chapter.

} Proctors for the Clergy.

Exeter.

Offspring Blackall, D. D. Archdeacon of *Exeter*, and Lord Bishop of that See.

Lancelot Blackburn, D. D. Dean of *Exeter*.

Lancelot Blackburn, D. D.

Nicholas Kendal, A. M.

Tho. Lynford, D. D.

Peter Foulkes, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

Charles Pole, L. L. B.

William Roberts, A. M.

} Archd. of } *Cornwall.*
 } *Totnes.*
 } *Barum.*

} Proctors for the Clergy.

Norwich.

Humphrey Prideaux, S. T. P. Dean of *Norwich*.

Humphrey Prideaux, S. T. P.

Nicholas Clagett, D. D.

John Jeffery, D. D.

Robert Cannon, D. D.

George Martyn, M. A. Proctor for the Chapter.

Thomas Tanner, D. D.

Henry Halsted, A. M.

} Archd. of } *Suffolk.*
 } *Sudbury.*
 } *Norwich.*
 } *Norfolk.*

} Proctors for the Clergy.

St. Asaph.

William Stanley, D. D. Dean of *St. Asaph*.

John Davis, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.

Rob. Wynn, D. D.

Maurice Vaughan, A. M.

} Proctors for the Clergy.

Windsor.

The Right Hon. Dr. *Verney*, Lord *Willoughby* of *Brook*, Dean of *Windsor*.

Wolverhampton.

Lord *Willoughby* D. D. Dean of *Wolverhampton*.

Thomas Tillot, Cler. Dom. super Convocat.

N. B. The Members of the Convocation are Ranged as they stand upon the Rolls of the Register.

A List of the Members of the Upper-House of Convocation, for the Northern Province of York.

HIS Grace Sir *William Dawes*, Baronet, Lord Archbishop of York, President.

Dr. *Nathaniel Crew*, Lord Bishop of *Durham*, (and Lord Crew.)

Dr. *William Nicholson*, Lord Bishop of *Carlisle*.

Dr. *Francis Gastrell*, Lord Bishop of *Chester*.

Dr. *Thomas Wilson*, Bishop of *Man*.

A List of the Members of the Lower-House of Convocation, for the Northern Province of York.

THE Honourable *Henry Finch*, D. D. Dean of York.

The Hon. Dr. *John Montague*, Dean of *Durham*.

Dr. *Lawrence Fogg*, Dean of *Chester*.

Dr. *Thomas Gibbon*, Dean of *Carlisle*.

Dr. *Knightly Chetwood*, Archdeacon of York.

William Pearson, L. L. D. Archdeacon of *Nottingham*.

Etneage Dering, L. L. D. Archdeacon of the *East-Riding*.

John Richardson, M. A. Archdeacon of *Cleveland*.

The Honourable *Robert Booth*, A. M. Archdeacon of *Durham*.

Dr. *John Morton*, Archdeacon of *Northumberland*.

Dr. *John Thane*, Archdeacon of *Chester*.

Archdeacon of *Richmond*.

George Fleming, A. M. Archdeacon of *Carlisle*.

The Hon. *Edward Finch*, A. M. } Proctors for the Chapter of
Samuel Terrick, M. A. } York.

Dr. *Fitzherbert Adams*, Proctor for the Chapter of *Durham*.

Dr. *Richard Wroe*, Proctor for the Chapter of *Chester*.

John Atkinson, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter of *Carlisle*.

Thomas Layburne, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter of *Southwell*.

Francis Pemberton, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter of *Rippon*.

Gilbert Atkinson, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy of the Arch-
Dr. *James Talbot*, } deaconry of York.

William Porter, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy of the Arch-
Timothy Caryl, A. M. } deaconry of *Nottingham*.

William Lambert, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy of the Arch-
Robert Banks, A. M. } deaconry of the *East-Riding*.

John Wakefield, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy of the Arch-
Zach. Sugar, A. M. } deaconry of *Cleveland*.

Dr. *James Finney*, } Proctors for the Clergy of the Arch-
Dr. *John Bowes*, } deaconry of *Durham*.

William

- William Milford, A. M.* } Proctors for the Clergy of the Arch-
John Stainforth, A. M. } deaconry of Northumberland.
 The Honourable *Edward Finch, A. M.* Proctor for the Clergy
 of the Archdeaconry of Chester.
Tobias West, Proctor for the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of
Richmond.
Thomas Tullie, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy of the Arch-
Thomas Benson, A. M. } deaconry of Carlisle.
Samuel Terrick, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy of the Jurisdi-
Dr. George Halley, } ction of the Dean and Chap. of York.
George Mompeyson, A. M. Proctor for the Clergy of the Jurisdi-
 ction of the Chapter of Southwel.
John Blower, A. M. } Proctors for the peculiar Jurisdiction
John Richardson, A. M. } of Howden.
Charles Neile, A. M. Proctor for the peculiar Jurisdiction of *All-*
lerton and *Allertonshire*, belonging to the Bishop of *Durham.*
Thomas Forster, A. M. Proctor for the peculiar Jurisdiction of
Allerton and *Allertonshire*, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of
Durham.
William Savile, L. B. Custos of the peculiar Jurisdiction of
Howden.
John Brookbank, L. L. D. Custos of the peculiar Jurisdiction
 of *Allerton* and *Allertonshire*, belonging to the Bishop of
Durham.
Sir George Wheler, Knight, D. D. Custos of the peculiar Juris-
 ction of *Allerton* and *Allertonshire*, belonging to the Dean and
 Chapter of *Durham.*

No Return made for the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of
M A N.

N U M B E R II.

A LIST of the Civilians in Doctors-Commons.

DR. *John Bettefworth*, Dean and Official, Principal of the
 Arches Court of *Canterbury*, and Dean and Commissary
 of the Peculiars belonging to the Most Reverend Father in
 God *Thomas Lord Archbishop of Canterbury*, and Judge of the
 Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*.

Dr. Charles Pinfold, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty
 Chancellor of the Diocese of *London*, and Official to the Arch-
 deacon of *Essex*.

Dr. Thomas Bouchier, Commissary of the Diocese of *Can-*
terbury.

Sir William Trumbal, Kt.

Dr. Matthew Tindal.

Dr. John

- Dr. John Conant.
 Dr. Richard Pagitt.
 Dr. John Harwood, Commissary of St. Paul's.
 Dr. William Clements.
 Dr. William Beau, Chancellor of Llandaff.
 Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, Kt. His Majesty's Advocate-General.
 Dr. John Exton.
 Dr. Charles Herriot.
 Dr. Henry Raines, Chancellor of Litchfield and Coventry.
 Dr. Robert Wood, Official of Colchester.
 Dr. Humphry Henchman, Chancellor of Rochester, and Official ;
 Commissary of Essex and Hertford, and to the Dean and Chapter
 of Sarum.
 Dr. George Paul, Vicar-General to the Most Reverend Father
 in God Thomas Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Commissary of
 the Royal Jurisdiction of St. Catharine's, Commissary and Of-
 ficial of St. Albans, and Registry of the Faculties.
 Dr. Charles Pinfold, Commissary to the Dean and Chapter of
 Westminster.
 Dr. Henry Pearce, Advocate-General for the Office of the
 Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, and Chancellor of Glou-
 cester.
 Dr. Robert Mapletost, Commissary and Official of Huntingdon.
 Dr. William Willmot.
 Dr. John Corbett.
 Dr. Thomas Pask, Chancellor of Exeter, and Official of London.
 Dr. William Phipps.
 Dr. William Strahan.
 Dr. John Audley.
 Dr. Edward Kinaston.
 Dr. Richard Fuller.
 Dr. John Andrew.
 Dr. Edward Winn, Chancellor of Hereford.
 Dr. Berney Branthwayte.
 The Honourable Dr. Charles Bertie.
 Dr. James Bouchier, Professor of the Civil Law in the Uni-
 versity of Oxford.
 Dr. Brookx Taylor.

*Other Chancellors not admitted Advocates in
 Doctors-Commons.*

- Dr. Robert Wynne, Chancellor of the Diocese of St. Asaph.
 Mr. Owen Hughes, Chancellor of the Diocese of Bangor.
 Dr. William Hughes, Chancellor of the Diocese of Bath and
 Wells.
 Dr. Charles Sloper, Chancellor of the Diocese of Bristol.

Dr.

Dr. *Francis Clark*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Chichester*.
 Mr. *Edward Jones*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *St. David's*.
 Dr. *James Johnston*, Master of the Faculties, and Chancellor of the Diocese of *Ely*.
 Mr. *William Newell*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Lincoln*.
 Dr. *Thomas Tanner*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Norwich*.
 Mr. *Charles Talbott*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Oxford*.
 Dr. *Richard Reynolds*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Peterborough*.
 Dr. *Robert Loggan*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Salisbury*.
 Sir *Peter Mew*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Winchester*.
 Dr. *William Lloyd*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Worcester*.
 Dr. *William Pearson*, Vicar-General to the Archbishop of *York*.
 Mr. *Thomas Tully*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Carlisle*.
 Dr. *Thomas Wainwright*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Cheshire*.
 Dr. *John Brookbank*, Official of *Ely*, and Chancellor of Diocese of *Durham*.

The Thirty Four Proctors of the Arches Court of Canterbury.

H enry Farrant, Esq; the King's Proctor,	Mr. Samuel Boheme,
Everard Exton, Esq; Lord Admiral's Proctor,	Mr. Rob. Wilmer,
Mr. John Hill,	Mr. Thomas Willymot,
Mr. Richard Newcourt,	Mr. Edward Alexander,
Mr. Godfrey Lee,	Mr. Edward Parre,
Mr. Tho. Swallow,	Mr. William Busby,
Mr. John Lovell,	Mr. George Smith,
Mr. John Roberts,	Mr. Robert Bogg,
Mr. George Sayer,	Mr. Peter Barret,
Mr. Rob. Constable,	Mr. Charles Garret,
Mr. Rob. Pierson,	Mr. Joseph Goodale,
Mr. John Cottle,	Mr. John Trinley,
Mr. Richard Shaller,	Mr. Henry Dethick,
Mr. William Jones,	Mr. Thomas Oughton,
Mr. Thomas Roufe,	Mr. Charles Humphreys,
Mr. Thomas Newman,	Mr. Edward Greenly,
Mr. Mark Sayer,	Mr. William Chapman,
	Mr. William Taverner,
	Mr. Raines Trigg.

R E G I S T E R S.

Samuel Hill, Esq; Register to the High-Court of Delegates.
 Henry Farrant, Register of the Arches Court of Canterbury, and Actuary.

Samuel Hill, Esq; Register of the High-Court of Admiralty.
 Mr. John Cheeke, General-Marshal.

The Prerogative-Office, or Registry for the Prerogative Wills in the Archbishoprick of Canterbury.

Everard Exton, Batechelor of Laws, Registry of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Mr. Thomas Welham, Deputy-Register.

Clerks in the said Office.

Mr. Charles Pinfold,

Mr. John Cottle,

Mr. Thomas Giles,

Mr. Mark Holman,

Mr. John Serle,

Mr. Henry Collins.

Officers belonging to the High-Court of Chivalry.

His Majesty's Advocate, Sir Nathaniel Lloyd.

Registry of the Court, Henry Farrant.

Earl-Marshal's Proctor, Godfrey Lee.

Secretary and Seal-Keeper, Sam. Stebbing, Esq;

P R O C T O R S.

Mr. Everard Exton, L. L. B.

Mr. John Hill.

Marshal of the Court —————

Mr. Thomas Wyllimet.

N U M B. III.

LIST of the Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of the Exchequer, and other Officers.

Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Treasurer.

THE Right Honourable Charles Earl of Carlile.

Sir Richard Onslow, Bar.

Sir William St. Quintin, Bar.

Edward Wortley Montague, Esq;

Paul Methuen, Esq;

Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer

The Right Honourable Sir Richard Onslow, Bar.

Secretaries of the Treasury.

William Lowndes, Esq; | John Taylour, Esq;

The

The Four Chief Clerks.

<i>Christopher Tilsen, Esq;</i>		<i>William Glanville, Esq;</i>
<i>Richard Powis, Esq;</i>		<i>Robert Kelsey, Esq;</i>

Five other Clerks.

<i>William Lowndes, jun.</i>		<i>Thomas Bowen.</i>
<i>Edward Webster.</i>		<i>Mark Frecker.</i>
<i>Samuel King.</i>		

Three Supernumerary Clerks.

<i>Thomas Lowndes.</i>		<i>Thomas Schevalier.</i>
<i>Robert Bunbury.</i>		

Chamber-Keeper, *William Weket.*
 Messenger of the Chamber, *John Thurkettle.*

Four Messengers attending the Receipt of the Exchequer.

<i>William Weket.</i>		<i>John Barret.</i>
<i>Jos. Richards.</i>		<i>Samuel Clark.</i>

Four Assistant Messengers.

<i>Thomas Lowther.</i>		<i>Edmond Sergeant.</i>
<i>John Farra.</i>		<i>William Cowley.</i>

A LIST of the Officers of His Majesty's Receipt of
 EXCHEQUER.

The Chamberlains.

<i>Sir Simeon Stuart, Bar.</i>		<i>Sir William Ashburnham, Bar.</i>
<i>His Deputies.</i>		<i>His Deputies.</i>
<i>Dudley Downs.</i>		<i>Daniel Langhorn.</i>
<i>George Leslie.</i>		<i>John Smith.</i>

The Auditor and his Clerks.

Auditor, *George Earl of Halifax.*
 His Deputy, *William Clayton, Esq;*
 Clerk of the Debentures, *Alexander Chocke.*
 Clerk of the Registers, *Jos. Fox.*
 Other Clerks, *William Ireland.*
 Nath. Cowderay.

For Managing Exchequer-Bills.

Chief Clerk, *Edmond Ball.*Other Clerks, { *Thomas Fletcher;*
John Wood.
Abraham Ball.

In the Annuity-Offices.

Chief Clerk, *John Dives, Esq;*

Other Clerks,

*William Wright.**Conley Windham.**Nicholas Ryal.**John Mulcaster.*Chief Clerk, *Hen. Seager, Esq;*

Other Clerks,

*John Bowmer.**John Tredwell.**John Baugh.**Thomas Bury.*

In the Tally-Court.

Tally-Writer, *Hopton Hains, Esq;*Assistant-Clerk, *Robert Manning.*

Inspectors of the Treasure and the Tellers Vouchers.

*Thomas Railton, Esq;*Clerk, *Robert White.**Thomas Cremer.*Clerk, *Edward Wharton.*Porter at the Gate, *Edward Milward.*

Clerk of the Pells, and his Clerks.

Clerk of the Pells, *Henry Pelham, Esq;*His Deputy, *Thomas Sadler.*First Clerk, *James Morris.*Clerk of the Introitus, *John Ambrey.*Clerk of the Exitus, *Thomas Withers.*Clerk of the Declarations, *George Bryers.*Clerk of the Patent, &c. *Nath. Blackerby.*Recording and Engrossing Clerks, { *John Smith.*
Jos. Clench.
John Fearne.

In the Annuity Pell-Offices.

Chief Clerk, *Edw. Fleetwood.*

Other Clerks. ,

*George Fell.**Edward Symmondsom.**Charles Wheeler.**William Chocke.**Richard Glyd.**Edward Newton.*Chief Clerk, *James Nicholson.*

Other Clerks.

*John Smith.**Edward Archer.**Peter Daudé.**George Spooner.**Robert La Mare.*

*The Four Tellers, and their Clerks.***First Teller,**

The Right Honourable *Basil*
Earl of Denbigh.
 His First Clerk, *John Grainger,*
Esq;

Other Clerks.

Christopher Gerrard.
John Weld.
Hen. Walker.
Laurence Squib.
John Broulte.
Richard Graves.

Second Teller.

The Right Honourable *John*
Lord De-la-Warr.
 His Deputy and First Clerk,
Lancelot Burton, Esq;
 Second Clerk, *Robert Stiles.*

Other Clerks.

Edw. Boulte.
Robert Hindley.
John Lindsey.
John Boulte.

Third Teller.

John Smith, Esq;
 His First Clerk, *Simon Boulte,*
Esq;
 Second Clerk, *John Stockwell.*

Other Clerks,

Isaac Watlington.
Charles Alder.
Thomas Palmer.
John Walworth.

Fourth Teller.

Sir George Mostyn, Bar.
 His First Clerk, *Sam. Edwards,*
Esq;
 Second Clerk, *Wil. Geo. Cresset.*

Other Clerks.

James Hooton.
John Wingfield.
Geo. Hay.
John Hodges.
William Bishop.

P O R T E R S.

Rene Breham.
John Robinson.

John Marley.

Pay-masters of Interest on Exchequer-Bills.

Samuel Edwards, Esq;
Charles Lowe, Esq;
Thomas Fletcher, Esq;

} Their Clerks, { *William Bishop.*
James Hooton.

Tally-Cutter, *John Taylour, Esq;*
 —His Deputy, *Richard Lawson.*
 The Usher, *Samuel Edwin, Esq;*
 —His Deputy, *John Edwyn, Esq;*
 Clerk, *Thomas Haver.*
 Yeoman, *John Thomas.*

Million Lottery-Tickets, L. 10. Anno 1710.

Harry Colt, Esq; Comptroler.

His Clerk, *Richard Longbottom.*

Paymaster, Sir John Humble, Bart.

Chief Clerk, *Henry Coltman.*Other Clerks, { *Joseph Cooper,*
David Bonnel,
William Pelton.

L. 10. Lottery, Anno 1711.

Comptroler, *Matthew Vernon*, Esq;Chief Clerk, *Emanuel Walker.*Other Clerks, { *Henry Parr,*
*John Spicer.*Paymaster, *William Thomas*, Esq;Chief Clerk, *Griffith Thomas.*Other Clerks. { *Isaac Jenkinson,*
William Alix.

CLASSES, Anno 1711.

Henry Harcourt, Esq; Comptroler.

Chief Clerk, *William Dawson.*Other Clerks, { *George Fisher,*
William Lewis,
*John Read.*Paymaster, *Charles Blunt*, Esq;Chief Clerk, *Samuel Ongley,*Other Clerks, { *Nathaniel Gary,*
Thomas Harris.
Thomas Dowdeswell.

L. 10. Lottery, Anno 1712.

Comptroler, *William Lechmore*, Esq;First Clerk, *Mich. Arnold.*Other Clerks, { *Sebastian Smith,*
William Jackson.

Paymaster, *Thomas Jett*, Esq;
Chief Clerk, *Henry Binfield*.

Other Clerks, { *John Elliot*,
 { *Edward Morgan*,
 { *Thomas Brookhouse*.

CLASSES, Anno 1712.

Comptroler, *Richard Gee*, Esq;
Chief Clerk, *John Coupland*.

Other Clerks, { *John Sherwood*,
 { *Henry Davis*,
 { *John Walworth*.

Paymaster, *Ambrose Philips*.

Chief Clerk, *Charles Johnson*.

Other Clerks, { *David Casley*,
 { *Hugh Pelling*,
 { *Henry Simons*.

QUEEN'S Lottery Civil-List.

Comptroler, *Thomas Spence*, Esq;

Paymaster, *Thomas Burdus*, Esq;

Henry Vander Ech,

George Chapman.

} His Clerk.

William Wakell,

Stephen Downes,

} His Clerk.

NUMBER IV.

A List of the Commissioners, Officers, and others belonging to the Custom-House.

Note, Those mark'd with a P in the Margent are by Patent under the Great Seal, the rest are by Deputation from the Commissioners.

GENERAL-OFFICERS.

		Salaries.
Commissioners,	{ <i>Sir Walter Young</i> , Bar. —	l. s. d.
	{ <i>Sir Matthew Dudley</i> , Bar. —	
	{ <i>Sir John Stanley</i> , Bar. —	
	{ <i>Sir Thomas Frankland</i> , Bar. —	Each 1000l.
	{ <i>John Pulteney</i> , Esq; —	per Ann.
	{ <i>Thomas Walker</i> , Esq; —	
	{ <i>Sir Charles Peers</i> , Kt. —	

P. Secretary, *Charles Carkefs, Esq;* — — 400 00 00
 Secretary for the Western }
 Ports, *John Manley, Esq;* — } 130 00 00
 A Northern Clerk. — — 30 00 00
 A Plantation and Western Clerk. 40 00 00
 A Register for Wool. — — 30 00 00
 Five Copying Clerks, each — 20 00 00

P. Solicitor, *Robert Stephens, Esq;* — — 300 00 00
 His Assistant, *George Medcalfe,* }
 hath from him and the King. } 100 00 00
 A Clerk. — — — — 30 00 00

P. Receiver-Gen. *Henry Fern, Esq;* — — — 1000 00 00
 His Assistant. — — — 100 00 00
 A chief Teller. — — — 50 00 00
 Another Teller. — — — 40 00 00
 2 Clerks to get Bills accepted. — 130 00 00
 Another Clerk. — — — 50 00 00
 Pay-Master of the Incidents, }
William Leech, — — — } 40 00 00
 A Messenger, *John Fereby.* — — 26 00 00

P. Comptroler upon the Issues and Payments }
 of the Receiver-General } 400 00 00
Arnold Sansom, Esq; — — — }
 Three Clerks. — — — — 180 00 00

P. Comptroler-General of the Accompts of the }
 Customs, *William Burnet, Esq;* } 1000 00 00
 His Assistant, *Robert Paul.* — — 150 00 00

P. Inspector of the Out-port Collectors Ac- }
 compts, *George Langton, Esq;* } 400 00 00
 Four Clerks. — — — — 200 00 00

P. Inspector-General of the Exports and Im- }
 ports, *Henry Martin, Esq,* — } 1000 00 00
 Six Clerks. — — — — 200 00 00

P. Register-General of all Ships belonging to }
 Great Britain, *Charles Godol-* } 500 00 00
phin, Esq; — — — }
 Three Clerks. — — — — 160 00 00
John Burgon his Deputy, and }
 two other Clerks. — — — } 650 00 00

		l. s. d.	
P.	Surveyors-General, <i>John Nicholas</i> and <i>Edward Rumbold</i> , Esq; — — — — —	500	00 00
	Two Clerks, each — — — — —	20	00 00
P.	Surveyor of the Out-ports, <i>John Byde</i> , Esq; —	366	16 08
	His Deputy, <i>John Jones</i> , Esq; —	160	00 00
P.	Register of the Seizures, <i>Thomas Woodford</i> , Esq; —	200	00 00
	A Deputy. — — — — —		
P.	Inspector of the Prosecutions, <i>Robert Wynd</i> , Esq; he has 1 s. per Pound of what is paid into the Exchequer. — — — — —		
	Four Examiners of the Out-Port Books. — — — — —	400	00 00
	Four Clerks. — — — — —		
	Examiner of the Sufficiency of Officers Security, and to solicit the Payment of Debts standing out in the Plantation Receipt, <i>Benjamin Coode</i> . — — — — —	10	00 00
	A Clerk. — — — — —		
	Surveyor-General of the Riding Officers appointed for the Guard of <i>Kent and Sussex</i> , <i>Henry Baker</i> , Esq; — — — — —	500	00 00
	His Clerk, — — — — — <i>Asburst</i> . — — — — —	40	00 00
	Correspondent in <i>Ireland</i> , <i>Moses Burdifield</i> , — — — — —	100	00 00
	Keeper of a Book of the weekly Receipts and Payments of the Receiver-General, <i>John Myriel</i> , — — — — —	10	00 00
	Keeper of a Certificate-Book outwards for the Use of the Commissioners, <i>William March</i> , — — — — —	25	00 00
	Keeper of a Certificate-Book inwards, for the Use of the Commissioners, <i>Hugh Granger</i> . — — — — —	25	00 00
	Register of Wool from <i>Ireland</i> , <i>George Chadwick</i> , — — — — —	40	00 00
	Register and Examiner of the Out-port Corn-Debentures, <i>William March</i> , — — — — —	25	00 00
	Inspector of the Plantation Trade in <i>North-Britain</i> , <i>Sam. Macrith</i> , Esq; — — — — —	100	00 00

His Assistant, — — — — — l. s. d.
24 00 00
Total of the General Officers.

Port of LONDON.

Officers serving both in the inward and outward Business.

P. Comptroler, *Charles Downing*, Esq; besides Fees. 255 00 00
Four Deputies. — — — — —
A Clerk. — — — — — 20 00 00

P. Surveyor-General. — — — — — 500 00 00
The Earl of *Bradford* in Trust for *Denton Nicholas*, *John Nicholas*, and
Edward Rumbold, during the
Lives of *Edward Rumbold*
and *James Clayton*. — — — — —
A Deputy, — — — — —
Three Clerks, each — — — — — 20 00 00

P. Comptroler of the Cloth and Petty Customs,
both inward and outward,
Richard Breton, Esq; besides
Fees. — — — — — 200 00 00
A Deputy. — — — — —

Viewer and Examiner of Tobacco both in-
ward and outward, *Thomas*
Hudson. — — — — — 200 00 00

Land-Carriage Surveyor, *Robert Olive*. — — 80 00 00
17 Land-Carriage Men, each — 35 00 00

Surveyor of the Coast-Waiter, *Richard Hill*. — 60 00 00
Seventeen Coast-Waiters, each — 40 00 00
A Solicitor of the Coast Bonds,
George Met. — — — — — 50 00 00
Clerk of *Ditto*, and to make out
Bills of Store, *Euclid Speidel*. } 50 00 00
Six Pair of Oars for the Coast-
Waiters, each — — — — — 60 00 00

Twenty-five weighing Porters, each — — — 35 00 00

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>East-India</i> prohibited Goods, 4 weighing Port- ters, each ————— } 5 00 00			
Two Ware-house-keepers, each ————— } 20 00 00			
Two Comptrolers of the unrated Goods, each ————— } 50 00 00			
Two Inspectors of the Ware-houses, each ————— } 10 00 00			
Preventive Officer, <i>Robert Leslie</i> . ————— } 40 00 00			
Maker out and Compleater of the Inspector- General's Bills, <i>John Meriel</i> . } 20 00 00			
Eleven Key-men at the Keys, and the <i>East-India</i> Ware-houses, per Week, } 00 15 00			
each ————— }			

I N W A R D S.

P. Collector, <i>Sir John Shaw</i> . ————— } 466 13 04			
Seven Deputies, and seven Clerks under them. } 400 00 00			
Examiner of the Duty on Wine and Currants, } 40 00 00			
<i>Charles Mein</i> . ————— }			
Copying Clerk of the Warrants, and to de- liver them to the Land- waiters, <i>Charles Farrel</i> . } 40 00 00			
Assistant to the Clerk of the Ships Entries, } 60 00 00			
<i>R. Smith</i> . ————— }			
P. Register of the Warrants has 2 <i>d.</i> per War- rant Fee, <i>Marmaduke Bealing</i> , } Esq; ————— }			
P. Customer of petty Customs inwards, <i>Daniel</i> } 62 06 08			
<i>Lawrence</i> . ————— }			
A Deputy. ————— }			
Three Jerquers, per Ann. each ————— } 100 00 00			
Clerks 3. ————— }			
A Surveyor of the Wine-Tasters. ————— } 200 00 00			
Two Wine-Tasters, each ————— } 80 00 00			
Assistant Surveyor of Paper, <i>Thomas Jekyl</i> . ————— } 100 00 00			
Nine Land-Surveyors, each ————— } 200 00 00			
P. Nineteen King's-waiters, per Ann. each ————— } 52 00 00			
31 Land-waiters, per Ann. each ————— } 80 00 00			
Eight Tide-Surveyors, each — — — — — } 60 00 00			

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Eighty Tides-men, each ———	35	00	00
120 Tides-men, each ———	40	00	00
Eight Pair of Oars attending the Tide-Surveyor, each — }	60	00	00
Clerk to the Tide-Surveyors, and to set the Weighing- Porters on Work, <i>Ric. Evans.</i> }	50	00	00
Register of Ships in this Of- fice, <i>Richard Walker.</i> ——— }	50	00	00
Waiter at the Keys for Oran- ges and course Goods, <i>Ro- bert Archer.</i> ——— }	26	00	00

4½ per Cent. The Husband for receiving and taking up all Goods con- sign'd from the Plantations, on Account of the said Du- ty, <i>Tho. Scot.</i> ——— }	100	00	00
A Check on the said Husband, <i>John Savage.</i> ——— }	40	00	00
Two Watermen to attend such Land-waiters as are ap- pointed for the Delivery of Timber Ships, each <i>per</i> <i>Ann.</i> — — — — }	30	00	00

Two Gaugers, each <i>per Ann.</i> ———	60	00	00
Collector of the Duty on Coal, <i>Richard Peirce.</i>	200	00	00
Comptroler of the said Duty, <i>Euclid Speidel.</i> —	50	00	00

O U T W A R D.

P. Collector, Sir <i>John Crisp</i> , besides Fees. ———	276	13	04
Three Deputies. ———			
Five Copying Clerks. ———			
Copying Clerk outward, <i>Walter Cox.</i> ———	30	00	00
P. Customer of the great Customs on Wool and Leather exported, <i>John</i> <i>Benson, Esq;</i> besides Fees. — }	50	00	00
P. Comptroler of the great Customs on Wool and Leather exported, <i>John</i> <i>Somers,</i> besides Fees. ——— }	50	00	00
P. Customer of the Cloth and Petty Customs outwards, <i>Richard Miller,</i> be- sides Fees. — — — }	5	00	00

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
P.	Chief Searcher, Sir <i>William Fowles</i> , besides Fees.	120	00	00
P.	Five under Searchers, besides } Fees, each _____ }	12	00	00
	Five more Searchers, each per } <i>Ann.</i> _____ }	60	00	00
	2 Watermen attending them, } each _____ }	30	00	00
	Two Clerks. _____			
	Surveyor of the Searchers, <i>H. } Canby.</i> _____ }	150	00	00
	2 Watermen attending him, } each _____ }	30	00	00
	2 Clerks. _____			
	Register of the Certificate Coquets, <i>John Berry.</i>	60	00	00
<i>Other necessary Officers in this P O R T.</i>				
	Warehouse Surveyor, <i>John Holland.</i> _____	350	00	00
	His Assistant, <i>John Tillotson.</i> _____	80	00	00
	Additional Assistant, <i>John Em- } merton.</i> _____ }	50	00	00
	Warehouse-keeper for the } Commissioners, <i>John Cole.</i> }			
	Warehouse-keeper for the } Collector, — <i>Dobson.</i> _____ }			
	A Clerk.			
	Surveyor of the Act of Navigation, <i>Stephen } Scot.</i> _____ }	100	00	00
	Two Watermen to attend } him, each _____ }	30	00	00
	Inspectors of the River, Two, each _____	80	00	00
	Two Pair of Oars, each per <i>Ann.</i>	60	00	00
P.	Usher of the Custom-house, <i>William Taylor</i> , Esq;	60	00	00
	For a House-keeper, per <i>Ann.</i> _____	80	00	00
	For two Door-keepers and Messengers. _____	66	00	00
	For four Under-Messengers. _____	89	00	00
	Two Appraisers, Mr. <i>Stockwel</i> and <i>Thomas } Snook</i> , each per <i>Ann.</i> _____ }	30	00	00
	Cooper, <i>Richard Green</i> , per <i>Ann.</i> _____	10	00	00
	Forty-two Watchmen, each per <i>Ann.</i> _____	06	15	00
	Eighteen Noon-Tenders, each per <i>Ann.</i> _____	16	00	00
	<i>At Blackwall.</i>			
	Surveyor, <i>Thomas Carpenter</i> , per <i>Ann.</i> _____	40	00	00
	A Waiter and Searcher. _____	40	00	00
	Two			

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Two Watermen, each <i>per Ann.</i> — — —	30	00	00
<i>At Erith.</i>			
Surveyor, <i>John Clapool</i> , <i>per Ann.</i> ———	40	00	00
Two Watermen, each <i>per Ann.</i> ———	30	00	00
<i>At Gravesend.</i>			
P. Two Searchers, each <i>per Ann.</i> besides Fees. —	12	00	00
Another Searcher, <i>per Ann.</i> ———	40	00	00
Four Watermen, each <i>per Ann.</i> ———	30	00	00
A Smack, Commander, <i>Hen. Nash.</i> ———	309	00	00
His Mate, <i>Richard Millard.</i> ———	100	00	00
<i>At Leigh.</i>			
Surveyor, <i>John Bowen</i> , <i>per Ann.</i> ———	40	00	00
Two Watermen, each <i>per Ann.</i> ———	30	00	00
<i>At Shobury.</i>			
Waiter and Searcher, <i>Joseph North.</i> ———	40	00	00
<i>At Greenwich.</i>			
Surveyor, <i>John Messenger.</i> ———	60	00	00
A Pair of Oars. ———	60	00	00
<i>At Barkin.</i>			
Surveyor, <i>Henry Hopkins.</i> ———	40	00	00
<i>At Wivenhoe.</i>			
A Smack, <i>John Dynes</i> Commander. ———	319	00	00
— Mate. — — — — —			
<i>Total of the Port of London.</i>			

There are in this Port of London, besides the above-mention'd establish'd Persons, more than a thousand Men who are under Security for the faithful Discharge of their Duty, and are paid only when they are employ'd either as extraordinary Tides-men, Weighing Porters, or Watchmen; a select Number of whom are usually call'd Preferable Men, who are always employ'd first after the establish'd Men, and stand fairest for any Vacancy in the Establishment.

Patent Officers of the Customs in the Out Ports.

Note, That the Officers in the following Lists are appointed to all the Ports in the same Counties, for which they are here mention'd, but officiate by Deputies, who are also paid by them.

Sandwich.

<i>John Ball</i> , Esq; Customer. — — — — —	72	08	04
<i>William Veale</i> , Comptroler. — — — — —	15	06	08
<i>Sir Henry Parker</i> , Searcher. — — — — —	10	00	00

Chichester.

<i>Lancelot Whisthall</i> , Customer. — — — — —	72	08	04
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	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Robert Hasten, Comptroler. — — — — —	13	10	00
Thomas Jenkin, Searcher. — — — — —	10	00	00

Southampton.

James Cardonel, Customer outwards. — — — — —	62	13	04
Samuel Binks, Customer inwards. — — — — —			
John Whaley, Comptroler. — — — — —	45	00	00
Roger Clutterbuck, Searcher. — — — — —	10	00	00

Dool.

William Swanton, Customer and Collector. — — — — —	48	00	00
William Smith, Comptroler. — — — — —	10	00	00
George Lise, Searcher. — — — — —	08	00	00

Plymouth.

James Treby, Customer. — — — — —	38	13	04
Edward Ash, Comptroler. — — — — —	10	16	08
John Latten, Searcher. — — — — —	30	00	00

Exon.

William Bridgman, Customer. — — — — —	83	06	08
Thomas Arrys, Comptroler. — — — — —	10	06	08
Charles Northcote, Searcher. — — — — —	20	00	00

Gloucester.

Arnold Aram, Customer. — — — — —	16	13	04
Edward Gibbs, Comptroler. — — — — —	10	06	08
John Dowle, Searcher. — — — — —	08	13	04

Bristol.

Humphrey Fitzherbert, Esq; Customer. — — — — —	57	00	00
John Goddard, Customer inwards. — — — — —	57	00	00
William Taylor, Comptroler. — — — — —	31	13	04
William Clutterbuck, Searcher. — — — — —	34	00	00

Four Land-waiters, Maurice Houson, Edward Narsh, Henry Brown, Joseph Wytham, each per Ann. — — — — —	15	00	00
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Bridgwater.

Francis Webber, Customer. — — — — —	28	00	00
Robert George, Comptroler. — — — — —	05	06	08
John Silver, Searcher. — — — — —	00	00	00

Cardiff and Swansea.

Richard and William Gwynn, Customers. — — — — —	16	06	08
Daniel and John Man, Comptrolers. — — — — —	10	00	00
Thomas Lowther, Searcher. — — — — —	10	00	00

Bilford and Wembors.

Arthur Price, Customer and Collector. — — — — —	15	05	00
Walter Saltonstall, Comptroler. — — — — —	10	00	00
Rosendale Lloyd, Searcher. — — — — —	10	00	00

Ipswich.

Paul Boyer, Customer. — — — — —	55	06	08
Francis Edwards, Comptroler. — — — — —	15	00	00
James Povey, Searcher. — — — — —	08	00	00

l. s. d.

Barmouth.

Richard and Edmund Anguish, Customers.	38	00	00
Comptroler.	10	00	00
John Alred, Searcher.	08	00	00

Lynn.

Henry Hare, Customer.	62	07	04
Thomas Burdckin, Comptroler.	15	04	04
George Slee, Searcher.	12	00	00

Boston.

Samuel Oldfield, Customer.	31	16	08
Matthew Oliver, Comptroler.	12	09	02
Hugh Bolton, Searcher.	02	00	00

Bull.

Charles Best and Robert Jackson, Customers, each } per Ann.	39	00	00
Henry Segar, Comptroler.	16	13	04
William Draper, Searcher.	12	00	00

Newcastle.

Leonard Penkney, Customer inwards.	27	00	00
Ferdinando Latus, Customer outwards.	27	00	00
Thomas Archer, Comptroler.	20	00	00
William Dawson, Searcher.	12	00	00

Berwick.

Edward Nelson, Customer.	24	00	00
William Franklyn, Comptroler.	05	00	00
George Selby, Searcher.	12	00	00

Carlisle.

Richard Gibson, Customer.	32	00	00
William Gilpin, Comptroler.	10	00	00
William Tate, Searcher.	20	00	00

Chester.

William Gratwick, Customer.	78	06	08
William Nicholls and Hugh Briggs, Comptrolers.	20	00	00
John Warring, Jun. Searcher.	03	06	08
Total.			

Other Officers of the Customs for the Out-Ports, who hold
not by Patent, but are appointed by the Commissioners.

Rocheffer.

Collector, John Pope.	50	00	00
Surveyor, Searcher, and Four other Officers, } one with another per Ann.	537	11	00

Feversham.

Collect, John Smallman, per Ann.	60	00	00
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A Clerk

l. s. d.

A Clerk, with other Officers, their Salary, one }
with another, amounts to, *per Ann.* ——— } 457 04 08

Sandwich.

Jeffrey Hafford, Collector, Riding-Officer for the }
Isle of Thanet, and Supervisor of the Riding- } 120 00 00
Officers in his District, *per Ann.* ——— }

A Clerk and seven other Officers, whose Sala- }
ries, one with another, come to *per Ann.* } 420 00 00

Deal.

Salathiel Rolf, Collector, *per Ann.* ——— ——— 100 00 00

——— Boughton, Tide-Surveyor. ——— ——— 50 00 00

Riding-Officers, Thirteen Tides-men and Boat- }
men, their Sallary amounts to *per Ann.* ——— } 485 00 00

Dover.

John Ball, Collector, ——— ——— ——— 140 00 00

A Clerk, Surveyor, Land-waiter, Ware-house- }
keeper, 29 Riding-Officers, and ten Tides- } 249 00 00
men and Boatmen, their Salaries are ——— }

Rye.

George Shuckburgh, Collector. ——— ——— ——— 60 00 00

The Salaries of the Deputy-Collector, and }
Twenty other Officers, come to ——— ——— } 2049 00 00

Shoresham.

The Collector and three other Officers come to }
in the whole ——— ——— ——— } 240 00 00

Arundel.

A Collector and two other Officers *per Ann.* a- }
mount to ——— ——— ——— } 210 00 00

Netobaven.

Edward Pollington, Collector. ——— ——— ——— 60 00 00

A Waiter, Searcher, Comptroler, two Boatmen }
and four Riding Officers come to ——— ——— } 576 14 06

Chichester.

Collector, Henry Baker, ——— ——— ——— 60 00 00

Twenty Subordinate Officers, ——— ——— ——— 1272 00 00

Dorsetmouth.

Samuel Binks, Collector and Customer, who has for }
himself *per Ann.* ——— ——— ——— } 60 00 00

And for a Clerk *per Ann.* ——— ——— ——— 30 00 00

Southampton.

Adam de Cardonel, Customer and Collector, ——— ——— ———

A Clerk and 12 other Officers, with 15 more }
belonging to the Calshot Sloop, ——— ——— } 880 00 00

Doole.

Collector, ——— for himself and Clerk, ——— ——— 60 00 00

Seventeen other Officers, ——— ——— ——— 605 00 00

Cows.

l. s. d.

Cowes.

Thomas Cole, Collector, per Ann. —————	100	00	00
A Clerk and 15 other Officers, with 11 Men, } belonging to the Greenhill Yatch. —————	750	00	00

Weymouth.

Thomas Bower, Collector, for himself and Clerk. —	60	00	00
Fourteen other Officers. —————	455	00	00

Lyme.

Henry Badwick, Collector for himself and Clerk. —	60	00	00
Fifteen other Officers. —————	475	00	00

Dartmouth.

Thomas Jenkenfon, Collector for himself and Clerk. —	50	00	00
Twenty-four other Officers. —————	715	00	00

Plymouth.

Collector, William Pierfon, for himself and Clerk, —	50	00	00
Fifty-four other Officers, —————	1755	00	00

Looe.

John Dyer, Collector. —————	30	00	00
Five other Officers. —————	185	00	00

Fowey.

Thomas Lamb, Collector. —————	60	00	00
Twelve other Officers. —————	360	00	00

Falmouth.

Rawleigh Radford, Collector for himself and Clerk. —	70	00	00
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Penryn.

Ambrose Thomson, Collector. —————	40	00	00
Six inferior Officers. —————	150	00	00

Truroe.

Nicholas Saunders, Collector. —————	40	00	00
Two Tides-men and a Waiter. —————	80	00	00

Bensance.

Charles Jones, Collector. —————	60	00	00
Twenty other Officers. —————	170	00	00

St. Ives.

Richard Upton, Collector. —————	30	00	00
Six other Officers. —————	124	00	00

Wadrow.

William Taylor, Collector. —————	40	00	00
Nine other Officers. —————	178	00	00

Biddiford.

Charles Jones, Collector for himself and Clerk. —	100	00	00
Twenty-five other Officers. —————	580	00	00

Barnstable.

Robert Rowe, Collector for himself and Clerk. —	60	00	00
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Winehead.

Customer for himself and 2 Clerks. —	20	00	00
Nine other Officers. —————	215	00	00

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Bridg-

Bridgwater.

Collector, *William Cornish*, for himself and Clerk, — 70 00 00

Bristol.

Collector, *John Sampson*, Esq; for himself and Clerks, 460 00 00

Swansey.

Collector, *Matthew Seys*, for himself and Clerk, — 50 00 00

Twenty-four other Officers, — — — 479 00 00

Wiltford.

Collector, *David Morris*, — — — 100 00 00

Thirty-three other Officers, — — — 721 00 00

Colchester.

James Bruce, Collector. — — — 80 00 00

Thirteen other Officers. — — — 270 00 00

Ipswich.

Collector, *John Knackston*, besides Fees from the }
Customer, — — — — — 20 00 00

Barmouth.

Collector, *Thomas Clark*, for himself and Clerk, — 120 00 00

Forty-three other Officers, — — — 1375 12 00

Alyn.

Collector, — — — for his Clerk, — — — 20 00 00

Twenty-three other Officers, — — — 635 00 00

Boston.

Collector, *Samuel Oldfeild*, for himself and Clerk, 30 00 00

Hull.

Collector, *Hugh Mason*, Esq; for himself and Clerk, 110 00 00

Fifty-six other Officers, — — — 1657 00 00

Stockton.

Collector, *Thomas Lawson*, for himself and Clerk. — 20 00 00

Sunderland.

Collector, *William Ettrick*, — — — 60 00 00

Newcastle.

Collector, — — — for himself and Clerk, — — 160 00 00

Fifty-five other Officers, — — — 1160 00 00

Berwick.

Collector, *Lionel Norman*, for himself and Clerk, — 80 00 00

Seventeen other Officers, — — — 462 10 00

Carlisle.

Collector, *Joseph Sewel*, — — — 50 00 00

Eight other Officers, — — — 239 00 00

Whitehaven

Collector, *John Fortherby*, for himself and Clerks, — 120 00 00

Thirty-one other Officers. — — — 965 00 00

Lancaster.

Collector, *Joseph Bentley*, — — — 40 00 00

Thirteen other Officers, — — — 283 00 00

Douilton.

l. s. d.

Boulton.

Collector, <i>William Jennings</i> ,	30	00	00
Five other Officers,	75	00	00

Liverpool.

Collector, <i>Nathaniel Smith</i> , for himself and Clerk,—	270	00	00
Fifty-four Subordinate Officers,	1965	00	00

Chester.

Collector, <i>Edmund Smith</i> ,	50	00	00
Twenty-one Subordinate Officers,	540	00	00

Beaumaris.

Collector, <i>William Lewis</i> ,	40	00	00
Seven Subordinate Officers,	170	00	00

Note, There are in most of the considerable Ports a great Number of extraordinary Men, paid only when employ'd, as in the Port of LONDON.

The Officers of the Customs in the Plantations.

South Carolina.

Charles Town. <i>Thomas Broughton</i> , Collector.—	60	00	00
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North Carolina.

Currituck. <i>Henry Brabant</i> , Comptroler. ————	50	00	00
Collector to maintain a Canoe and a Man.	30	00	00
Roanoke. <i>Samuel Swan</i> , Collector, to maintain a } Canoe and Man. ————	30	00	00

Virginia.

Upper part of James River. <i>Edward Hill</i> , Collect. } to keep a Boat. ————	40	00	00
Lower Part. <i>George Luke</i> , Collector, to keep a } Boat and two Men. ————	100	00	00
Elizabeth River. <i>Samuel Frovethane</i> , Surveyor.—	45	00	00
York River. <i>Will. Bucknor</i> , Collector to keep a Boat.	40	00	00
Rappahanock River. <i>Richard Chichester</i> , Collector, { to keep a Boat. ————	80	00	00
South Potomack. <i>Nich. Spencer</i> , Coll. to keep a Boat.	80	00	00
Cape Charles. <i>Robert Snead</i> , Surveyor, to survey } all the Eastern Shores of Virginia and Maryland } to the Seaboard. ————	50	00	00
Accomack and Northampton Counties. <i>Henry } Scarburgh</i> , Coll. to keep a Boat. ————	40	00	00

Mary-

Maryland.

North Potomack. <i>Tho. Seymor</i> , Coll. to keep a Boat. —	60	00	00
Potuxen. <i>Geo. Muschamp</i> , Coll. to keep a Boat. —	80	00	00
Annapolis. <i>William Blandene</i> , Surveyor. —	60	00	00
Pecomoke. <i>Edward Price</i> , Coll. to keep a Boat. —	60	00	00
<i>John Phelps</i> , Riding Surveyor to do Duty on both sides the River. — } — }	60	00	00
Williamstad. <i>Thomas Collier</i> , Surveyor. —	35	00	00
Bahama and Sassafras. <i>Steph. Knight</i> , Riding Surv. —	50	00	00
Wiccomoco and Munni. The Person serving to be paid by the Surveyor. — } — }	25	00	00
Delaware Bay. <i>William Dyer</i> , Surveyor. —	50	00	00

Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia. <i>John Moore</i> , Coll. to keep a Boat. —	160	00	00
Newcastle. <i>Sam. Lowman</i> , Coll. to keep a Boat. —	90	00	00
Lewis. <i>Henry Brooke</i> , Coll. to keep a Boat. —	90	00	00
<i>William Alexander</i> , Comptrol. to reside at Philadelphia, keep a Journal with, and assist the Collector, sign the Accompts and Dispatches with him, and go quarterly to Newcastle and Lewis to examine and sign those Collectors Accompts. — } — }	80	00	00

East-Jersey.

Perth Amboy-Bridlington. <i>John White</i> , Collector. —	40	00	00
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West-Jersey.

To reside at Cohenz. The Person serving to be paid by the Surveyor. — } — }	30	00	00
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New-York.

<i>Thomas Byarly</i> , Collector. —	55	00	00
<i>William Carter</i> , Comptroler. —	55	00	00

New-England.

Boston. <i>John Jekill</i> , Collector. —	100	00	00
<i>Thomas Newton</i> , Comptroler. —	70	00	00

Bahama-Islands.

<i>John Graves</i> , Collector. —	70	00	00
Bermuda. <i>Tho. Brooke</i> , Collector. —	00	00	00
Jamaica. <i>Peter Beckford</i> , Collector, is allowed one Third of what he collects, instead of a Salary. —			
<i>Robert Quary</i> , Surveyor-General on the Continent of America, after the Rate of } 20 s. per Diem. — } — }	365	00	00
For a Boat and 4 Boatmen. —	80	00	00
For a Clerk. —	50	00	00
The Plantation Clerk. —	100	00	00

A Year

A Year's Establishment of the Officers of the Customs in Barbados and the Leeward Islands, for the 4 and a $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.

Pounds of Muscavado Sugar.		l.	s.	d.
Bridge Town. Sam. Cox, and Will. Sharpe,	32000	200	00	00
Commissioners. _____	32000	200	00	00
To each Commissioner's Cl. 8000 lb. wt.	16000	100	00	00
Tho. Edwards, Receiver and Collector. —	16000	100	00	00
John Stephens, Comptroller. _____	16000	100	00	00
William Moore, John Sharp, Searchers, } each 12000 l. wt. _____	24000	150	00	00
John Hinton, Henry Fidsley, William Price, } James Lewis, Waiters, each 8000 lb. weight. _____	32000	200	00	00
Four Watermen, one at 4800 and 3 at } 4000 l. wt. _____	16800	105	00	00
St. Oflins. Rob. Lettice, Col. and Searcher. —	10000	62	10	00
Hole. Hugh Howell, Col. Wait. and Search. —	14000	87	10	00
Sprights and Bays Adjacent. Edw. Denny, Coll. —	8500	53	02	06
George Mission, Waiter and Searcher. —	8500	53	02	06
Two Watermen, each 3500. —	7000	43	15	00
Nevis. Edw. Perry, John Norwood, Comptrol. } and Collector, each 1600. _____	32000	200	00	00
Jof. Finch, Waiter and Searcher. _____	6000	37	10	00
3 Waiters at 4000 each —	12000	75	00	00
2 Negroes to attend the Scale. _____	2700	16	17	6
St. Christopher's. John Helden, Collector. —	9600	60	00	00
Two Waiters, each 3000 lb. wt. _____	6000	37	10	00
Antegoa. Richard Buckeridge, Coll. —	9600	60	00	00
Two Waiters. _____	7500	46	17	06
Montferat. William Gerrish, Collector. —	9600	60	00	00
—Searcher —	5600	35	00	00
Two Waiters at 2800 each —	5600	35	00	00

NUMBER V.

Commissioners and other Officers belonging to the Excise for Beer, M. It, &c.

		Salaries per Ann.
Commissioners,	George Townsend, Esq;	Each 800l. per Ann.
	Philip Ryley, Esq;	
	Sir Marma. Widill, Bart.	
	Christopher Montague, Esq;	
	Whitlock Bulstrode, Esq;	
	James Vernon, Esq;	
	John Whetham, Esq;	
	Sir William Ashurst, Kt.	
	William Carr, Esq;	
Secretary, John Brougham, Esq; for himself and		
Clerks. —————		510 00 00
Door-keeper, and Accomptant of Imprest Money, William Tayler. —————		70 00 00
Assistant Door-keeper, Gervas Clarke. —————		40 00 00
Cashire, John Bridges, Esq; for himself and		
Clerks, viz. —————		1550 00 00
His chief Clerk, Mr. Medcalfe. —————		100 00 00
Keeper of the Bills of Exchequer, William Ball. —		80 00 00
Tellers,	Thomas White. —————	80 00 00
	Edward Drakeford. —————	40 00 00
Bill-Men without	Richard Drakeford. —————	50 00 00
	Mr. Francis. —————	50 00 00
	Mr. Bastian. —————	50 00 00
Doors, —————		
Remains for himself —————		1100 00 00
Comptroler, The Honourable Colonel Thomas		
Sidney, for himself and Clerks, —————		1520 00 00
His Deputy, Samuel Hughes, —————		180 00 00
Morris Hughes, —————		100 00 00
Tho. Mitchell, —————		80 00 00
Richard Andrews, —————		70 00 00
Edward Hassell, —————		80 00 00
His Clerks,	William Argall, —————	70 00 00
	Ferd. Cary, —————	60 00 00
	Brudenal Greenwood, —————	60 00 00
	Robert Dodd, —————	60 00 00
	John Mottley, —————	60 00 00
Remains for himself, —————		700 00 00

A Representation from the Commissioners of *Excise* (where-
in it is said that four additional Comptrollers will be necessary
for the Candle-Duty, and the New Duties) at 60 *l.* per *Ann.*
each, now lies at the Treasury.

Salaries per *Ann.*

Another Clerk per Treasury Warrants, <i>John Bruere</i> ,	80	00	00
Auditor, Sir <i>Basil Dixwell</i> , for himself and Clerks.	760	00	00
His Deputy, Mr. <i>Edward Lerpiner</i> ,	100	00	00
His Clerks, { <i>John Ogden</i> , { <i>Clifford Millert</i> , { <i>Barth Bruere</i> , { <i>Alexander Tulida</i> ,	It is not yet determin'd what Salaries they will be allow'd.		
Register, <i>Thomas Yarburch</i> , Esq;	350	00	00
His Clerk, <i>John Haines</i> ,	40	00	00
Solicitor, <i>John Ellio</i> , Esq;	350	00	00
Correspondent, <i>Samuel Johnson</i> ,	150	00	00
His Assistants, { <i>Samuel Johnson</i> , jun.	50	00	00
{ <i>Joseph Fowke</i> ,	40	00	00
Clerk of the Securi- { His Salary is 150 <i>l.</i> a Year, ties, <i>John Matthew</i> , { but he pays 20 <i>l.</i> a Year } to a Clerk. Remains,	130	00	00
His Assistants, { <i>Henry Middleton</i> ,	40	00	00
{ <i>Richard Bennett</i> .	40	00	00
Houfekeeper, <i>Mrs. Mary Howard</i> .	200	00	00
Deputy Houfe-keeper, <i>Mrs. Eliz. Gibbons</i> ,	75	00	00
Accomptants- { <i>Anthony Coffens</i> , for Excise,	200	00	00
General, { <i>John Tooker</i> , for Malt,	200	00	00
{ <i>Isaac Hide</i> , { for Candles, Sope, } { Paper, &c. } <td>200</td> <td>00</td> <td>00</td>	200	00	00
<i>John Bonville</i> , for Excise,	80	00	00
{ <i>Walter Long</i> ,	for Malt } { <i>John Brockden</i> , { <i>Samuel Underwood</i> , { <i>Christopher Wyvill</i> , { <i>Garvin Miller</i> , { <i>Henry Wilcox</i> ,		
Their Assistants,			
For the New Duties in the { <i>Jasper Bull</i> ,	each, 60 00 00		
Country, viz. Sope, Paper, Cal- { <i>Benj. Legross</i> ,			
lico's, Wire and Starch. { <i>Arth. Ingr. Thornton</i> ,			
<i>John Myddelton</i> , { for LONDON, Sope, } { Paper, &c. } <td>60</td> <td>00</td> <td>00</td>	60	00	00
Accomptants for { <i>William Pollard</i> ,	100	00	00
London Brewery, { <i>Potter Whitchello</i> ,	80	00	00
Accomptant for London Distillery, <i>Edward Willet</i> ,	90	00	00

		Salaries per Ann.
Accomptants for the Country Excise,	Thomas Lydall, John Meakham, Thomas Radcliffe, Sam. Snelling, Henry Robins,	each, — 80 00 00
Accomptant for the Candle Duty,	Tho. Wyrill,	— 80 00 00
His Assistants,	John Lawton, James Philips,	each, — 50 00 00

N. B. Three Pence in the Pound is paid for Charity by all Officers of Excise, Clerks, &c. which are put into their Places by the Commissioners, by which Means 14 or 1500 Pounds is raised every Year; which Money is apply'd for the Support of old decay'd, or disabled Officers of Excise, who have serv'd upwards of seven Years; and they are allow'd per Ann. viz.

A Collector,	— — — — —	25 00 00
A Clerk,	— — — — —	20 00 00
A Supervisor,	— — — — —	20 00 00
A Gauger,	— — — — —	10 00 00

This Charity is remitted to them *gratis* wherever they live; and they are all paid half Yearly.

Accompt. for the Bank of Charity,	Tho. Radcliffe,	20 00 00
Clerk of the Stationary Wares,	John Gibbons,	— 70 00 00
His Assistants,	Adam Anderson, Mr. Craford,	— — — — — — — — — —
Clerk for taking Chandlers Entries,	Henry Buck,	— 60 00 00
Clerk of the Diaries,	John Brackenbury,	— 60 00 00
His Assistant,	Hen. Buck, jun.	— 40 00 00
Chief Examiner of the Country-Officers Excise-Books,	John Onslow,	— 100 00 00
Six other Examiners, each	— — — — —	60 00 00
Chief Examiner of the Country-Officers Malt-Books,	Philip Bamford,	— 100 00 00
Seven others, each	— — — — —	60 00 00

N. B. The Examiner's Office being as it were a Nursery for Supervisors, the Officers employed therein are very frequently chang'd; for which Reason their Names are here omitted.

Examiner of the London,	Robert Hufsey,	— — — — —	80 00 00
Officers Book,	William Pulleyn,	— — — — —	60 00 00
	Robert Paxton,	— — — — —	60 00 00
Examiner of the Candle-Officers Books,	Robert Hufsey, jun. Fran. Oldham,	— — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — —

Me-

Messengers,	{ George Preston, Tho. Denny, Robert Shawter, Morgan Jones,	} each,—	50 00 00
Porter at the Gate,	Mitchell Mewman,	—	40 00 00
Yard-keeper,	Nathaniel Jackson,	—	30 00 00
	Fran Field,	—	30 00 00
Watchmen,	{ John Setree, Gha. Chapman, Richard Stamp,	} —	30 00 00 30 00 00 20 00 00

The following Officers attend at the Custom-House.

Collector of the Duties on imported Liq ^{rs} .	John Moor,	80 00 00
Surveyor of Ditto,	Michael Warwick,	60 00 00
Land-Surveyor of Ditto,	Christopher Read,	50 00 00
Key-Officer,	Henry Garrett,	50 00 00
General-Surveyor, and General-Gauger of all Vessels in London, and within the Bills of Mor- tality,	William Cheyney,	175 00 00
Other General-Survey- ors of the London Brewe- ry,	{ John Teeton, Richard Ansell, John Draper, —	} each,— 125 00 00
Commissioners of Appeals,	{ Thomas Goodman, John Shawter, James Montague, Peter Hufsey, Pollexfin Drake,	} each, — 200 00 00
Their Register,	Thomas Haws,	100 00 00
Door-keeper, and Messengers,	{ William Bayly, Mark Frecker.	} each, — 40 00 00

NUMBER VI.

*The Commissioners and other Officers for the Duty of Salt.**The Establishment in LONDON.*

Salaries per Ann.

Commissioners, { Benjamin Mildmay, Esq;
John Danvers, Esq;
Thomas Woodcock, Esq;
James Cardonnel, Esq;
Charles Dent, Esq; } each, — 500 00 00

Comptroler, for himself and Clerks.

Thomas Hall, Esq; ————— 350 00 00

Cashire, for himself and Clerks.

Charles Brumsted, Esq; ————— 430 00 00

Secretary.

Thomas Holdip, Esq; ————— 200 00 00

Correspondent and Clerk of the Securities.

Matthew Greenwood, ————— 90 00 00

Assistant Secretary.

Matthew Greenwood, ————— 40 00 00

Matthew Greenwood, allow'd for a Clerk to examine
the Delivery and Score Books, and to assist him
in making up the Annual Grand Accompts, — } 50 00 00

Sollicitor.

William Johnson, ————— 100 00 00

Chief Accomptant.

William Sumpter, ————— 100 00 00

Accomptants.

John Hale, ————— 70 00 00

William Price, ————— 70 00 00

Assistant Clerk to the Accomptants.

Samul Grey, ————— 60 00 00

Clerk to the Correspondent.

Tho. Atkinson, ————— 50 00 00

Clerk to the Assistant's Secretary.

Miles Greenwood, ————— 30 00 00

House-keeper.

Anne Macfeston, ————— 20 00 00

Store-keeper, Clerk of the Charity and Diaries.

Philip Pitts, ————— 40 00 00

Door-keeper.

William Mines, ————— 40 00 00

Mc-

Messenger.

John Foulkes, ————— 40 00 00

Porter.

Benjamin Howe, ————— 30 00 00

Watchmen.

William Hancox, ————— 20 00 00

John Bonwicke, ————— 20 00 00

Collector of Salt imported at London.

William Bertram, ————— 60 00 00

Assistant Searcher at the Port of London.

Nicholas Amburst, ————— 60 00 00

Surveyors at the Port of London.

Sampson Maris, ————— 50 00 00

Edward Andrewes, ————— 50 00 00

Boatmen at the Port of London.

Richard Powell, ————— 30 00 00

Anthony Rider, ————— 30 00 00

Officers for Transcribing the Accompts of English
Salt Imported and Exported from Ireland, which
are transmitted to this Office.

Thomas Furnace, ————— 20 00 00

Officer for preventing Frauds on the Coasts of
Wales.

William Swayle, ————— 20 00 00

The Establishment in the Country.

Two Collectors, at 120 l. per Ann. each, ————— 240 00 00

One Collector, at 100 l. per Ann. allow'd him
for a Clerk 20 l. per Ann. allow'd him also
for keeping a Man and Horse to assist the
Riding-Officer, 30 l. per Ann. In all, ————— 150 00 00

Six Collectors, at 100 l. per Ann. each; and each
of them allowed for a Clerk 20 l. per Ann: In
all, 120 l. per Ann. each, ————— 720 00 00

One Collector, ————— 100 00 00

One Collector, at 80 l. per Ann. and allow'd for
Riding Charges, 20 l. per Ann. In all, ————— 100 00 00

Two Collectors, at 60 l. per Ann. and allow'd
them for Riding Charges, 20 l. per Ann. each: } 160 00 00

In all, 80 l. per Ann. each, —————

Three Collectors at 70 l. per Ann. ————— 210 00 00

Two Collectors, at 60 l. per Ann. each, ————— 120 00 00

One Sub-Collector, at ————— 50 00 00

		Salaries per Ann.
Two Persons allowed for Collecting at Refineries,	}	
5 l. per Ann. each, ————		10 00 00
Four Persons allow'd for the like Service 4 l. per	}	
Ann. each, ————		16 00 00
Nine Supervisors, at 80 l. per Ann. each, ————		720 00 00
Two General Riding Surveyors, at 70 l. per Ann. each, ————		140 00 00
One Riding Surveyor, at ————		60 00 00
One Riding Officer, at ————		60 00 00
Twelve Riding Officers, 50 l. per Ann. each, ————		600 00 00
Eleven Assistant Searchers, at 50 l. per Ann. each, ————		550 00 00
Two Assistant Searchers, at 40 l. per Ann. each, ————		80 00 00
One Assistant Searcher, at ————		20 00 00
One hundred and thirteen Officers, at 40 l. per	}	
Ann. each, ————		4520 00 00
Eleven Officers, at 30 l. per Ann. each, ————		330 00 00
One Officer hired at 18 d. per Day, ————		27 07 06
Six Officers, at 25 l. per Ann. each, ————		150 00 00
Eighteen Officers, at 20 l. per Ann. each, ————		360 00 00
Three Officers, at 15 l. per Ann. each, ————		45 00 00
Twenty-seven Officers, at 10 l. per Ann. each, ————		270 00 00
Two Officers, at 5 l. per Ann. each, ————		10 00 00
Fourteen Excise-Officers allowed 40 s. per Ann.	}	
each, to look after Refining-Works in their Di-		28 00 00
visions, ————		
Five Supernumeraries, at 20 l. per Ann. each, ————		100 00 00
One Clerk to a Collector, at ————		25 00 00
Two Boatmen, at 30 l. per Ann. each, ————		60 00 00
Six Boatmen, at 25 l. per Ann. each, ————		150 00 00
Fifteen Boatmen, at 20 l. per Ann. each, ————		300 00 00
Eleven Boatmen, at 10 l. per Ann. each, ————		110 00 00
Eight Boatmen, at 7 l. 10 s. 0 d. per Ann. each, ————		60 00 00
Three Boatmen, at 5 l. per Ann. each, ————		15 00 00
One Watchman, at ————		25 00 00
Twenty Watchmen, at 8 s. per Week each, ————		417 00 00
Thirty-eight Watchmen, at 7 s. per Week each, ————		693 10 00
Two Weighers, at 20 l. per Ann. each, ————		40 00 00
One Weigher, at ————		5 00 00

Many of these Officers and Boatmen are imploy'd by the Commissioners of the Customs, and they are allow'd small Salaries on this Establishment, to engage them to serve this Revenue in the Ports and Stations where the Commissioners of the Customs have placed them.

N U M B E R VII.

The Commissioners and other Officers for Wine-Licences.

Commissioners, { *Robert Lowndes,*
 { *Daniel Dering,*
 { *Richard Plumpton,* } Esqs; { Each 300 l.
 { *William George Creffett,* } { per Ann.
 { *Charles Greenwood.* }

Comptroler, *Thomas Hancock*, Esq; 200 l. per Ann.

Secretary, *William Walker*, } Each 80 l. per Ann.

Cashier, *Edmund Townly*,

A Sollicitor, no Salary.

A Clerk of the Contracts.

A Clerk of the Bonds.

Four Messengers, and two Supernumeraries.

The former, 20 l. per Ann. each.

An Office-Keeper.

N U M B E R VIII.

The Commissioners and other Officers for the Stamp-Duties.

Commissioners.

Sir *Brocus Gardner*, Kt. | *Nicolas Cary*, } Esqs;
Richard Pye, { *Roger Gale*,
Thomas Warner, { Sal. 400 l. per Ann. each;

Secretary, ——— *William Bridges*, Salary 300 l. per Ann.

Receiver-General, — *Henry Lyddal*, } ——— 300 l. per Ann. each.

Comptroler, ——— *William Asburst*, }
Secretaries Clerks, — *William Horsley*, ——— 70 l. per Ann.

William Knock, }
 John Evens, } ——— 50 l. per Ann. each.
 —— *Jenkins*, }

Receivers Clerks, — *John Miles*, ——— 55 l. per Ann.

Fancet Newman, ——— 50 l. per Ann.

John Sharp, }
 John Powell, } ——— 45 l. per Ann. each.

Comp-

Comptrol. Clerks,—	Edward Story,		
	Isaac Lee,		
	Barham,		50 l. per Ann. each.
	Evan Jenkins,		
Accomptant-Gen.—	John Hubbard,—	100 l. per Ann.	
His Assistant,—	William Hart,—	50 l. per Ann.	
Sollicitor,	John Mountague,		
Clerk of the Securities,	Philip Pinkley,		
Teller of the Stamps,	Joseph Barry,		
Regist. of War for Stamps,—	Abraham Fowler,	50 l. per An. each.	
House-keeper,—	John Rayner,		
London Distributor,—	Palmer,		
Ware-ho kee of Unft. Good.	John Howlands,		
Assist to the said W. h. keep.	Stackhouse,	20 l. per Ann.	
Warehou. keep of Stam Good	William Curtis,—	130 l. per Ann.	
Assist. to the said W. h. keep.	Major Carpenter,—	50 l. per Ann.	
Packer,—	John White,—	40 l. per Ann.	
Inspectors of Courts,—	William Martin,	60 l. per Ann.	
Riding Surveyors,—	John Edwards,		
	John Cockran,	1. per Ann.	
Bill-Man,—	Edward Drakeford,		
Chamber-keeper,—	John Hall,	30 l. per Ann.	
Messenger,—	William Hare,	each.	
Porter,—	Charles Symister,		
Supervisor of the Stamps,—	Henry Sydenham,—	50 l. per Ann.	
Two Watchmen,		30 l. per Ann. each.	
Forty Stampers,		40 l. per Ann. each.	

Note, That there are Persons appointed by the Commissioners in all the Counties of *England*, call'd *Country Distributors* of Stamp Vellum, &c. who have an Allowance of, 18 d. per Pound for all the Money return'd by them into the Office.

There are also several *Under-Distributors* employ'd by the abovemention'd Persons, who are not accountable to the Office, their Number being uncertain according to the District of the Distributor.

NUMBER IX.

*Commissioners and other Officers for the Duty on Hides,
Affairs of Taxes, &c.*

Six Commissioners.

William Walbancke,	} Esqs;	Anthony Dawley,	} Esqs;
Nicholas Vincent,		Bryan Fairfax,	
Paul Burrard,		Salary 500 l. per Ann. each.	
John Williams,			

Sir Charles Farnaby, Kt. Cashier, for himself and Clerks, 510 l.
per Ann.

George Wilson, Esq; Sollicitor and Clerk of the Securitics, 250 l.
per Ann

Leonard Keresby, Esq; Comptroller, } 100 l. per Ann. each.

Francis Sorell, Esq; Secretary,

John Powle, Clerk Assistant, } 60 l. per Ann. each.

John Rolfe, Register,

John Bach, Clerk to the Comptroller, 50 l. per Ann.

Robert Manning, for Bills from the Exchequer, 20 l. per Ann.

Henry Needler, Accomptant-General, 100 l. per Ann.

George Payne and Edward Wilson, Assistant Accomptants, 50 l.
per Ann. each.

Valens Comyn, Assistant Accomptant, 60 l. per Ann.

Thomas Berkett, Clerk of the Entries, and to keep the Leidger
of the Receiver-General's Payments, 50 l. per Ann.

Richard Does, Chief Examiner of the Officers Leidgers for Lon-
don and Country, 50 l. per Ann.

William Greenhill his Assistant, 50 l. per Ann.

John Shales, Door-keeper to the Commissioners, and Accomp-
tant for petty Incidents, 40 l. per Ann.

Robert Manaton, Store-keeper, 50 l. per Ann.

William Davis, Messenger, and to deliver Summons upon
Informations, &c. 40 l. per Ann.

Anna Butcher, House-keeper for her self and Servants, 160 l.
per Ann.

John Blanckley, Porter, 40 l. per Ann.

Two General-Surveyors of the Duties on Hides and Houses,
150 l. per Ann. each.

Thirty-eight Collectors, 100 l. per Ann. each.

Five Supervisors, 100 l. per Ann. each.

One General-Surveyor for Hides in London, 80 l. per Ann.

Three hundred twenty-nine Officers, 50 l. per Ann. each.

Some few at smaller Salaries.

One

One General-Surveyor of Houses in London, 70 l. per Ann.

One General-Surveyor of Houses in the Country, 100 l. per Ann.

Eighty-eight Surveyors of Houses in the Country, from 80 l. to 30 l. per Ann.

NUMBER X.

The Commissioners and other Officers for Regulating and Licensing Hackney-Coaches and Hackney-Chairs.

Commissioners, { Daniel Blake,
George Clarke,
John Wey,
Thomas Sutton,
Moore Molyneux, } Esqs; { Each 100 l.
per Ann.

Mr. Edward Wharton, Receiver, Salary 100 l. per Ann.

Mr. Charles Bolton, Register.

Mr. Humphrey Wanley, House-keeper.

NUMBER XI.

The Commissioners and other Officers of the Duty arising from Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty-Chapmen.

Commissioners, { Francis Brown,
George Townshend,
Montague Bacon, } Esqs; { Each 100 l.
per Ann.

Four Clerks, each 50 l. per Ann. | Seven Riding Officers, each 100 l. per Ann.

A Cashier, 90 l. per Ann.

Two Clerks, each 50 l. per Ann.

Three Town Surveyors, each 50 l. per Ann.

A Messenger, 30 l. per Ann.

NUMBER XII.

The Lord Privy-Seal and his Officers.

THE Right Honourable, Charles Earl of Sunderland, Lord Privy-Seal.

John Wase, Esq; Secretary, Sal. 20 l.

Clerk

Book III. of GREAT BRITAIN.

Clerks of the Privy-Seal and Signet.

Thomas Gosling, Esq;
Sir George Piers, Kt.
George Sawyer, Esq;
Henry Ludlow, Esq;

Joseph Moyle, Esq;
Sir William Trumbull, Kt.
John Gauntlet, Esq;
William Cook, Esq;

Mr. John Woodson is Deputy to all the Clerks, except George Sawyer, Esq; who executes for himself.

Mr. William Timms is Engrossing Clerk to William Moyle, Esq;

Mr. _____ Deputy to Sir William Trumbull.

Mr. Fry, Engrossing-Clerk to John Gauntlet, Esq;
William Cook, Esq; executes for himself.

Richard Fountain, Office-keeper.

NUMBER XIII.

The Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, His Grace Thomas Duke of Norfolk. The Deputy Earl Marshal of England (appointed by the King) and the Officers under his Jurisdiction.

THE Right Honourable Henry Earl of Suffolk and Bindon, Deputy Earl Marshal of England.

King of Arms.

_____ Garter, Principal King at Arms.

Sir John Vanbrugh, Kt.

Clarenceux, King of Arms.

Peter Le Nerve, Esq; Norry, King of Arms.

Heralds.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Charles Marston, Esq; Chester. | 4. Lawrence Compton, Esq; York. |
| 2. Peers Mauduit, Esq; Windsor. | 5. John Hare, Esq; Richmond. |
| 3. Samuel Stebbing, Esq; Somerset. | 6. John Heskell, Esq; Lancaster. |

Pursuivants.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. John Gibbon, Gent. Blew-mantle. | 3. Dudley Downes, Gent. Rouge Dragon. |
| 2. John Bound, Gent. Rouge Croix. | 4. Thomas Wightwich, Gent. Port-cullis. |

Heralds and Pursuivants Extraordinary.

John Dugdale, Esq; Membrey, Herald extraordinary.

Thomas, Esq; Rouge-Rose, Pursuivants extraordinary.

Proctors

Proctors to the Earl Marshal's Court.

Godfrey Lee, Proctor to the Earl Marshal.

Mr. Evarard Exton.

Mr. John Hill Senior.

Mr. Thomas Willymot.

Mr. George Sayer.

Mr. Samuel Boheme.

Mr. William Jones.

Mr. Edward Alexander.

Henry Farrant, Esq; Register.

Thomas Housman, Marshal of the Court.

NUMBER XIV.

The Lords and others of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

HIS Royal Highness, George Prince of Wales.

Thomas Lord Arch-bishop of Canterbury.

William Lord Cowper, Lord Chancellor.

William Lord Arch-bishop of York.

Daniel Earl of Nottingham, Lord President.

Charles Earl of Sunderland, Lord Privy-Seal.

William Duke of Devonshire, Lord Steward.

Charles Duke of Bolton, Lord Chamberlain.

Charles Duke of Somerset, Master of the Horse.

Charles Duke of Shrewsbury.

John Duke of Marlborough, Captain-General.

John Duke of Argyle.

James Duke of Montrose.

John Duke of Roxburgh.

Henry Duke of Kent.

Robert Duke of Ancafter and Kesteven, Lord Great Chamberlain of England.

Evelyn Duke of Kingston.

William Marquiss of Annandale.

James Earl of Derby.

Thomas Earl of Pembroke.

Henry Earl of Suffolk and Binden, Deputy Earl Marshal of England.

Lionel Earl of Dorset and Middlesex.

George Earl of Northampton.

Charles Earl of Manchester.

Arthur Earl of Anglesey.

Charles Earl of Carlisle.

Montague Earl of Abington.

Richard Earl of Scarborough.

Richard Earl of Bradford.

Edward Earl of Orford.

Hugh Earl of Cholmondeley.

Hugh Earl of Loudon.

Archibald Earl of Ilay.

John Earl of Stair.

Heneage Earl of Aylesford.

Henry Earl of Uxbridge.

Charles Earl of Orrery.

Charles Lord Viscount Townshend.

Secretary of State.

John Lord Bishop of LONDON

John Lord Sommers.

Thomas Lord Conningby.

Henry Lord Carleton.

Hugh Boscawen, Esq; Comptroller of the Household.

Thomas

Book III. of GREAT BRITAIN

Thomas Cook, Esq; Vice-Chamberlain.

James Stanhope, Esq; Secretary of State.

Sir Richard Onslow, Bart. Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer.

Sir Thomas Parker, Kt. Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's-Bench.

Thomas Erle, Esq; Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance.

Robert Walpole, Esq; Paymaster-General of his Majesty's Forces.

Paul Methuen, Esq;

William Lord Berkley of Stratton.

Charles Duke of Grafton.

Clerks of the Council in Ordinary.

William Blathwayt, } Esqs;
Edward Southwell, }

| Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bart.

| James Vernon, jun. Esq;

Clerks of the Council in Extraordinary.

Abraham Stanian,
The Honourable John West, } Esqs;

John Gauntlett, Esq; Under-Keeper of the Council Records.

Clerks in the Council-Office.

John Gauntlett, }
Thomas Beak, } Esquires.
Thomas Dodd, }

Keepers of the Council-Chamber.

Mr. Robert Armsworth.

| Mr. Edward Salter.

Council Office-Keeper.

Mr. Edward Dickinson. Sal. per Ann. 50 l.

NUMBER XV.

Secretaries of State and their Officers.

THE Right Honourable Charles Lord Viscount Townshend,
Principal Secretary of State for the Northern Province.

George Tilson, Esq;

Noracio Walpole, Esq; } His Lordship's Secretaries.

William

William Jones, Esq;

Mr. Daniel Breverau,

Mr. James Davids,

Mr. Henry Marshall,

Mr. Nevil Maskelyne,

Mr. James Shorter,

Mr. John Blenner,

Clerks of the Office.

Chamber-Keepers.

Principal Secretary of State for the *Southern Province*, the
Right Honourable *James Stanhope, Esq;*

Robert Pringle, Esq;

Charles Stanhope, Esq;

Joseph Micklethwait, Esq;

Mr. James Payzant,

Mr. John Wase,

Mr. Michael Armistead,

Mr. John Shepherd,

Mr. Thomas Smith,

Mr. Isaac Burrowes,

Clerks of the Office.

Chamber-Keepers.

Robert Pringle, Esq; Secretary Depute for the *Scotch Affairs*

Temple Stanuan, Esq;

Mr. Andrew Blenner,

Clerks.

Keeper of the Papers and Records of State,

Hugh Howard, Esq; Salary 160 *l. per Ann.*

Richard Hill, Esq; Latin Secretary, 80 *l. per Ann.*

John Keele, Decypher of Letters, 100 l. per Ann.

Mr. Bland, Writer and Embellisher of the King's Letters to the Eastern Princes, and Czar of Muscovy.

Mr. Samuel Buckley, Writer of the Gazette, 300 l. per Ann.

NUMBER XVI.

His Majesty's Publick Ministers abroad.

ENvoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Germany, Lieutenant-General, *George Carpenter.*

Ambassador Extraordinary to the Port, *Sir Robert Sutton, Kt.*

Ambassador and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of *Fex* and *Morocco*, *George Padden, Esq;*

Envoy Extraordinary to the King of *Poland*, *Sir Richard Vernon, Kt.*

Envoy Extraordinary to the King of *Prussia*, the Earl of *Forfar.*

Envoy Extraordinary to the most Christian King, the Earl of *Stair.*

Envoy

Envoy Extraordinary to the King of *Denmark*, *Daniel Pul-*
teney, Esq;

Envoy Extraordinary to the States of *Holland*, and Plenipo-
tentiary in the *Netherlands*, *William Cadogan*, Esq;

Envoy Extraordinary to the King of *Portugal*, *Henry Worsley*,
Esq;

Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of *Florence*, *Henry D'Ave-*
nant, Esq;

Resident with the Republick of *Venice*, *Alexander Cunningham*,
Esq;

Resident at *Geneva*, *James Dayrolle*, Esq;

Resident for his Majesty's Service with the King of *Sweden*,
James Jeffereys, Esq;

Resident at *Stockholm*, *Robert Jackson*, Esq;

Resident with the Hans Towns of *Lubeck*, *Bremen* and *Ham-*
burg, *Cyril Wych*, Esq;

His Majesty's Minister and Plenipotentiary at the Dyet of
Ratisbon, *Charles Whitworth*, Esq;

N U M B E R X V I I.

Forreign Ministers residing here.

ENvoy from the Emperor, Count *Volkra*.

Resident from the Emperor, Monsieur *Hoffman*.

Ambassador Extraordinary from the Court of *France*, Mar-
quis *D'Alegre*.

Envoy from the same Court, Monsieur *D'Iberville*.

Envoy Extraordinary from the Czar of *Muscovy*, Baron *Shack*.

Minister from the King of *Sweden*, Count *Gyllembourg*.

Plenipotentiary from the King of *Spain*, Marquis *Monteleon*.

Envoy from the King of *Denmark*, Baron *Solenthal*.

Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Poland*, Count *Nostiz*.

Resident from the King of *Prussia*, Chevalier *Bonet*.

Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector of *Ments*, Count
Schenborn.

Agent from the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, Signor *Vincenzo*
Pucci.

Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Parma*, Count *Ga-*
zola.

Ambassador in Ordinary from the Republick of *Venice*, Sig-
nor *Troz*.

From the States of *Holland*, Ambassador Extraordinary, Mon-
sieur *Van Duivenvoora*, and Monsieur *Van Berselen*.

M m

Agent

Envoy

Agent from *Holland*, Monsieur de l' *Hémitage*.
 Envoy from *Portugal*, Don Louis D' *Achunha*.
 Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of *Scicily*, Marquis
 De *Trevié*.
 Resident from *Genoa*, Monsieur *Vicetty*.

NUMBER XVIII.

Governors of his Majesty's Dominions and Territories in America.

Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Island of *Barbadoes*, *St. Lucia*, *Dominico*, *St. Vincents*, and the rest of the Islands, Colonies and Plantations in *America*, call'd the *Charibbee-Islands*, lying to the Westward of *Gardaloup*, Robert Lowther, Esq;.

Secretary to the same Island, and to the Governor, and chief Clerk of the Courts there, Joseph Micklethwait, Esq;.

Chief Clerk Register, and sole Examiner in the Chancery in the Island of *Barbadoes*, and Clerk of the Crown and Peace there, Anthony Cracherode, Esq;.

Governor of *Virginia*, the Right Honourable George Earl of Orkney.

Deputy-Governor, Colonel Spotswood.

Secretary, William Cock, Esq;.

Attorney-General, John Clayton, Esq;.

Governor of *Jamaica*, the Right Honourable the Lord Archibald Hamilton.

Secretary of *Jamaica*, William Congreve, Esq;.

Provost Marshal-General of *Jamaica*, John Rigby, Esq;.

Register of the said Island, Thomas Wyndham, Esq;.

Governor of *Nova Scotia*, or *Acadia* in North America, Colonel Samuel Vetch.

Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of *St. Christopher*, William Matthews, Esq;.

Lieutenant-Governor of the Town of *Placentia* in *Newfoundland*, John Moody, Esq;.

Governor of the *Leeward-Islands*, Lieutenant-General Hamilton.

Secretary of those Islands, Charles Hedges, Esq;.

Provost Marshal-General of the *Leeward-Islands*, Henry Dewglas, Esq;.

Clerk of the Naval-Office, Edward Perry, Esq;.

Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of *Montserrat*, Major Thomas Talmaish.

Lieute-

Lieutenant-Governor of the Port of *Mahon* and the Island of *Minorca*, *John Duke of Argyle*.

Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel *Richard Kane*.

Governor of *New-York* and *New-Jersey*, Colonel *Robert Hunter*, Esq;.

George Clark, Esq; Secretary of that Colony.

Governour of the Town of *Gibraltar*, the Lord *Portmore*.

Lieutenant-Governor of *Gibraltar*, *Ralph Congreve*, Esq;.

Governour of *New-England* and *New-Hampshire*, *Eliseus Burges*, Esq;.

Governor of *Bermudas*, Colonel *Bennet*.

Governor of *Maryland*, Colonel *Hart*.

Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of *Antegoa*, *Edward Byam*, Esq;

Commander in chief at *Newfoundland*, *Fran. Nicholson* Esq;

Note, That *Hudson's Bay*, *Pensilvania*, *Carolina*, *Maryland* and *Providence*, are govern'd by Persons appointed by the Proprietors of the said Places; and the Colonies of *Connecticut* and *Rhode-Island* by Persons chosen by the Inhabitants, by Vertue of a Charter granted them in the Reign of King CHARLES the Second.

CONSULS.

At *Genoa*, *George Henshaw*, Esq;.

Leghorn, *Christopher Crowe*, Esq;.

Mallaga, *Nicholas Holloway*, Esq;.

Naples, *John Fleetword*, Esq;.

Tunis, *Richard Lawrence*, Esq;.

Algeir, *Samuel Thompson*, Esq;.

Barcelona, *George Crowe*, Esq;.

Sevil and *St. Lucar*, *Charles Russell*, Esq;.

Canary-Islands, *William Poulton*, Esq;.

Consul Gen. at *Portugal*, *William Payntz*, Esq;.

Elsnore, *Robert Tighe*, Esq;.

Amsterdam, *Joseph Kirby*, Esq;.

Consul and Secretary at *Brussels*, *John Laws*, Esq;.

Zant, *James Paul*, Esq;.

Sebastian, *William Frankland*, Esq;.

Agent and Consul at *Smyrna*, *Dr. William Sherrard*.

Agent and Consul at *Tripoli*, *Francis Hastings*, Esq;.

Venice, *Hugh Broughton*, Esq;.

Cadiz, *Sir Martin Westcomb*, Kt.

Coronna, *John Parker*, Esq;.

Carthagen, *John Richards*, Esq;.

Alicant, *Nicholas Keen*, Esq;.

Malta, *Thomas Chamberlain*, Esq;.

Sicily, *idem*.

Ostend, *Loggan*, Esq;.

NUMBER XIX.

A List of all the Peers and Peereſſes of that Part of Great Britain call'd England, and the Titles of the Eldeſt Sons of the ſaid Dukes, Marquiſſes and Earls.

HIS Royal Highneſs George } *The 2d Titles of Dukes : Or, Titles*
Prince of Wales, Duke } *given by Curteſey to their Eldeſt*
of Cornwall. } *Sons.*

Great Officers who precede Dukes.

William Cowper, Lord Cowper, }
 Lord High Chancellor of Great Bri- }
 tain. }

Daniel Finch, Earl of Notting- } *Lord Finch.*
 ham, Lord Preſident of the Council. }

Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunder- } *Lord Spencer.*
 land, Lord Privy-Seal. }

D U K E S.

Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, }
 Earl Marſhal, and Hereditary Marſhal } *Earl of Arundel.*
 of England. }

William Cavendiſh, Duke of De- }
 vonſhire, Kt of the Garter, and Lord } *Marquiſs of Hartington.*
 Steward of the King's Houſhold. }

Charles Pawlet, Duke of Bolton, }
 Knight of the Garter, and Lord Cham- } *Marquiſs of Wincheſter.*
 berlain of the King's Houſhold. }

Charles Seymour, Duke of So- }
 merſet, Knight of the Garter, Maſter } *Earl of Hertford.*
 of the Horſe, and firſt Lord of the Bed- }
 Chamber. }

Charles Lenos, D of Richmond, }
 Knight of the Garter, and Lord of } *Earl of March.*
 the Bed-Chamber. }

Charles Fitz-Roy, D. of Cleve- }
 land and Southampton, Knight of } *Earl of Southampton and*
 the Garter. } *Chicheſter.*

Charles Fitz-Roy, D. of Grafton. }
 Lord of the Bed-Chamber. } *Earl of Euſton.*

Henry Somerſet, D. of Beaufort. *Marquiſs of Worceſter.*

George Fitz-Roy, Duke of Nor- }
 thumberland, Knight of the Garter. } *Lord Falmouth.*

Charles Beauclair, Duke of St. }
 Albans, Captain of the Band of } *Earl of Burford.*
 Gentlemen-Penſioners. }

Meinhardt Sconberg, *Duke of Sconberg and Leinster, Knight of the Garter.* } *Marquiss of Harwich.*

Charles Talbot, *D. of Shrewsbury, Knight of the Garter.* } *Marquiss of Alton.*

Peregrine Osborne, *D. of Leeds.* } *Marquiss of Carmarthen.*

Wriothesly Russell, *D. of Bedford.* } *Marquiss of Tavistock.*

John Churchill, *Duke of Marlborough, Knight of the Garter, Captain-General, and Master of the Ordnance.* } *Marquiss of Blanford.*

John Sheffeld, *Duke of Buckingham and Normanby, Knight of the Garter.* } *Marquiss of Normanby.*

John Manners, *Duke of Rutland, Knight of the Garter.* } *Marquiss of Grandby.*

John Montague, *Duke of Montague, Captain of the first Troop of Guards.* } *Marquiss Monthermen.*

Charles Douglas, *D. of Dover.* } *Marquiss of Beverly.*

James Hamilton, *D. of Hamilton and Brandon.* } *Lord Dutton.*

Henry de Grey, *Duke of Kent, Knight of the Garter, and Lord of the Bed Chamber.* } *Earl of Harald.*

Robert Bertie, *Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, Lord Great Chamberlain of England.* } *Marquiss of Lindsey.*

Evelyn Pierpoint, *Duke of Kingston, Chief Justice in Eyre, &c. North of Trent.* } *Marquiss of Dorchester.*

Thomas Hollis, *D. of Newcastle.* } *Marquiss of Clare.*

M A R Q U I S S E S.

Philip Wharton, *Marquiss of Wharton.* } *Lord Winchendon.*

E A R L S.

James Stanley, *Earl of Derby, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.* } *Lord Strange.*

Theophilus Hastings, *E. of Huntington.* } *Lord Hastings.*

Thomas Herbert, *E. of Pembroke and Montgomery, Knight of the Garter.* } *Lord Herbert.*

Henry Clinton, *E. of Lincoln, and Lord of the Bed-Chamber.* } *Lord Clinton.*

Henry Howard, *E. of Suffolk and Bindon, Deputy-Earl Marshal of England.* } *Lord Walden.*

Lionel-Cranfield Sackville, *E. of Dorset and Middlesex, Knight of the Garter, Lord of the Bed-Chamber, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.* } *Lord Euckhurst.*

James Cecil, *E. of Salisbury.* } *Lord Cranbern.*

John Cecil, <i>E. of Exeter.</i>	Lord Burghley.
Scroop Egerton, <i>E. of Bridgwater,</i> <i>Chamberlain to the Prince.</i>	Lord Brackley.
John Sidney, <i>E. of Leicester.</i>	Lord Lisle.
George Compton, <i>E. of Northampton.</i>	Lord Compton.
Edward-Henry Rich, <i>E. of Warwick</i> <i>and Holland.</i>	Lord Rich.
Bazil Fielding, <i>E. of Denbigh, Teller of</i> <i>the Exchequer.</i>	Lord Fielding.
Thomas Fane, <i>E. of Westmorland.</i>	Lord Despencer.
Charles Montague, <i>E. of Manchester,</i> <i>Lord of the Bed-Chamber.</i>	Lord Mandevile.
Henry-Bowes Howard, <i>E. of Berkshire.</i>	Lord Andover.
John Savage, <i>E. Rivers.</i>	Lord Savage.
Charles Mordaunt, <i>E. of Peterborough</i> <i>and Monmouth, Knight of the Garter.</i>	Lord Mordaunt.
Thomas Grey, <i>E. of Stamford.</i>	Lord Grey of Grooby.
Heneage Finch, <i>E. of Winchelsea.</i>	Lord Maidstone.
Phil. Stanhope, <i>E. of Chesterfield.</i>	Lord Stanhope.
Thomas Tufon, <i>E. of Thanet.</i>	Lord Clifford.
Nicholas Leake, <i>E. of Scarisdale.</i>	Lord Deincourt.
Edward Montague, <i>E. of Sandwich.</i>	Lord Hinchinbrook.
Edward Hyde, <i>E. of Clarendon.</i>	Lord Cornbury.
William Capell, <i>E. of Essex.</i>	Lord Maldon.
George Brudenel, <i>Earl of Cardigan.</i>	Lord Brudenel.
Arthur Annesley, <i>E. of Anglesey, Joint</i> <i>Vice-Treasurer of Ireland.</i>	Lord Annesley.
Charles Howard, <i>E. of Carlisle, Con-</i> <i>stable of the Tower of London.</i>	Lord Morpeth.
Thomas Bruce, <i>E. of Ailesbury.</i>	Lord Bruce.
Richard Boyle, <i>E. of Burlington.</i>	Lord Clifford of Lanf- borough.
Anthony-Ashley Cooper, <i>E. of Shaftf-</i> <i>bury.</i>	Lord Ashley.
Edward-Henry Lee, <i>E. of Lichfield.</i>	Lord Quarendon.
Thomas Lennard, <i>E. of Suffex.</i>	Lord Dacres.
Charles-Bodvile Roberts, <i>E. of Rad-</i> <i>nor, Treasurer of the Chamber.</i>	Lord Bodmyn.
William Paston, <i>E. of Yarmouth.</i>	Lord Paston.
James Berkeley, <i>E. of Berkeley, Lord</i> <i>of the Bed-Chamber, and Admiral of the</i> <i>Fleet.</i>	Lord Dursley.
Henry Hyde, <i>E. of Rochester, Joint</i> <i>Vice-Treasurer of Ireland.</i>	Lord Hyde.
Montague-Venables Bertie, <i>E. of A-</i> <i>bingdon, Chief Justice in Eyre, &c. South</i> <i>of Trent.</i>	Lord Norreys.
Baptist Noel, <i>E. of Gainsborough.</i>	Lord Visc. Campden. Robert

Robert Darcey, <i>E. of Holdernefs.</i>	{ Lord Darcy, or Lord Conniers.
Other Windfor, <i>E. of Plymouth.</i>	Lord Windfor.
James Ratcliff, <i>E. of Derwentwater.</i>	Lord Ratcliff.
John Stafford-Howard, <i>E. of Stafford.</i>	Lord Stafford.
Henry Bentick, <i>E. of Portland.</i>	Lord Woodstock.
Arthur Herbert, <i>E. of Torrington.</i>	Lord Torbay.
Richard Lomley, <i>E. of Scarborough.</i>	Lord Lomley.
George Booth, <i>E. of Warrington.</i>	Lord Delamere.
Richard Newport, <i>E. of Bradford.</i>	Lord Newport.
Frederick Zulestein, <i>E. of Rochford.</i>	Lord Tunbridge.
Arnold Joost Van Kepple, <i>E. of Al- bermarl, Knight of the Garter.</i>	{ Lord Berry.
Gilbert Coventry, <i>E. of Coventry.</i>	Lord Deerhurst.
Edward Ruffel, <i>E. of Orford, first Commissioner of the Admiralty.</i>	{ Lord Barfleur.
William Villiers, <i>E. of Jersey.</i>	Lord Villiers.
Henry D'Auverquerque, <i>E. of Grantham.</i>	Lord Boston.
John Cambell, <i>E. of Greenwich, (D. of Argyle) Knight of the Garter, and Gene- ral of the Forces in Scotland.</i>	{ Lord Chatham, or Lord Lorn.
John Poulet, <i>E. Poulet, Knight of the Garter.</i>	{ Lord Hinton.
Francis Godolphin, <i>E. of Godolphin, Cofferer.</i>	{ Lord Railton.
Hugh Cholmondeley, <i>E. of Cholmon- deley, Treasurer to his Majesty's Household.</i>	{ Lord Cholmondeley.
Robert Harley, <i>Earl of Oxford and E. Mortimer, Knight of the Garter.</i>	{ Lord Harley.
Robert Shirley, <i>E. of Ferrers.</i>	Lord Tamworth.
Thomas Wentworth, <i>E. of Strafford, Knight of the Garter.</i>	{ Lord Wentworth.
William Legg, <i>E. of Dartmouth.</i>	Lord Lewisham.
Henry Paget, <i>E. of Uxbridge.</i>	Lord Pager.
James Bruges, <i>E. of Carnarvan.</i>	Lord Chandos.
Lewis Watfon, <i>E. of Rockingham.</i>	Lord Sondes.
Charles Bennet, <i>E. of Tankerville.</i>	Lord Ossulfton.
Heneage Finch, <i>E. of Ailesford, Chan- cellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster.</i>	{ Lord Guernsey.
John Harvey, <i>E. of Bristol.</i>	Lord Harvey.
George Montague, <i>E. of Hallifax.</i>	Lord Sunbury.

VISCOUNTS.

Price Devereux, <i>V. Count Here- ford.</i>	Lawrence Fienes, <i>V. Count Say and Sele.</i>
Henry Browne, <i>V. Count Mon- teale.</i>	Thomas Beilafyfe, <i>V. Count Fal- conberg.</i>

Charles Townshend, *Viscount Townshend, Principal Secretary of State.*

Thomas Thynne, *Viscount Weymouth.*

William Hatton, *Viscount Hatton.*

Talbot Yelverton, *Viscount Longeville.*

Henry Lowther, *Viscount Londale.*

Henry Obrian, *Earl of Thomond in Ireland, Viscount Tadcaster.*

B A R O N S.

George Nevil, *Lord Abergavenny*

James Touchet, *Lord Audley, Earl of Castlehaven.*

Robert Bertie, *Lord Willoughby of Eresby.*

John West, *Lord De la War, a Teller of the Exchequer.*

Charles Mildmay, *Lord Fitzwalter.*

Edward Ward, *Lord Dudley and Ward.*

Edw. Stourton, *Lord Stourton.*

Dr. George Verney, *Lord Willoughby of Brook, Register of the Garter.*

Charles Willoughby, *Lord Willoughby of Parham.*

Thomas Howard, *Lord Howard of Effingham.*

William North, *Lord North and Gray of Rolleston.*

William Ferdinand Cary, *Lord Hunsdon.*

William St. John, *Lord St. John of Bletisbo.*

James Compton, *Ld Compton.*

Rowland Dormer, *Lord Dormer.*

Thomas Arundel, *Lord Arundel of Wardour.*

Henry Roper, *Lord Tenham.*

Foulk Grevil, *Lord Brook.*

Nevil Lovelace, *Lord Lovelace.*

Banester Maynard, *Lord Maynard.*

Charles Howard, *Lord Howard of Escrick.*

Charles Bruce, *Lord Bruce.*

Edward Leigh, *Lord Leigh.*

William Byron, *Lord Byron.*

William Widdrington, *Lord Widdrington.*

John Colepeper, *Lord Colepeper.*

Robert Sutton, *Lord Lexington.*

Marmaduke Langdale, *Lord Langdale.*

William Berkely, *Lord Berkely of Stratton, first Commissioner of Trade.*

Charles Cornwallis, *Lord Cornwallis, Governour of the Post-Office.*

Nathaniel Crew, *Lord Crew, and Lord Bishop of Durham.*

John Arundel, *Lord Arundel of Trerice.*

William Craven, *Lord Craven.*

Hugh Clifford, *Lord Clifford of Chudleigh.*

Peregrine Osborn, *Lord Kiverton.*

Richard Lumley, *Lord Lumley.*

John Carteret, *Lord Carteret, Lord of the Bed-Chamber.*

William Stawel, *Lord Stawel.*

Francis North, *Lord Guildford.*

James Walgrave, *Lord Walgrave.*

John Ashburnham, *Lord Ashburnham.*

Thomas Farmer, *Lord Farmer.*

Charles Butler, *Lord Butler of Weston, (Earl of Arran.)*

Henry

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Henry Herbert, <i>Lord Herbert of Cherbury.</i>	Thomas Mansel, <i>Lord Mansel.</i>
Maurice Thompson, <i>Lord Haverham.</i>	Thomas Willoughby, <i>Lord Middleton.</i>
John Sommers, <i>Lord Sommers.</i>	Thomas Trevor, <i>Lord Trevor.</i>
Christopher Vane, <i>Lord Barnard.</i>	George Granville, <i>Lord Lansdown.</i>
John-Levison Gower, <i>Lord Gower.</i>	Samuel Marsham, <i>Lord Marsham.</i>
Francis-Seymour Conway, <i>Lord Conway.</i>	Thomas Foley, <i>Lord Foley.</i>
Simon Harcourt, <i>Lord Harcourt.</i>	Allen Bathurst, <i>Lord Bathurst.</i>
Charles Boyle, <i>Lord Boyle, and Earl of Orrery. Knight of the Thistle, and Lord of the Bed-Chamber.</i>	Robert Benson, <i>Lord Bingley.</i>
George Hay, <i>Lord Hay, (Viscount Duplin).</i>	James Saunderson, <i>Lord Saunderson, and Lord Viscount Castleton in Ireland.</i>
Thomas Windsor, <i>Lord Mountjoy, (Viscount Windsor).</i>	Bennet Sherrard, <i>Lord Harborough.</i>
	Henry Boyle, <i>Lord Carlton, Lord High Treasurer of Ireland.</i>
	Richard Temple, <i>Lord Cobham.</i>

Note, That the following Persons are Peereffes of the Realm in their own Right, either by Creation or Descent.

Louise de Querovalle, <i>Dutcheff of Portsmouth.</i>	Lady Theodosia Blyth, <i>Baroness Alton of Leighton-Bromswold.</i>
Isabella Fitz-Roy, <i>(Dutcheffs of Grafton, Count. of Arlington.</i>	Grace Lady Carteret, <i>Viscountess Carteret and Countess Granville.</i>
Catherine Sidley, <i>Countess of Dorchester.</i>	
Martha Lady Johnson, <i>Baroness Wentworth.</i>	

The List of the Archbishops and Bishops are to be found in the Lists of the Convocation of both Provinces.

NUM.

NUMBER XX.

A LIST of the Members of the Honourable House of Commons of Great Britain, summon'd to meet at Westminster, on the Seventeenth Day of March, 1715.

Bedfordshire 4.

William Hillersden Esq;

John Gater Esq;

Town of Bedford.

William Farrer Esq;

John Thurloe Brace Esq;

Berkshire 9.

Sir John Stonehouse Bar.

Robert Parker Esq;

Borough of New Windsor.

Sir Henry Ashurst Bar.

Samuel Travers Esq; Clerk of the King's Works.

Borough of Reading.

Felix Calvert Esq;

Robert Clargis Esq;

Borough of Wallingford.

Hon. Edmund Dunch Esq; Master of the Household.

William Hucks Esq;

Borough of Abingdon.

James Jennings Esq;

Bucks 14.

Richard Hampden Esq;

John Fleetwood Esq;

Town of Buckingham.

Hon. Abraham Stanian Esq;

Commissioner of the Admiralty.

Alexander Denton Esq; one of the King's Council at Law, and Attorney-General of the Dutchy of Lancaster.

Borough of Chipping-Wicomb.

Sir Thomas Lee Bar.

Sir John Witwrong Bar.

Borough of Ailesbury.

Sir Nathaniel Mead Kt. Serjeant at Law.

John Deacle Esq;

Borough of Agmondesham.

Right Hon. John Ld Viscount Fermagh.

Montague-Garrard Drake Esq;

Borough of Wendover.

Richard Grenville Esq; Secretary of State.

Sir Roger Hill Kt.

Borough of Great-Marlow.

Right Hon. Henry Lord Shelburn of Ireland.

George Bruere Esq;

Cambridgeshire 6.

John Bromley Esq;

John Jenyns Esq;

University of Cambridge.

Hon. Dixy Windsor Esq; Store-Keeper of the Ordnance.

Thomas Paske L. L. D.

Town of Cambridge.

Sir John Hynde-Cotton Bar.

Samuel Shepheard Jun. Esq;

Cheshire 4.

Sir George Warburton Bar.

Hon. Langham Booth Esq;

City of Chester.

Sir Henry Bunbury Bar. Commissioner of the Revenue in Ireland.

Sir Richard Grosvenor Bar.

Cornwall 44.

Sir William Carew Bar.

John Trevanion Esq;

Dunhivd alias Launceston.

John Anstis Esq;

Edward Hearle Esq;

Borough of Leskard.

Hon. John Trelawney Esq;
Philip Rathleigh Esq;
Borough of Lestwithiel.
Thomas Lyddall Esq;
Galfridus Walpole Esq; *Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital.*
Borough of Truro.
John Selwin Esq;
Spencer Cowper Esq; *Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales, and one of the King's Council at Law.*

Borough of Bodmyn.
Hon. Francis Roberts Esq;
John Leigh Esq;
Borough of Helston.
Sir Gilbert Heathcott Kt. *Alderman of London.*
Sidney Godolphin Esq; *Auditor of the Principality of Wales.*
Borough of Saltash.
Stilton Calmady Esq;
William Shippen Esq;
Borough of Camelford.
James Mountague Esq;
Richard Coffen Esq;
Portpigham alias Westlow.
Thomas Maynard Esq;
George Delaval Esq;

Borough of Grampound.
Hon. Charles Cook Esq; *Commissioner of Trade.*
Hon. John West Esq; *Clerk Ext. of the Council.*
Borough of Eastlow.
Sir James Bateman Kt. *Alderman of London.*
Hon. John Smith Esq; *Teller of the Exchequer.*
Borough of Penryn.
Hon. Hugh Rt. Boscawen Esq;
Comptroller of the Household, and Warden of the Stannaries.
Samuel Trefusis Esq;

Borough of Tregony.
Sir Edmund Prideaux Bar.
James Craggs Jun. Esq; *Cofferer to the Prince of Wales.*

Borough of Bossiney.
Henry Cartwright Esq;
Samuel Mollineux Esq;
Borough of St. Ives.
Right Hon. Lord Henry Pawlet.
Sir John Hobart Bar.
Borough of Foway.
Henry Vincent Jun. Esq; *Commissioner of the Victualling-Office.*

Jonathan Elford Esq;
Borough of St. Germain's.
Right Hon. Philip Lord Stanhope.

John Knight Esq;
Borough of St. Michael.
Hon. Robert Molesworth Esq;
Commissioner of Trade.

Nathaniel Blakiston Esq;
Borough of Newport.
Sir Nicholas Morice Bar.
Humphry Morice Esq;
Borough of St. Mawes.

William Lowndes Esq; *Secretary of the Treasury.*
John Chetwynd Esq; *Commissioner of Trade.*

Borough of Killington.
Sir John Coryton Bar.

Samuel Rolle Esq;
Cumberland 6.

James Lowther Esq;
Gilfrid Lawson Esq;
City of Carlisle.

William Strickland Esq; *Commissioner of the Revenue in Ireland.*

Thomas Stanwix Esq; *Brigadier General, and Governour of Chelsea-Hospital.*

Borough of Cockermouth.
Nicholas Lechmere Esq; *his Majesty's Solicitor-General.*
Rt. Hon. James Stanhope Esq;
Secretary of State.

Derbysire 4.
John Curzon Esq;

- Godfrey Clark Esq;
Town of Derby.
 Rt. Hon. Lord James Cavendish.
 William Stanhope Esq;
Devonshire 26.
 Sir William Courtney Bar.
 Sir Copplestone Warwick Bamf-
 pylde Bar.
City of Exeter.
 John Bamfpy de Esq;
Borough of Totness.
 Francis Drew Esq;
 Arthur Champernoon Esq;
 Stephen Northleigh Esq;
Borough of Plymouth.
 Sir John Rogers Bar.
 Hon. Sir George Byng, Kt. Com-
 missioner of the Admiralty.
Town of Oakehampton.
 William Northmore Jun. Esq;
 Christopher Harris Esq;
Borough of Barnstaple.
 Sir Arthur Chichester Bar.
 John Rolle Esq;
Borough of Plympton.
 Richard Edgcombe Esq;
 George Treby Esq;
Borough of Honiton.
 Sir William Courtney Bar.
 William Yonge Esq;
Borough of Tavistock.
 Sir John Cope Jun. Kt.
 Francis Henry Drake Esq;
Borough of Ashburton.
 Roger Tuckfield Esq;
 Richard Reynell Esq;
Borough of Clifton-Dartmouth-
Hardnes.
 Joseph Hern Esq;
 John Fowndes Jun. Esq;
Borough of Boralston.
 Horatio Walpole, Jun. Under-
 Secretary of State.
 Lawrence Carter Esq;
Borough of Tiverton.
 Sir Edward Northey Kt. His
 Majesty's Attorney-General.
 Thomas Bere Esq; Commissioner
 of the Victualling-Office.
- Dorsetshire 20.*
 Thomas Strangeways Esq;
 George Chaffin Esq;
Town of Pool.
 Sir William Lewen Kt. Alder-
 man of London.
 George Trenchard Esq;
Borough of Dorchester.
 Sir Nathaniel Napier Bar.
 Henry Trenchard Esq;
Borough of Lyme-Regis.
 John Henley Esq;
 John Burridge Jun. Esq;
Borough of Weymouth.
 Hon. Daniel Harvey Esq; Lieute-
 nant General, and Governour of
 the Island of Guernsey.
 John Baker, Esq; Vice-Admiral
 of the Blue.
Borough of Melcomb-Regis.
 Thomas Littleton Esq;
 William Betts Esq;
Borough of Bridport.
 Peter Walter Esq;
 William Coventry Esq;
Borough of Shafton, alias
Shaftsbury.
 Edward Nicholas Esq;
 William Benson Esq;
Borough of Wareham.
 Right Hon. Thomas Erle Esq;
 Lieutenant of the Ordnance,
 and Governour of Portsmouth.
 George Pitts Jun. Esq;
Borough of Corfe-Castle.
 Dennis Bond Esq;
 William Okeden Esq;
Durham 4.
 John Eden Esq;
 John Hedworth Esq;
City of Durham.
 Thomas Conyers Esq;
 George Baker Esq;
Essex 8.
 William Harvey Esq;
 Sir Richard Child Bar.
Borough of Colchester.
 Sir Isaac Rebow Kt.

Richard Ducane Esq;
Borough of Malden.
 Samuel Tuffnel Esq;
 Thomas Bramston Esq;
Borough of Harwich.
 Sir Philip Parker Bar.
 Thomas Heath Esq;
Gloucestershire 8.
 Matthew Ducie Morton Esq;
 Thomas Stephens Esq;
City of Gloucester.
 Charles Cox Esq;
 John Snell Esq;
Borough of Cirencester.
 Thomas Masters Esq;
 Benjamin Bathurst Esq;
Borough of Tewkesbury.
 William Dowdeswell Esq;
 Anthony Lechmere Esq;
Herefordshire 8.
 Richard Hopton Esq;
 Sir Thomas Morgan Bar.
City of Hereford.
 Rt. Hon. James Lord Viscount
 Scudamore.
 Thomas Foley Esq; Auditor of
 the Imprest.
Borough of Lempster.
 Edward Harley Esq; Auditor of
 the Imprest.
 Right Hon. Thomas Lord Con-
 ningsby.
Borough of Weobly.
 John Birch Esq; Serjant at Law.
 Charles Cornwall Esq; Com-
 ptroler of the Stores of the Na-
 vy.
Hertfordshire 6.
 Ralph Freeman Jun. Esq;
 Sir Thomas Saunders Sebright
 Bar.
Borough of St. Albans.
 William Grimstone Esq;
 William Hale Esq;
Borough of Hertford.
 Sir Thomas Clerk Kt.
 John Boteler Esq;

Huntingdonshire 4.
 John Biggs Esq;
 Robert Piggot Esq;
Borough of Huntingdon.
 Right Hon. Edward Lord Hinch-
 ingbroke.
 Hon. Sidney Wortley, alias
 Montague Esq;
Kent 10.
 Hon. Mildway Fane Esq; dead.
 William Delaun Esq;
City of Canterbury.
 John Hardress Esq;
 Sir Thomas Hales Bar.
City of Rochester.
 Sir Thomas Palmer Bar.
 Sir John Jennings Kt. Commis-
 sioner of the Admiralty.
Borough of Maidstone.
 Sir Robert Marsham Bar.
 Sir Thomas Colepeper Bar.
Borough of Queenborough.
 Thomas King Esq;
 Philip Jennings Esq;
Lancashire 14.
 John Bland Esq;
 Richard Shuttleworth Esq;
*Borough of Preston in Amoun-
 derness.*
 Sir Henry Houghton Bar.
 Henry Fleetwood Esq;
Borough of Lancaster.
 Doddington Braddyl Esq;
 William Heysham Esq;
Borough of Newton.
 Sir Francis Leicester Bar.
 William Shipping Esq;
Borough of Wigan.
 Sir Roger Bradshaigh Bar.
 Right Hon. James Earl of Barri-
 more of Ireland.
Borough of Clithero.
 Edward Harvey Esq;
 Thomas Lyster Esq;
Borough of Liverpool.
 Sir Thomas Johnson Kt.
 Edward Norris Esq;

Leicestershire 4.*Sir Jeffery Palmer Bar.**Sir Thomas Cave Bar.***Town of Leicester.***Sir George Beaumont Bar.**James Winstanley Esq;***Lincolnshire 12.***Sir John Brownlow Bar.**Sir Willoughby Hickman Bar.***City of Lincoln.***Sir John Terwhite Bar.**Richard Grantham Esq;***Borough of Boston.***Richard Wynn Esq;**Henry Heron Esq;***Borough of Great Grimsby.***Sir Robert Chaplain Bar.**Joseph Banks Esq;***Town of Stamford.***Hon. Charles Cecill Esq;**Hon. Charles Bertie Esq;***Borough of Grantham.***Edward Rolt Esq;**John Heathcotte Esq;***Middlesex 8.***Hon. James Bertie Esq;**Hugh Smithson Esq;***City of Westminster.***Sir Thomas Cross Bar.**Right Hon. Edward Wortley,**alias Montague Esq; a Commissioner of the Treasury.***City of LONDON.***Sir John Ward Kt. and Alderman.**Sir Thomas Scawen Kt. and Alderman.**Robert Heysham Esq; } Mer-*
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John Barrington Sute Esq;

Nottinghamshire 8.

Hon. Francis Willoughby Esq;

William Levinz Esq;

Town of Nottingham.

John Plumtree Esq;

George Gregory Esq;

Borough of East-Retford.

John Digby Esq;

Thomas White Esq;

Town of Newark upon Trent.

Hon. Richard Sutton Esq; Bri-
gadire General.

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of Horse to the Master of the
Horse.

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James Herbert Esq;

University of Oxon.

Sir William Whitlock Kt.

William Bromley Esq;

City of Oxon.

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Board of Green-Cloath.

Thomas Rowney Esq;

Borough of New Woodstock.

Sir Thomas Wheat Bar.

William Cadogan Esq; Master
of the Robes, Colonel of the Se-
cond Regiment of Foot-Guards,
and Envoy-Extraordinary to
Holland.

Borough of Banbury.

Sir Jonathan Cope Bar.

Rutlandshire 2.

Right Hon. Daniel Lord Finch,
Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber
to the Prince of Wales.

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Salop 12.

Right Hon. Henry Lord Lewport.

Sir Robert Corbett Bar.

Town of Salop.

Thomas Jones Esq; dead.

Corbet Kynaston Esq;

*Borough of Bruges, alias Bridg-
north.*

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John Weaver Esq;

Borough of Ludlow.

Francis Herbert Esq;

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Borough of Great-Wenlock.

Hon. Thomas Newport Esq;

William Forrester Esq;

Town of Bishop-Castle.

Charles Mason Esq;

Richard Harnage Esq;

Somersetshire 18.

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William Hellier Esq;

City of Bristol.

Sir William Dains Kt.

Joseph Earl Esq;

City of Bath.

Samuel Trotman Esq;

John Coddington Esq;

City of Wells.

Thomas Horner Esq;

Maurice Berkley Esq;

Borough of Taunton.

William Pynsent Esq;

James Smith Esq;

Borough of Bridgwater.

Nathaniel Palmer Esq;

Hon. George Doddington Esq;

Commissioner of the Admiralty.

Borough of Minehead.

Sir John Trevelyan Bar.

Sir William Windham Bar.

Borough of Ilchester.

William Bellamy Esq;

John Hopkins Esq;

Borough of Milburn-Port.

John Cox Esq;

James Medlycott Esq;

Southampton 26.

Sir Anthony Sturt Kt.

Thomas Lewis Esq;

City of Winchester.

George Bridges Esq;

Right Hon. Ld William Powlet.

Town of Southampton.

Richard Fleming Esq;

Thomas Lewis Esq;

Town of Portsmouth.

Sir Edward Ernley Bar.

Hon. Sir Charles Wager Kt.

Rear-Admiral of the Red, and

Comptroller of his Majesty's

Navy.

Borough of Yarmouth.

Henry Holmes Esq;

Sir Robert Raymond Kt.

Borough of Petersfield.

Hon. Norton Pawlett Esq;

Leonard Bilson Esq;

Borough of Newport alias Medena.

Anthony Morgan Esq; Deputy-Governour of the Isle of Wight.

William Stephens Esq;

Borough of Stockbridge.

Martin Bladen Esq; Comptroller of the Mint.

Thomas Brodrick Esq;

Borough of Newton.

James Worley, Esq;

Sir Robert Worley Bar.

Borough of Christ-Church.

Sir Peter Mew Kt.

William Ettricke Esq;

Borough of Lymington.

Richard Chandler Esq;

Sir Joseph Jekyll Kt. the King's first Serjeant at Law, and Chief Justice of Chester.

Borough of Whitchurch.

Hon. George Carpenter.

Thomas Vernon Esq;

Borough of Andover.

Hon. James Brudenel Esq;

William Guidott Esq;

Staffordshire 10.

Right Hon. Henry Lord Paget.

William Ward Esq;

City of Litchfield.

Walter Chetwynd Esq;

Samuel Hill Esq; Latin Secretary.

Borough of Stafford.

Walter Chetwynd Esq;

William Chetwynd Esq;

Borough of Newcastle under Line.

Sir Bryan Broughton Bar.

Crew Offley Esq;

Borough of Tamworth Esq;

William Inge Esq;

Samuel Bracebridge Esq

Suffolk 16.

Sir Thomas Hanmer Bar. and Auditor of the First-Fruits-Office.

Sir Robert Davers Bar.

Borough of Ipswich.

Sir William Thompson Kt.

Recorder of London.

William Churchill Esq;

Borough of Dunwich.

Sir Robert Rich Bar.

Charles Long Esq;

Borough of Orford.

Sir Edward Turner Kt.

Clement Corrance Esq;

Borough of Aldborough.

Sir Henry Johnson Kt.

William Johnson Esq;

Borough of Sudbury.

Sir Harvey Elwes Bar.

Thomas Western Esq;

Borough of Eye.

Thomas Smith Esq;

Edward Hopkins Esq;

Borough of St. Edmondsbury.

Right Hon. Car Lord Hervey, Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to the Prince of Wales.

Aubrie Porter Esq;

Surry 14.

Right Hon. Heneage Lord Guernsey, Master of the Jewel-Office.

Right Hon. Sir Richard Onslow Bar.

South-

Borough of Southwark.

Sir Fisher Tench Bar.

John Lade Esq;

Borough of Blechingly.

Thomas Onslow Esq;

George Evelyn Esq;

Borough of Ryegate.

Sir John Parsons Kt. and Alderman of London.

James Cocks Esq;

Borough of Guilford.

Denzil Onslow Esq; Commissioner of the Victualling-Office.

Morgan Randyl Esq;

Borough of Gatton.

Hon. Paul Docminique Esq; a Commissioner of Trade.

William Newland Esq;

Borough of Haslemere.

Sir Nicholas Carew Bar.

Sir Montague Blundel Bar.

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City of Chichester.

Sir Richard Farrington Bar.

Thomas Miller Esq;

Borough of Horsham.

Hon. Arthur Ingram Esq;

Arthur Ingram Esq;

Borough of Midhurst.

John Fortescue Aland Esq; Solicitor General to the Prince of Wales, and one of the King's Council at Law.

William Knight Esq;

Borough of Lewes.

Thomas Pelham Esq;

John Morley Trevor Esq;

Borough of New Shoreham.

Nathaniel Gould Esq;

Sir Gregory Page Bar.

Borough of Bramber.

Edward Minstul Esq;

Sir Richard Gough Kt.

Borough of Steyning.

Major-General John Pepper,

Robert Leeves Esq;

Borough of East-Grinstead.

Right Hon. Richard Ld Viscount Shannon.

John Conyers Esq; one of the King's Council at Law.

Borough of Arundel.

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Thomas Micklethwait Esq;

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Andrew Archer Esq;

William Peyto Esq;

City of Coventry.

Sir Thomas Samwell Bar.

Adolphus Oughton Esq; Groom of the Bed-Chamber to the Prince of Wales.

Borough of Warwick.

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William Colemore Jun. Esq;

Westmoreland 4.

Hon. James Grahme Esq;

Daniel Wilson Esq;

Borough of Appleby.

Sir Richard Sandford Bar. Warden of the Mint.

Thomas Lutwyche Esq; one of the King's Council at Law.

Wiltshire 34.

Sir Richard How Bar.

Robert Hyde Esq;

City of New Sarum.

Francis Swanton Esq;

Edmund Lambert Esq;

Borough of Wilton.

John London Esq;

Thomas Pitt Jun. Esq;

Borough of Downton.

John Eyre Esq;

Charles Longvile Esq;

Borough of Hindon.

George Wade Esq; Major-General.

Reynold Calthorpe Esq;

Borough of Heitesbury.
Edward Ash Esq; Clerk of the
Ordnance.

William Ash Esq;

Borough of Westbury.

Right Hon. George Lord Carbery.

Charles Allanson Esq;

Borough of Calne.

Sir Orlando Bridgman Bar.

Richard Chiswell Esq;

Borough of Devizes.

Josiah Diston Esq;

Francis Eyles Esq;

Borough of Chippenham.

John Eyles Esq;

Giles Earl Esq;

Borough of Malmesbury.

Sir John Rushout Bar.

Joseph Addison Esq; Secretary to
the Ld Lieutenant of Ireland.

Borough of Cricklade.

Sir Thomas Read Bar.

Jacob Sawbridge Esq;

Borough of Great-Bedwin.

Stephen Bisse Esq;

William Sloper Esq; Secretary
to the Pay-Master General.

Borough of Lurgershall.

John Webb Esq;

John Ivory Talbot Esq;

Borough of Old Sarum.

Thomas Pitt Sen. Esq;

Robert Pitt Esq;

Borough of Wootton-Basset.

Sir James Long Bar.

William Northey Esq;

Borough of Marlborough.

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phreys Bar. Lord Mayor of
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Samuel Swift, Esq;

Thomas Wyldes Esq;

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Richard Foley Esq;

Edward Jefferies Esq;

Borough of Evesham.

John Deacle Esq;

John Rudge Esq;

Borough of Bewdley.

Gray James Grove Esq;

Worcestershire 30.

Right Hon. Henry Lord Viscount
Down.

Sir Arthur Kay Bar.

City of York.

Sir William Robinson Bar.

Tobias Jenkins Esq;

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Treasury.

William Master Esq;

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Hon. Harry Coot Esq;

Robert Hitch Esq;

Borough of Scarborough.

William Thompson Esq;

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Borough of Rippon.

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Viscount Castlemore in Ire-
land.

Borough of Richmond.

Hon. Harry Mordaunt Esq; Treas-
urer of the Ordnance.

John York Esq;

Borough of Heydon.

William Pultney Jun. Esq; Se-
cretary of War.

Hugh Cholmly Esq; Surveyor-
General of the King's Forests, &c.

Borough of Borough-Briggs.

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Thomas Wilkinson Esq;

Borough of Malton.

Hon. Thomas Wentworth Sen.
Esq;

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Thomas Wentworth Jun. Esq;
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Ralph Bell Esq;

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Henry Pelham Jun. Esq;

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Port of Dover.

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Port of Sandwich.

Sir Henry Oxenden Bar.

Thomas D'Aeth Esq;

Port of Hyeth.

Jacob Desboverie Esq;

Sir Samuel Lennard Bar. *Groom of the Bed-Chamber to the Prince of Wales, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the second Troop of Guards.*

Port of New-Rumney.

Right Hon. Edward Ld Viscount Sondes.

Sir Robert Furness Bar.

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Philip Gibbon Esq; *a Commissioner of the Revenue in Ireland.*

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George Bubb Esq;

Robert Bristow Esq;

Town of Seaford.

Sir William Ashburnham Bar.

Chamberlain of the Exchequer.

George Nayler Esq;

W A L E S 24.

Anglesey 2.

Owen Meyrick Esq;

Borough of Beaumaris.

Hon. Henry Bertie Esq;

Brecon 2.

Sir Edward Williams Kt.

Town of Brecon.

Roger Jones Esq;

Cardigan 2.

Lewis Pryse Esq;

Town of Cardigan.

Stephen Parry Esq;

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Town of Caermarthen.

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Town of Denbigh.

John Roberts Esq;

Flint 2.

Sir Roger Mostyn Bar. *a Teller of the Exchequer.*

Town of Flint.

Sir John Conway Bar.

Glamorgan 2.

Robert Jones Esq;

N n 2

Town

Town of Cardiffe.
Sir Edward Stradling Bar.
Merioneth 1.
Richard Vaughan Esq;
Montgomery 2.
Edward Vaughan Esq;
Town of Montgomery.
John Pugh Esq;
Pembroke 3.
Sir Arthur Owen Bar.

Town of Pembroke.
Thomas Ferrars Esq; Brigadier.
General.
Town of Haverford-West.
John Barlow Esq;
Radnor 2.
Richard Fowler Esq;
Town of New-Radnor.
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John Ker, <i>D. of Roxborough, Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland.</i>	Hugh Campbel, <i>E. of Loudoun, Knight of the Thistle.</i>
Cha. Hay, <i>Marquiss of Tweeddale.</i>	George Hamilton, <i>E. of Orkney, Lord of the Bed-Chamber.</i>
William Ker, <i>Marquiss of Lothian.</i>	John Dalrymple, <i>E. of Stair, Ambassador to France.</i>
William Johnston, <i>Marquiss of Annandale, Lord Privy-Seal of Scotland.</i>	—— Stewart, <i>E. of Bute.</i>
George Gordon, <i>Earl of Sutherland.</i>	Henry Scot, <i>E. of Deloraine.</i>
John Leslie, <i>E. of Rothes, Ld Admiral of Scotland.</i>	Archibald Campbel, <i>E. of Illy, Ld Register of Scotland.</i>
	William Ross, <i>Ld Ross.</i>
	John Hamilton, <i>Ld Belhaven, Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to the Prince of Wales.</i>

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<i>Shire of Aberdeen.</i>	<i>Shires Bute and Cathness.</i>
<i>Sir Alexander Cumming Kt.</i>	<i>Sir Robert Gordon Kt. and Bar.</i>
<i>Shire of Ayr.</i>	<i>Shires of Fife and Perth.</i>
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<i>Shire of Argyle.</i>	<i>Shire of Dumbarton.</i>
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<i>Hon. George Baillie Esq; Com-missioner of the Admiralty.</i>	<i>John Baird Jun. Esq;</i>

Shire

Shire of Elgin.
Alexander Grant Esq; *Brigade-General.*

Shire of Fife.
Sir John Anstruther Bar.

Shire of Forfar.
John Carnegie Esq;

Shire of Haddington.
Hon. John Cockburn Jun. Esq;
a Commissioner of Trade.

Shire of Inverness.
John Forbes Esq;

Shire of Kincardin.
James Scott Esq;

Shires of Kinross and Clackmanan.

William Douglass Jun. Esq;
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Shire of Ross.

Lieutenant-General Charles Ross.
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Shire of Selkirk.

John Pringle Esq;
Shire of Stirling.

Mungo Haldane Esq;
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Sir William Gordon Bar.
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Hon. John Stuart Esq;
City of Edinburgh.

Sir George Warrender Bar. Ld
Provost.

Burghs of { Kirkwall,
Week,
Dornock,
Dingwall,
Taine.

Robert Monro Esq;

Burghs of { Fortrose,
Inverness,
Nairn,
Forreths.

Hon. William Stuart Esq; Secretary to the Prince of Wales.

Burghs of { Elgin,
Cullen,
Bamf,
Inverury,
Kintore.

John Campbell Esq;

Burghs of { Aberdeen,
Inverbervy,
Montrose,
Aberbrothock,
Brochine.

John Middleton Esq;

<i>Burghs of</i>	{ Forfar, Perth, Dundee, Coupar, St. Andrews.	} Patrick Haldane Esq;
<i>Burghs of</i>	{ Crail, Killrennie, Anstruther-Easter, Anstruther- Wester, Pittenweem.	} Phillip Anstruther, Esq;
<i>Burghs of</i>	{ Dysert, Kirkaldie, Kingherne, Bruntisland.	} Hon. William Kerr Esq;
<i>Burghs of</i>	{ Innerkithen, Dunfermline, Queensferry, Culrofs, Stirling.	} Henry Cunningham Jun. Esq;
<i>Burghs of</i>	{ Glasgow, Renfrew, Ruglen, Dumbarton.	} Thomas Smith Esq;
<i>Burghs of</i>	{ Haddington, Dunbarr, North Berwick, Lauder, Jedburgh.	} Sir David Dalrimple Bar. Ld <i>Advocate for Scotland.</i>
<i>Burghs of</i>	{ Selkirk, Peebles, Linlithgow, Lanerk.	} Hon. Col. George Douglas.
<i>Burghs of</i>	{ Dumfries, Sanquhar, Annan, Lockmaben, Kirkudbright.	} Alexander Ferguson Esq;

Burghs of { Wigtoun,
New Galloway,
Stranraver,
Whitehern.

} Patrick Vance Esq;

Burghs of { Air,
Irvin,
Rothsay,
Campbletoun,
Inverary.

} Charles Oliphant Esq; M. D.

Lords Spiritual and Tem-
poral ————— } 218
Commons ————— } 558

NUMBER XXI.

The Lord Almoner, Dean, and other Officers of his Majesty's Chapels-Royal, Closets and Vesteries at St. James's and White-Hall.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
DR. William Wake, Lord Bishop of Lincoln, Lord Almoner to his Majesty. —————			
Dr. John Robinson, Lord Bishop of London, Dean of the Chapel, Board-Wages per Ann. —————	200	00	00
The Reverend Dr. Cannon, Sub-Almoner, Wages and Board-Wages, —————	97	11	03
The Reverend Mr. John Dolben, Sub-Dean of the Chapel; Board-wages, —————	91	05	00
Dr. Charles Tremmel, Lord Bishop of Norwich, Clerk of the Closet to his Majesty, Salary per Ann. —————	06	18	00
The Hon. Mr. Egerton, and Dr. Torriano, who in the Absence of the Bishop of Norwich wait by Turns in the Closet. —————			

Forty-Eight Chaplains in Ordinary, waiting in their appointed Months, no Salary.

January.

Dr. Bradford.
Mr. Haley.
Dr. Freind.
Dr. Stratford.

February.

Dr. Richardson.

Dr. Bentley.

Dr. Maudeville.

Dr. Wilcox.

March.

Dr. Menard.

Dr. Gee.

Dr. Grey.

N n 4

Dr.

Dr. Booth.

April,

Dr. Green.

Dr. Dunstar.

Mr. Finch, Dean of York.

Mr. Marshal.

May.

Dr. Sherlock.

Dr. Edward Finch.

Dr. Bolter.

Mr. Sprat.

June.

Dr. Nurse.

Dr. Lany.

Dr. Inet.

Dr. Butler.

July.

Dr. Snape.

Dr. James.

Dr. Pelling.

Dr. Reynolds.

August.

Dr. Burton.

Dr. Charlot.

Dr. Baker.

Dr. Hutchinson.

September.

Dr. Adams.

Dr. Gibson.

Dr. Chandler.

Dr. Hare.

October.

Dr. Stanhope.

Dr. Moss.

The Hon. Mr. Egerton.

Dr. Frankland.

November.

Dr. Gooch.

Dr. Kennet.

Dr. Bisse.

Mr. Chisul.

December.

Dr. Linford.

Dr. Blackburne.

Dr. Wickart.

Dr. Bridge.

Gentlemen of the CHAPEL.

Dr. William Turner.

Mr. James Hart.

Mr. Andrew Trebeck.

Mr. John Gosling.

Mr. Leonard Woodson.

Mr. Samuel Bentham.

Mr. Alexander Damsen.

Mr. Thomas Linacre.

Mr. Daniel Williams, Clerk of
the Cheque.

Mr. Daniel Williams.

Mr. John Church.

Mr. Thomas Jennings.

Mr. Thomas Edwards.

Mr. John Radcliffe.

Mr. William Washbourn.

Mr. John Freeman.

Mr. John Mason.

Mr. Bernard Gates.

Mr. Francis Hughes.

Mr. William Battell.

Mr. Edward Aspinwall.

Mr. George Lape.

Mr. Samuel Weeley.

Mr. William Morley.

Mr. George Carleton.

Mr. Thomas Baker.

Mr. Samuel Chittie.

Ten Children of the CHAPEL.

John Duncornb.

Thomas Getling.

Thomas Powell.

Ruger Getling.

Thomas Ellis.

Charles Peach.

Benjamin Godwin.

Stephen Keyes.

Edmund Woodeson.

James Kent.

Dr.

	l.	s.	d.
Dr. William Crofts, first Organist and Composer, for each Post; Sal. —————	73	00	00
Mr. John Weldon, second Organist and Composer. —	73	00	00
Dr. William Crofts, Master of Musick, for Keeping, Maintaining, and Teaching the Ten Children of the Chapel, for each per Ann. —————	24	00	00
Dr. William Crofts, for finding Masters to teach them to Read, Write, and cast Accompts, per Ann. —	40	00	00
Dr. William Crofts, for Teaching them to Compose, Play on the Organ and Harpsicord, per Ann. —	40	00	00
Dr. William Crofts, Tuner of the Regals, per Ann. —	56	00	00
Jonathan Smith, Esq; Serjeant to the Vestry at St. James's, Sal. per Ann. —————	73	00	00
Ditto; for washing Surplices for Strewings, and all other Necessaries in lieu of Bills, per Ann. —	60	00	00
Mr. John Radcliffe, Confessor, for himself, and for providing Surplices and washing them, per Ann. —	36	10	00
John Shore, Esq; Lutenist, per Ann. —————	40	10	00
Mr. Thomas Goodsens, Violist, per Ann. —————	40	00	00
Mr. John Hill, Yeoman of the Vestry, Sal. per Ann. —	54	15	00
Mr. John Lenton, Groom, per Ann. —————	51	12	06
Mr. Thomas Reading, Closet-keeper, Sal. —	41	10	00
Ditto, for washing the Chaplains Surplices and other Necessaries for the Closet, per Ann. —	50	00	00
Ditto, for providing Table-Linnen for the Chaplains. —	31	05	00
A Person for reading Prayers during the Absence of the Court, per Ann. —————	15	00	00
Matthew Shelly, Organ-Blower, per Ann. —	20	00	00
Thomas Brooks, Bell-Ringer, per Ann. —	15	04	02

The Six Chaplains appointed to preach at Whitehall.

Dr. Atterbury.	Mr. Mingy.
Dr. Ovington.	—————
Mr. Ramsey.	—————
The other Two are not yet nominated; Salaries each per Ann. —————	80 00 00
Two Reading Chaplains, { Mr. Tho. Case, { Sal. per Ann. each —	80 00 00
{ Mr. — Mingy, {	
Jonathan Smith Esq; for Surplices in lieu of Bills, for the Chapel at Whitehall, per Ann. —	49 02 00
Mr. John Richardson, Chapel-keeper, Sal. per Ann. —	50 00 00
Mr. Daniel Farmer, Closet-keeper, Sal. per Ann. —	50 00 00
Samuel Shore, Cook and Cryer; Sal. —	18 05 00
Household Chaplain at Kensington, Mr. Prat.	
Household Chaplain at Hampton-Court, Mr. Foxal.	

NUMBER XXII.

*The Establishment of the French and Dutch Chapels at St. James's.**French Preaching Ministers.*

Dr. John Menard,	} Salary per Ann. each ————	160 00 00
Mr. Philip Menard,		
Mr. Peter Rival,		

Dutch Preaching Ministers.

Mr. John Peter Nucella,	} Salary per Ann. each ————	160 00 00
Mr. Sebastian Vander Eyken,		

Readers.

<i>French</i> , Mr. John Majen, Sal. per Ann. ————	40 00 00
<i>Dutch</i> , Mr. Sebastian Vander Eyken, Sal. per Ann. ————	80 00 00
James Mercier, Sexton and Porter, Wages per Ann. ————	15 00 00

The Establishment of the Lutheran Chapels.

Chaplains, { Mr. George Andrew Ruperti,	} Sal. each — 200 00 00
{ Mr. Anthony Will. Boehm,	
{ Mr. John Christian,	
Mr. ———— Jacobi, Chapel-keeper, Sal per Ann. ————	60 00 00
Mrs. Barrow, Cleaner of the Chapel, Sal. per Ann. ————	16 00 00

NUMBER XXIII.

His Majesty's Household Officers and Servants attending in the several Offices below Stairs, under the Command of his Grace William Duke of Devonshire, Lord Steward; with their respective Salaries and Board-Wages.

Board of Green-Cloth.

	Wages.	per Annum. Board-wages.
William Duke of Devonshire, Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household. ————— }	100 00 00	1360 00 00
The Right Honourable Hugh Earl of Cholmondely, Treasurer. ————— }	123 14 08	1076 05 04
Hugh Boscawen Esq; Comptroller. ———	107 17 06	1092 02 06
Francis Earl of Godolphin, Cofferer. ———	100 00 00	400 00 00
Edm. Dunch Esq; Master of the Household. ———	66 13 04	433 06 80
Sir William Forester, Kt. Clerk Green- cloth. ————— }	44 06 08	455 13 04
Sir John Walter, Clerk Green-cloth. ———	44 06 08	455 13 04
John Charlton Esq; Clerk Comptroller. ———	44 06 08	455 13 04
Robert Wroth Esq; Clerk Comptroller. ———	44 06 08	455 13 04
William Welby Esq; Secretary to the Lord Steward.		

Accompting-House.

Luder Spicemaker, }	Teomen, each ———	05 00 00	73 00 00
Henry Powell, }			
John Holbech, }	Grooms, each ———	02 13 04	54 15 00
William Paul, }			
Edward Philips, Messenger. ———		02 13 04	37 06 08
——— Davis and ——— Chamber-keepers.			19 06 08

Bake-House.

John Clark, Yeoman. ———		05 00 00	45 00 00
Henry Nartloe, }	Grooms, each ———	02 13 04	37 06 08
Richard Morris, }			

Dantry.

William Lingen, Gent. and Yeoman. ———		11 08 03	48 11 10
Charles Justice, }	Grooms, each ———	02 13 04	37 06 08
——— Gould, }			

Cels

Cellar.

		Per Annum.	
		Wages.	Board-wages.
Richard Dalton, <i>Gent.</i>	— — —	11 08 1½	48 11 10½
James Heymans, <i>Yeoman</i>	} <i>Yeomen, each</i>	— 05 00 00	45 00 00
of the Ice-House,			
Francis Furnis,			
Samuel Towers,			
John Darby,	} <i>Grooms, each</i>	— 02 13 04	37 06 08
James Strong,			

Buttery.

John Revett, <i>Gent.</i>	— — —	11 08 01	48 11 10½
John Clay, <i>Yeoman.</i>	— — —	05 00 00	45 00 00
Tadens Van Sanden,	} <i>Grooms, each</i>	— 02 13 04	37 06 08
Samuel Beard,			
— — — Paitfield,			

Spicery.

Richard D'Avenant <i>Esq; Clerk.</i>	— — —	16 00 00	84 00 00
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Confectionary.

Elizabeth Stephens.	— — —	05 00 00	45 00 00
George Gunthorpe, <i>Yeoman.</i>	— — —	05 00 00	45 00 00
Ja. Ducommun, <i>Groom.</i>	— — —	02 13 04	37 06 08

Cwry.

Josias Poulter, <i>Gent. and Yeoman.</i>	— — —	11 08 1½	48 11 10½
Peter Berry, <i>Yeoman.</i>	— — —	05 00 00	45 00 00
Charles Cattmell, <i>Groom.</i>	— — —	02 13 04	37 06 08

Laundress.

Jane Gunthorpe, <i>Laundress of the Table</i>	} — — —	20 00 00	100 00 00
and Household Linnen.			

King's Kitchen.

Henry Lowman <i>Esq; Chief Clerk.</i>	— — —	44 06 8½	205 13 04½
James Eckerfall <i>Esq; Second Clerk.</i>	— — —	11 08 1½	138 11 10½
Michael Housleff <i>Esq; First Master Cook.</i>	— — —	11 08 1½	138 11 10½
John Diffell <i>Esq; Second Master Cook.</i>	— — —	11 08 1½	108 11 10½
Joseph Cent Livre.			

Claud

Book
Claud
Willi
Willi
Joses
John
Thom
Willi
James
Thom
Henry
Christ
John
Manu
Willi
Richa
Claud
Richa
Willi
John
John
Samue
John
Jo. Eat
John
John
Samue
Samue
Samue
Rowla

John
Nichol
George
John
John

James
John
Henry
Francis

John
Antho

557

		Per Annum.
	<i>Wages.</i>	<i>Board-wages.</i>
Claud Arnaud, William Daniel, William Calhonne, Joseph L' Meray, John Sells, Thomas Wells, William Hounsleff,	{ 	
James Smith, Thomas Webb, Henry Evans, Christopher Lifney, John Thornbunigh, Manuel Hicks, William Ward, Richard Diffell, Claud Arnold, Richerd Cookoe, William Tomlins,	{ 	
John Hobbs, John Gately, Samuel Edmonds, John Grimston, Jo. Eatwell, John Wheeler, John Fosbrook, Samuel Steel, Samuel Turner, Samuel Needham, Rowland Habberly,	{ 	
	<i>Teomen, each —</i>	05 00 00 55 00 00
	<i>Grooms, each —</i>	02 13 04 47 06 06
	<i>Children, each—</i>	02 10 00 28 00 00
	<i>Scourers, each—</i>	02 00 00 28 00 00
	<i>Turnbroaches, each—</i>	30 00 00
	<i>Door-keepers, each —</i>	30 00 00

Larder.

John Whildon,	}	Yeomen, each	—05 00 00	45 00 00
Nicholas Howard,				
George Mynors,	}	Grooms, each	—02 13 04	37 06 08
John Greater,				
John Winston,				

Alcatraz.

James Halsey Esq; Serjeant.	—	11	08	1½	48	11	10½	
John Price Esq;	} Joint Clerks.	—	06	13	04	113	06	08
Henry Powell,								
Francis Tuckwell,	{ Yeoman of the	{	05	00	00	10	00	00
	Salt Stores.							

Doultrey.

John Shaw Esq; Clerk. ————— 06 13 04 73 06 08
 Anthony Scarlet, *Woman*. ————— 05 00 00 45 00 00
 David

		Per Annum.	
		Wages.	Board-wages.
David Davies, Groom.	—	02 13 04	37 06 08
Thomas Rutter, Second Groom.	—	02 13 04	37 06 08

Scalding-House.

Henry York, Yeoman.	—	05 00 00	45 00 00
William Spicer, } Grooms, each	—	02 13 04	37 06 08
William Benning, }	—	—	—

Dastry.

Thomas Salter, Yeoman.	—	05 00 00	45 00 00
Thomas Brown, Groom.	—	02 13 04	37 06 08
Edward Allen, Groom.	—	02 00 00	33 00 00
John Burden, Salsary-man.	—	—	30 00 00
William Murray, Furner.	—	—	30 00 00

Scullery.

Thomas Hardiman.	—	05 00 00	45 00 00
Samuel Cardel, Yeoman.	—	05 00 00	45 00 00
James Tooth, } Joynt Grooms, each	—	02 13 04	37 06 08
Samuel Farley, }	—	—	—
James Rodd, Page.	—	02 00 00	33 00 00
M. Hilton, Servant,	—	02 00 00	33 00 00
Thomas Bott, } Children, each	—	02 00 00	33 00 00
Robert Chambers, }	—	—	—
John Griffin, } Pan-keepers, each	—	—	30 00 00
Richard Turner, }	—	—	—

Wood-Ward.

Edward Parson Esq; Clerk.	—	06 13 04	73 00 00
Somerset English, Yeoman.	—	05 00 00	45 00 00
Francis Coleman, } Grooms, each	—	02 13 04	37 06 08
John Spencer, }	—	—	—

Harbingers.

Peter La Roche, Gent. Harbinger.	—	11 08 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	00 00 00
William Wall, } Yeomen, each	—	05 00 00	45 00 00
Francis Courant, }	—	—	—
Luke Darington, }	—	—	—
Robert Bruff, }	—	—	—

Almonry.

Daniel Whitton, Yeoman.	—	05 00 00	45 00 00
William Slatter, Groom.	—	02 13 04	37 06 08

Dozters at the Gate.

William Cavendish Esq; Serjeant.	—	—	—
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Richard

		<i>Per Annum.</i>	
		<i>Wages.</i>	<i>Board-wages.</i>
Richard Miller,	{	<i>Teomen, each</i> ———	05 00 00 45 00 00
James Lovett,			
Robert Vernon,			
— Askew,	{	<i>Grooms, each</i> ———	02 13 04 37 06 08
Philip Hanchett,			
William Fuller,			
— Bagshaw,			
<i>For a Servant 10 l. per Annum.</i>			

Cartakers.

Richard Fielder,	{	<i>Teamen, each</i>	—	05	00 00 45 00 00
Edward Kilmayne,					
William Munden,	{	<i>Grooms, each</i>	—	02	13 04 37 06 00
William Arbor,					

Mail-Cartakers.

Charles Lloyd,	{	<i>Each</i>	—	02	13 04 00 00 00
Anthony Bruce,					
George Clarke,					
Arnold Van-Beeke,					

Officers of the Hall.

Charles Parsons, Marshal,	—	—	13	00	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	05	00
William Paul,	{	<i>Daily Waiters, each</i>	—	02	00 00	28	00 00	00
John Philipps,								
James Moody,								

Marshalsea.

Sir Philipp Meadows, Knight-Marshal,	—	—	—	—	—	26	00	00
Thomas Bocket,	{	<i>Marshal's Men, each</i>	—	20	00 00	00	00	00
Jeffery Frankland,								
Thomas Grey,								
Charles Whight,								
James Gregory,								
John Gardyner,								

Clerge.

John Hardisty, Clerk,	—	—	—	06	13	04	23	06	08
Robert White, Coroner,	—	—	—	06	13	04	23	06	08

Bread-Bearers.

Samuel Lee,	—	—	—	02	00	00	18	07	06
Jo. Richard Lee,	—	—	—	02	00	00	07	02	06

Wine-Porters.

Per Annum.

Wages. Board-wages.

Edmond Breckenbury,	} Each	—	04	00	00	00	00	00
John Bardin,								
Edward Jones, Turncock at Kensington.	—					25	00	00
Nath. Lloyd, Bell-ringer at Kensington.	—					25	00	00
Thomas Trevor, Cart-loader.	—					20	00	00
Joseph Whiteoff, Watchman at St. James's.						27	07	00
Thomas Hypsley, Cleaner of the Sess-Pools.						55	12	00
Thomas Warner, for feeding and breeding Pheasants at Hampton-Court.	} —					200	00	00

Clerks to the four Officers of the Board of Green-Cloth.

Mr. John Price,
 Mr. Luder Spiesmaker.
 Mr. John Shaw.
 Mr. Edward Parsons.
 To the Chief Clerk of the Kitchen, Harry Powell.
 To the Second Clerk of the Kitchen, ————
 To the Clerk of the Spicery, Edward Salter.

Butcherys.

Fishmongers, Francis Tuckwell, Charles Madoek, and George Wenfly
 Poulterers, Joseph Huddle, and Anthony Wibird.
 Linnen-Draper, ——— Day.
 Grocer, Peter Lavigne Esq;
 Oyl-woman, Mary Sherburne.
 Brewer, William Hucks, Esq;
 Butchers, Thomas Russell, Robert Heard, and Tho. Bryer.
 Purveyor of the Bacon, Thomas Cliffe.
 Brazier, } Jeremiah Hancock.
 Ironmonger, }
 Pewterer, ——— Nicholson.
 Tallow-Chandler, Thomas Rutter.

NUMBER XXIV.

The King's Officers and Servants in Ordinary above
 Stairs, under the Lord Chamberlain.

THE most Noble Charles | Wages, — 100 l. } per Annum
 Duke of Bolton, Lord | Board-wag. 100 l. }
 Chamberlain.

Vice

Vice-Chamberl. *Tho. Coke, Esq;*
 Wages - 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* } per *A.*
 Bo. Wa. 499*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* }

Gentlemen of his Majesty's most
 Honourable Privy-Chamber.

Sir John Chester, Bart.
 Sir Godfrey Kneller, Bar.
 Sir Edward Lawrence.
 Sir Jonathan Andrews.
 George Isaacson, Esq;
 Francis Duncombe, Esq;
 Edward Leigh, Esq;
 Sir Anthony Sturt.
 Thomas Dacres, Esq;
 Sir Edward Coke, Bar.
 John Coke, Esq;
 Lewis Legrand, Esq;
 John Chamberlayne, Esq;
 James Perchard, Esq;
 Gilbert Clark, Esq;
 Sir John Statham.
 George Vernon, Esq;
 Sir Thomas Read.
 John Tryon, Esq;
 Thomas Price, Esq;
 Crew Offley, Esq;
 Life Hacket Esq;
 William Wasburn, Esq;
 Richard Lockwood, Esq;
 Ja. Clarke, Esq;
 Ed Lake, Esq;
 Tho. Stone, Esq;
 Jo. Crew, Esq;
 Jerem. Sambrook, Esq;
 Henry Greswald, Esq;
 Henry Seymour, Esq;
 Sir Thomas Aston, Bar.
 Sir Gilbert Pickering.
 Owen Buckingham, Esq;
 Richard Aston, Esq;
 John Morris, Esq;
 John Gerrard, Esq;
 Sir Cesar Child, Bar.
 William Beckford, Esq;
 Sir George Bridges Skipwith, Esq;
 Henry Henley, Esq;
 Henry Vernon, Esq;

Molton Lambard, Esq;
 Jos Wyndham, Esq;
 William Shepherd, Esq;

Cupbearers.

Walter Littleton, Esq;
 Thomas Boteler, Esq;
 Robert Russell, Esq;
 Herbottle Lukyn, Esq;
 Wages 33*l.* 6*s.* per Ann.-each.

Carvers.

Harry Cole, Esq;
 Joseph Hornsby, Esq;
 John Tilburgh, Esq;
 Gasp. Frederick Henning, Esq;
 Wages 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per An. each.

Gentlemen Sewers.

Charles Delafaye, Esq;
 Grey Longville, Esq;
 John Lyon, Esq;
 John Hodges, Esq;
 Wages 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per An. each.

Gentlemen-Ushers of the Privy-
 Chamber.

Henry Sandys,
 Brownlow Sherwood, } Esqs;
 John Anderfon,
 Sir Edward Lawrence, Kt.
 Wages—150*l.* } each. p. An
 Board-wages-- 50*l.* }

Gentlemen-Ushers, Daily Waiters.

Sir William Oldes, Black-Rod.
 Charles Dalton, Esq;
 Jerem. Chaplain, Esq;
 Sir William Saunderson.
 Board-wages 130*l.* } each p. Ann.
 Wages—20*l.* }

Assistant Gentleman-Usher.

Mark Anthony Saurin, Esq;
 Sal. 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* p. Ann.

Grooms of the Privy-Chamber.

Joseph Ashley, Esq;
 Robert Hemington, Esq;
 O o William

William Waitmore, Esq;
Cornelius Tilburgh, Esq;
Wages—20 l. } per Ann.
Board-wages—53 l. } each.

Gentlemen-Ushers, Quarter-Waiters in Ordinary.

Charles Bressley,
Henry Godfrey, } Esq;
Henry Gardy, }
John Pinkney.

Francis Coxeter, Esq;
Sir Clement Clark, Kt.

James Ede, Esq;
Thomas Hutton, Esq;
Charles Ottway.

Wage—10 l. } per Ann.
Board-wages—40 l. } each.

Chamber-Keeper.

Mr. G. Powell, Wages 20 l. p. An.

Pages of the Presence-Chamber.

Mr. Abraham Kemp.

Mr. Joseph Vickers.

Mr. Edward Wills.

Mr. Arnold Wallwyn.

Wages—2 l. } per Ann.
Board-wages—23 l. } each.

Groom of the Great Chamber.

Mr. John Stone, Jun.

Mr. Henry Waters.

Mr. Robert Burrell.

Mr. Adam Lisney.

Mr. Edward Cooper.

Mr. James Cooke.

Mr. John Lisney.

Mr. Griffin Evans.

Mr. Robert Jenkinson.

Mr. Thomas Martin.

Sal. 30 l. per Ann. each.

Servers of the Chamber.

Mr. Richard Savage.

Mr. Charles Crompt.

Mr. Anthony Meek.

Mr. John Evans.

Mr. James Tryon.

Mr. James Grassignieu.

Mr. Paul Garnier.

Mr. Charles Nezeareu.

Wages—11 l. 8 s. 1 d. } per An.
Bo. Wa. —27 l. 7 s. 6 d. } each.

Coffer-Bearers.

Mr. Matthew Mounsee.

Mr. Michael Woolrich.

Sal. 54 l. 15 s. per An. each.

Lords of the Bed-Chamber to his Majesty.

Duke of Richmond.

Duke of Grafton.

Duke of Kent.

Earl of Lincoln.

Earl of Dorset.

Earl of Manchester.

Earl of Berkeley.

Earl of Selkirk.

Earl of Stairs.

Earl of Orrery.

Lord Carteret.

Earl of Orkney, Extraordinary.

Grooms of the Bed-Chamber.

The Hon. Charles Howard, Esq;

Brigadier Dormer.

Col. Cornwall.

Sir Gustavus Hume.

Col. Kerr.

Col. Tyrrel.

Col. Fielding.

Brigadier Honynood.

Pages of the Bed-Chamber and Back-Stairs.

Mr. Gardiner.

Mr. Sell.

Mr. Brown.

Mr. Baxon.

Mr. Harris.

Mr. Taylor.

Officers in the Removing Ward-robe.

Grey Maynard, Esq; Teoman;
Sal. per Ann. 200 l.

Chester

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Chester Nicholas, Grooms, Sal.
 Eyre, Esq; } 130 l. per
 Tho. Taylor, Esq; } Ann. each.
 Kend. Heron, Esq; } Pages, Sal.
 ---Lucas, Esq; } 100 l. per
 ---Willams, Esq; } Ann. each.

Standing Wardrobe-Keepers.

--- Esq; Standing Ward-
 robe-Keeper at St. James's;
 Sal. per Ann. 110 l.

Thomas Hall, Esq; Standing
 Wardrobe-Keeper at Windsor-
 Castle.

Richard Marriot, Esq; Ward-
 robe-Keeper, and Keeper of the
 private Lodgings at Hampton-
 Court; Sal. 230 l. per Ann.

Henry Lowman, Esq; and Mrs.
 Mary Lowman, Standing
 Wardrobe-Keepers at Kinsing-
 ton.

Daniel Child, Esq; Standing
 Wardrobe-Keeper at White-
 hall, and Clerk of the Ward-
 robe.

Gentleman of the Guns, and
 Keeper of the Private Armory,
 Piercy Guinon de Beaubais-
 son, Esq;

Master of the Robes, General Ca-
 dogan.

Charles Hodges, Yeoman.

Samuel Pitt, }
 Daniel Macret, } Grooms.

Henry Collopp, }

John Smith, } Waiters.

George Curtis, }

William Smith, Page.

David Foulkes, Brusher.

Henry Tyson, Messenger.

Mrs. Mary Lowman, Laundress
 of the Body-Linnen.

Bo. Wages — 20 l. }
 Wages — 189 l. } per Ann.

Mrs. Stoken, Sempstress, Wages
 150 l. per Annum.

Ditto—Starcher, Wages 100 l.
 per Ann.

Mrs. Mary Foyfston, Necessary
 Woman; Board-wages 121 l. 5 s.
 per Ann.

Treasurer of the Chamber.

The Right Honourable the Earl of
 Radnor; Sal. per Annum,
 314 l. 1 s. 4 d.

Mr. John Holbech, Clerk.

Comptroler of the Chamber.

William Vanbrugh, Esq; Sal.
 150 l. per Ann.

Master of the Jewel-House.

Lord Guernsey; Sal. 450 l. per
 Ann.

Mr. Edward Paunce- } Sal. 105 l.
 fort, Yeoman, } 15 s. per

Mr. Edward Yard- } An. each.
 ley, Groom, }

Mr. Robert Sedwick, Clerk;
 Sal. 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann.

Master of the Ceremonies.

Sir Clement Cotterel, Kt. Sal.
 300 l. per Ann.

Dr. Inglish, Assistant, Sal. 6 s. 8 d.
 per Diem.

Marshal, Dr. Inglish; Sal. 100 l.
 per Ann.

Serjeant at Arms for the City of
 London, ———— Esq;

Serjeants at Arms in Waiting at
 Court.

Thomas Charnock, Joseph
 Hall, Sebastian Tueft, Tal-
 bert, Jewkes, Mark Delves,
 Benjamin Hall, Thomas
 Decritz, Sal. per Ann. 100 l.
 each.

Serjeant at Arms attending the
 Lord Chancellor, John Stone,
 Esq;

Serjeant at Arms attending the
 Lord Treasurer, Philipp, Ry-
 ley, Esq;

Serjeant at Arms attending the House of Commons, Tho. Wyburgh, Esq;

Groom-Porter, Thomas Archer, Esq;

Master of the Revels, Charles Killigrew, Esq; Sal. per Ann. 10 l.

His Yeoman, Mr. Thomas Warters; Sal. per Ann. 9 l. 2 s. 6 d.

Knight Harbinger, Richard Wright, Esq; Sal. 20 Marks per Ann. and 10 s. per Diem.

Secretary to the Lord Chamberlain, Sir Richard Steele, Kt.

Mr. John Evans, Clerk.

Joseph Vicars, Office-Keeper.

Messengers in Ordinary.

Thomas Beake, Jun.

Richard Sherman.

Charles Kenge.

Thomas Newlin.

Enoch Mottram.

John Thornborough.

John Brighter.

Nathan Wilcox.

Anthony Dagley.

Joseph Chance.

George Collins.

Francis Elcock.

Edward Gibbs.

John Fyson.

Edward Davies.

Peter Newlin.

Richard Hayward.

Charles Couchman.

George Fry.

Thomas Smith.

Thomas Nightingale.

Francis Sayer.

Thomas Burford.

William Brown.

John Turner.

George Gordon.

Samuel Taylor.

Valentine Randal.

Beter Gode.

John Osman.

Thomas Roberts.

John Hutchins.

Thomas Over.

Thomas Bowman.

John Pulling.

Robert Martyr.

Sal. 45 l. per Ann. each.

Clerks of the Cheque to the Messengers in Ordinary.

Mr. William Sharpe.

Mr. James Barbourn.

Messengers attending the Treasury.

Mr. John Thirkettle.

Mr. William Wickett.

Mr. Joseph Richards.

Mr. Samuel Clark.

Messenger to attend the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Robert Briscoe.

Messengers to the great Wardrobe, Mr. William Holmes.

Messenger to Mr. Auditor. — Mr. Henry Byewater.

Messenger of the Press, Mr. Robert Stephens; Sal. per Ann. 60 l.

MUSICIANS.

Master of Musick, Mr. John Eccles; Sal. 200 l. per Ann.

Mr. John Banister.

Mr. Robert King.

Mr. John Ridgeley.

Mr. Richard Bradley.

Mr. Charles Smith.

Mr. Francis Jones.

Mr. — Jones.

Mr. Gilbert Abrahall.

Mr. John Lenton.

Mr. Thomas Smith.

Mr. — Wells.

Mr. John Shore.

Mr. Alexander de la Tour.

Mr. Bradley, Jun.

Mr. — Roberts.

Mr. Robert Cox.

Mr. Thomas Sexton.

Mr.

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Mr. Jonathan Aleworth.
 Mr. Henry Symonds.
 Mr. Francisco Goodfens.
 Mr. Peter Randal.
 Mr. William Corbet.
 Mr. Charles Tollet.
 Mr. William Bebell.
 Mr. James Moore.

Sal. ——— } per Ann. each.
 For Livery, ——— }
 Instrument-Keeper, Mr. William
 Brown; Sal. per Ann. 40 l.
 Instrument-Maker, Mr. J. Walfh
 Organ-Maker, Mr. Cristopher
 Shridder.

Physician in Ordinary to his
 Majesty, Sir John Shadwell,
 Kt.

Apothecaries to the Person.

James Chase, Esq; Sal. 275 l.
 per Ann.
 Mr. Daniel Maltus; Sal. 320 l.
 per Ann.
 Apothecary to the Household, Mr.
 William Jones.
 Wages, ——— 53 l. 06 s. 06 d.
 Board-Wages, — 106 l. 13 s. 04 d.
 Robert Grant, Oculist.

SURGEONS.

Ambrose Dickens, Esq; Ser-
 jeant Surgeon; Sal. per Ann.
 396 l. 13 s. 4 d.
 William Gardiner, Esq; Sur-
 geon to the Household; 280 l.
 per Ann.
 House-Keeper at Whitehall,
 Piercy Kirk, Esq;
 ——— At Windsor-Castle,
 Theodore Randue, Esq;
 ——— At Kensington, Hen-
 ry Lowman, Esq; and Mrs.
 Mary Lowman.
 ——— At New-Market, Mr.
 Walker, Sal. 36 l. 10 s.
 ——— At Westminster Pa-
 lace, Mr. Eledon.

Under House-Keeper at St. James's,
 Mr. Edward Brown; Sal.
 60 l.

At Whitehall, Mr.
 Robert Bedow.

At Hampton-Court,
 Somerset English, Esq;

At Somerset-House,
 Thomas Hutton, Esq;

Warden, chief Justice and Ju-
 stice in Eyre of all his Maje-
 sty's Forests, Chases, Parks
 and Warrens on the North
 Side of Trent, Duke of King-
 ston.

Warden, chief Justice and Ju-
 stice in Eyre of all his Maje-
 sty's Forests, Chases, Parks
 and Warrens on the South
 Side of Trent, the Earl of
 Abingdon.

Master Gardiner of all his Maje-
 sty's Royal Gardens in Eng-
 land, Henry Wise, Esq;

Chief Ranger and Keeper of St.
 James's Park, and Keeper of
 the Mall there, Walter Chet-
 wynd, Esq;

Surveyor of his Majesty's Works,
 and Comptroller of the Works
 of the Castle of Windsor, Sir
 Christopher Wren, Kt.

Chief Clerk of his Majesty's Works,
 Christopher Wren, Esq;

Pay-Master of his Majesty's Works,
 Charles Dattiquenaue, Esq;

Surveyor-General of all his Ma-
 jesty's Honours, Castles,
 Lordships, Forests, Chases,
 Parks, Lands, Woods, &c.
 in England and Wales, Hugh
 Cholmeley, Esq;

Comptroller of his Majesty's Works
 in England, Sir John Van-
 brugh, Kt.

Surveyor-General of all his Maje-
 sty's Woods in the North Side
 of England beyond the River

Trent; and also of the South Side of the said River, Thomas Hewet, Esq;

Clerk Comptroller of his Majesty's Household, Major-General Robert Wroth.

Warden and Keeper of the New Forest in the County of Southampton, and of the Duckey there; and all the Mannor and Park of Lindhurst, and the Hundred of Radburgh; and also Bailiff of Burley in New-Forest, Charles Duke of Bolton.

Steward, Keeper and Guardian of his Majesty's Forests of Sherwood, and Park of Folewood in the County of Nottingham, Duke of Newcastle.

Woodward and Keeper of the Underwood and Trees in the New Forest, and in the Forest of Chute-Pambear, Ailshott-Easbear and Westbear in the County of Southampton, Joseph Hinxman, Esq;

Governour of Greenwich-Hospital, House-Keeper of that Palace, and Keeper of the Park there, Matthew Aylmer, Esq;

Chief Ranger and Keeper of Hyde-Park there, Henry Portman, Esq;

Keeper of Windsor-Forest, and the Parks and Warrens there, Duke of Kent.

Keeper of Windsor great and little Park, Dutchess of Marlborough.

Keeper of Waltham-Forest, Duke of Ancafter.

Keeper of Hampton-Court-Park, William Young, Esq;

Keeper of Audley-Inn-Park, Mr. David Robinson.

Lord Warden of the Stannaries, Hugh Boscawen, Esq;

Serjeant Trumpeter, ——— Sal. 100 l. per Ann.

Twelve Trumpeters.

Drum-Major, ——— Maugridge.

Four Kettle-Drums.

Master of the Tennis-Court, Thomas Chaplin, Esq; Sal. 132 l. 3 s. 4 d.

Repairer of Bridges, John Carey, Esq;

Master of the Barges, Mr. John Warner, Sal. 100 l. per Ann.

Forty-eight Water-men, 3 l. 2 s. 6 d. per Ann. each.

Other Servants to the King.

Jeweller, Nathaniel Green, Esq;

Goldsmith, Mr. Samuel Smithin.

Booksellers, William Churchil, Esq; and Mr. Edward Castle.

Watchmaker, Mr. Joseph Antrim, Sal. 200 l. per Ann.

Principal Painter, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Bar.

Serjeant Painter of all his Majesty's Works, Royal Palaces and Houses, and to the Wardrobe, Thomas Highmore, Esq;

Painter in Enamel, or Cabinet Painter, Charles Boit, Esq;

Master Brick-layer of all his Majesty's Works and Buildings in England, Mr. Tho. Hughes.

Keeper of the Royal United Library at Cotton-House, Dr. Bentley

Poet Laureat, Nicholas Rowe, Esq; Sal. 100 l. per Ann.

Historiographer, Thomas Madox, Esq; Sal. 200 l. per Ann.

Hydrographer, Edward Halley, Esq;

Joyner of the Privy-Chamber, Mr. John Howard; Sal.

19 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Bowling-

Bowling-Green-Keeper, Mr. Henry Peacock.
Eight Under-Gardeners.
Lock-Smith, Mr. Philip Harris.
Ratkiller, Mr. Walter Martin.
Moletaker.
Strewer of Herbs.
Card-Maker.
Toman Arras-worker.

Taylor to the Great Wardrobe.
Shipwright and Barge-builder.
Mathematical Instrument-maker.
Embroiderer.
Cabinet-maker.
Operator for the Teeth.
Comedians 4.
Serjeant Skinner.
Tuner of the Organs.

The Smallness of the Wages and Salaries to divers of the King's Servants being in some Measure compensated to them by Perquisites and Fees of Honour, it may not be amiss to give the Reader the following Specimen of Fees paid for the Honour of Knighthood only.

A Bill of Fees due to the King's Servants from all Persons that receive the Honour of Knighthood. Viz.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To the Earl Marshal of England. —————	03	13	04
To the King's Herald and Pursuivants at Arms. ———	08	10	00
To the Gentlemen-Ushers of the Privy-Chamber. ———	05	00	00
To the Gentlemen-Ushers daily Waiters. —————	05	00	00
To the Grooms of the Privy-Chamber. —————	05	00	00
To the Gentlemen-Ushers quarter Waiters. ———	04	00	00
To the Knight Harbinger. —————	03	06	08
To the Gent. and Yeomen Harbingers. —————	05	06	08
To the Serjeants at Arms. —————	05	00	00
To the Robes Office. —————	04	00	00
To the Pages of the Bed-Chamber. —————	04	00	00
To the King's Barbers. —————	01	00	00
To the Wardrobe-Office. —————	02	05	04
To the Serjeant and Office of the Trumpet. ———	03	00	00
To the Gent. of the Cellar and Buttry. —————	01	12	00
To the Sewers of the Bed-Chamber. —————	02	00	00
To the Grooms of the Chamber. —————	01	00	00
To the Serjeant Porter. —————	01	00	00
To the Porters at the Gate. —————	01	00	00
To the Yeomen Ushers. —————	01	00	00
To the Yeomen of the Mouth. —————	01	16	00
To the Closet-Keeper of the Books, &c. ———	00	10	00
To the Surveyor of the Ways. —————	00	10	00
To the Surveyor of the Dreiser, &c. —————	00	10	00
To the Pages of the Presence. —————	00	10	00
To the Drum-Major. —————	00	13	04
To the King's Footmen. —————	00	02	00

To the King's Coachmen.	l. s. d.
To the Corporals of the Guards of the King's Body.	00 10 00
Examin'd by Henry Carr, Gent. Usher.	05 00 00
	78 13 04
There is also to the Six Pages of the Bed-Chamber } 3 l. more if Knighted within the Verge thereof.—	81 13 04

Amongst the Gentlemen-Ushers of the Presence, the Usher of the Black Rod is the first, whose Fees due to himself only, being very considerable, and very ancient, we thought the following Account of 'em might not be unacceptable to the Publick.

Fees due to the Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod.

For Entrance.

The Prince for his first Entrance into the House } of Peers.	l. s. d.
An Archbishop.	30 00 00
A Duke.	06 13 04
A Marquis.	10 00 00
An Earl.	06 13 04
The Bishops of London, Durham and Winton, each } of 'em.	04 10 00
A Bishop.	03 06 08
A Viscount.	02 10 00
A Baron.	04 10 00
	02 10 00

All these are to be paid as well by those Lords that are newly created, as by those unto whom their Honour descends: And each Bishop being translated unto another Bishoprick, is to pay again according to the Rates aforesaid.

And also every Temporal Lord being created unto an higher Honour, or unto whom it descends, is to pay again according to the Rates aforesaid.

Every Lord is to pay for Proxy. ———— 01 10 00

If any Lord new created send for his Proxy, he shall send also his Fees for his first Entrance into the House; till then his Proxy is not to be entred or allowed.

At the ending of the Session every Peer gives him }
freely, each Lord above a Viscount, at least ———— } 02 00 00

Bishops or Barons. ———— 01 00 00

Fees

Fees due to him by Private Bills.

l. s. d.

Every Bill at the first or before the 2d Reading. — 05 00 00

More to him to provide Wine and Wafers. — 02 00 00

If a Bill concerns divers Persons, they are to pay for a double Bill.

If a Bill of Naturalization contain many Persons, }
each Person is to pay ————— } 05 00 00*Fees due to him for Commitments.*Each Peer committed into his Custody pays }
Twenty Nobles a Day. ————— } 06 13 04

As for his Entertainment and all other Charges, he refers it to the Nobleman's Discretion, who rewards him with Plate, or as he thinks fit.

Every inferior Person committed to him, pays }
Ten Nobles. ————— } 03 06 08

And for his Custody every Day. ————— 00 10 00

If he be sent for out of the Country, he has 20 s. }
as Riding Fee ————— per Diem. } 01 00 00From the Beginning of the Parliament, and sending out Writs to the Rising thereof, he has for every }
Day. ————— } 00 06 08And if the Parliament be kept elsewhere than at Westminster, he has an Allowance of 40 s. per Diem, }
as at the last Parliament at Oxford. ————— } 02 00 00

For every Writ of Error lodg'd in the House, he has —

And for every Cause that is heard at the Bar, he has 02 00 00
paid by the Appellant and Defendant.As for his Majesty's Allowance, for all Necessaries belonging to the House, it is answered by the Officers upon Demand, but he keeps himself within the Bounds of former Allowances:
As thus;From the Wood-yard, Coals per Diem. ————— 2 Loads
Charcoal, per Diem. ————— Sacks.

This is the Winter Allowance, half as much in the Summer.

From the Chandry, Torches, Sizes, Wax-Candles and Tallow-Candles are sent for as the House needeth.

From the Apothecary, Perfumes, sweet Wafers, Urinals and earthen Pots.

From the Great Wardrobe, the King's Allowance of Sey, of Canvass, of Wool, of Hey, Thread, Syer, Nails, and other Necessaries for making ready the House, and if more than employed, the Remainder is demanded, or Money taken for it.

From the Groom-Porters all Iron Necessaries, Sconces.

From the Removing Wardrobe, Close-stools, Chamber-pots and Candlesticks: But these are sent from the Great Wardrobe by the Lord Chamberlain's Warrant.

From

From the Stationers, Pens, Ink, and Paper, Pen-knives, Service-books, &c.

The Surveyor is to take Care of all Repairs about the House, and the Smith of all Locks and Iron-bolts.

Fees for Installments of Knights of the Order.

The Prince 100 Marks	66 13 04	} Three Cushions after their Install- ments, are his Fees.
A Duke.--	20 00 00	
A Marquis 25 Marks.--	16 13 04	
An Earl 20 Marks.--	12 13 04	

The Lodge and little Park at *Windsor* belongs to him as, being appointed him by the Order, with the Meads thereunto belonging. The Hay is disposed of by him. The Deer being serv'd, he has the keeping of 12 Milch Kine.

The Vineyard also belongs to him, for which the King having the House for several Offices, as Gentleman-Usher in the Castle:

He hath also two Fee Bucks and two Fee Does.

At the Arraignment of any Knight of the Garter, his upper Robe belongs to him.

When he is sent beyond Sea to any Prince with the Garter, and an Order that he is to be employed, his Allowance for ordinary and extraordinary is from his Majesty, *per Diem*. 4*l.* 00*s.* 00*d.*

NUMBER XXV.

Commissioners for Executing the Office of Master of the Horse.

The Honourable Conyers Darcy, Esq;
And ——— *Negus, Esq;*

Conyers Darcey, *Esq;* — *Avenor,*
Clerk Martial and Gentleman.
Equerries.

Henry Berkley, *Esq;*
—— Wentworth, *Esq;*
—— Poultney, *Esq;*
—— Aylmer, *Esq;*
—— Cecyl, *Esq;* 300 *l.* each.
Equerries of the Crown Stable.
Hen. Foubert, *Esq;* } 256 *l.* each.
—— Rechauffe, }

Governor to the Pages.
Daniel Brifac, *Esq;* Sal. 100 *l.*
per Ann.

Pages of Honour.
John Mordaunt, *Esq;* } 156 *l.*
Tho. Murray, *Esq;* } p. An.
Gilford Killebrew, *Esq;* } each.
Tho. Bludworth, *Esq;*
Surveyor of the Highways, Michael Studholm, *Esq;* Sal. 82 *l.*

Surveyor of the Stables, 120 l. per Ann.

Deputy Surveyor, John Bowen, Esq; Sal. 30 l. per Ann.

Clerk of the Avery, — Mills, Esq; Sal. 125 l. per Ann.

Clerk of the Stables, Michael Studholm, Esq; Sal. 224 l. per Ann.

Woman Sadler and Stom-keeper, Robert George, Esq; 93 l. per Ann.

Squire and Groom-Sadler, John Rawlins, 76 l. per Ann.

Farjeant-Farrier, and Marshal-Farrier, Robert Simcock, 92 l. per Ann.

Woman Farrier, Francis Snape, 36 l. 10 s. 00 d.

Coachmakers, — Aubrey, and — Philipps, Esqs; 36 l. each.

Surveyor and Granitor, Lukif Sanders, 120 l.

At Hampton-Court.

Surveyor of the Stables, Sir Richard Steel.

Meuse-keeper, J. Lewis, 36 l.

Stable-keeper, Francis Sturgis.

Stable-keeper at Kensington, 36 l.

Woman of the Carriages, 36 l.

Footmen, 12.

David Morris,

Thomas Wood,

William Peach,

Thomas Bernard,

George Wilkinson,

John Bernard,

Henry Skull,

Isaac Tyssal,

Thomas Hardin,

53 l. per Annum each.

William Nightingal,

John Cooper,

Ralph Courtney,

Besides Four for the Master of the Horse.

Coachmen, 5.

Mr. Edw. Brockhurst,

Mr. Andrew Millam,

Mr. Thomas Welsh,

Mr. James Smedney,

Mr. Edward Salter,

And One for the Master of the Horse.

Five Postillions, and One for the Master of the Horse, 30 l. each.

Five Helpers, and One for the Master of the Horse, 30 l. each.

First Groom and Keeper of the Chaises, Claus. Claussen.

James Beetham,

Thomas Sutton,

Richard Aaron,

Besides Six for the Master of the Horse, each allow'd for a Nag's Livery, 23 l. per Ann. besides the Sal. of 36 l.

Bottle Groom, John Peach, 36 l. per Annum.

Helpers to the Chaises Three, at 3 l. per Annum each.

Chairmen Four, at 42 l. per Annum each.

Messenger to the Avery, Nathaniel Bridgewater, 15 l. per Annum.

Porter to the Meuse, Arthur Silletto, at 18 l. per Annum.

Tregonnel Frampton, Esq; for keeping Ten Race-Horses with all Necessaries at Newmarket, 1000 l. per Annum.

NUMBER XXVI.

Master of the Great Wardrobe.

THE Duke of Montague, *Salary 2000 l. per Annum.*

Thomas Dummer, *Esq; Deputy.*

John Erlington, *Clerk.*

Edmund Dummer, *Esq; Clerk of the Office.*

Besides several Under-Officers and Tradesmen.

NUMBER XXVII.

The Band of Gentlemen Pentioners.

Charles Duke of St. Albans, *Captain. Salary 1000 l. per Ann.*

William Seymour, *Esq; Lieutenant. Salary 500 l. per Ann.*

William Wynn, *Esq; Standard-Bearer. Salary 300 l. per Ann.*

Philip Pendock, *Esq; Clerk of the Cheque. Salary 120 l. per Ann.*

John Roman, *Secretary.*

William Smith, *Esq;*

Sir Charles Norton, *Kt.*

Nicholas Arnold, *Esq;*

Robert Colby, *Esq;*

Paul Colton, *Esq;*

John Gaschone, *Esq;*

William Lancaster, *Esq;*

Jeremiah Sambrook, *Esq;*

Henry Pope, *Esq;*

Edmund Bedingfield, *Esq;*

Jeffrey Saunders, *Esq;*

Richard Tamborough, *Esq;*

John Mum, *Esq;*

Henry Freckleton, *Esq;*

William Taylor, *Esq;*

James Kentish, *Esq;*

Sir Andrew Chadwick, *Kt.*

Calverly Leigh, *Esq;*

John Mohun, *Esq;*

William Smith, *Esq; Paymaster.*

Mr. Richard Reeves, *Gent. Harbinger.*

The Salary of the Gentlemen, 100 l. per Annum each.

George Maddison, *Esq;*

Sir Thomas Saunders, *Kt.*

Robert London, *Esq;*

Gregory Westcomb, *Esq;*

William Westcomb, *Esq;*

John Grub, *Esq;*

Edward Horner, *Esq;*

Thomas Geary, *Esq;*

James Bernard, *Esq;*

Henry Trent, *Esq;*

Thomas Stanfall, *Esq;*

Nathaniel Lambert, *Esq;*

Peter Power, *Esq;*

Nicholas Blowing, *Esq;*

George Bellany, *Esq;*

Thomas Hutches, *Esq;*

Thomas Cross, *Esq;*

Adam Woolley, *Esq;*

John Gisbon, *Esq;*

NUMBER XXVIII.

A List of the Yeomen of His Majesty's Guard, and their Officers.

James Earl of Derby, *Captain*. Salary 1000 l. per Annum.
 Chiverton Charlton, *Esq*; *Lieutenant*. Sal. 500 l. per.
 ——— Windham, *Esq*; *Ensign*. Sal. 300 l. per Annum Ann.
 ——— Clarke, *Esq*; *Clerk of the Cheque*. Sal. 150 l. per Ann.
 John Biggs, *Esq*;
 John Capell,
 William Whitmore, *Esq*; } *Corporals*, 500 l. per Ann. each.
 ——— Clark, *Esq*;

Here follows the Yeomen as they wait in Turns under their several Ushers.

1. John Scorer, *Usher*.

Thomas Cooper,
 Philip Oldis,
 James Marshall,
 Thomas Arnold,
 Benjamin Hall,
 James Coppin,
 Roger Cook,
 Francis Pitt,
 Bartholemew Fare,
 Joseph Webb.

Thomas Small,
 John Webster,
 Edward Salmon,
 Daniel Cole,
 Robert Alcock,
 Robert Jennaway,
 John Castle,
 John Vaughn,
 Thomas Howell.

2. Adam Dunkerly, *Usher*.

James Teale,
 Thomas Jessop,
 Richard Clay,
 Richard Morris,
 John Stacey,
 Francis Sprigg,
 John Alford,
 Hugh Moore,
 Robert Reynar,
 Joseph Shepherd.

4. Joseph Collier, *Usher*.

William Brown,
 Edward Short,
 Thomas Griffyth,
 Francis Brown,
 James White,
 William Aldeit,
 Daniel Pittin,
 Thomas Dyson,
 Thomas Collins,
 William Cotes,
 James Holland.

3. Nicholas Hawkins, *Usher*.

Fawler Meaton,
 George Hewster,
 Thomas Croskil,

5. John Holmden, *Usher*.

Peter Vaggoner,
 Edward Philipps,
 Henry Holloway,
 Richard Parsons,

John Grismond,
Uriah Petty,
Richard Prescott,
John Hackwell,
Henry Mayner,
John Ireland,
Richard Webb.

6. ——— Hebburn, *Usher*.

Tobias Cox,
William Brown,
John Sampson,
Bryan Timond,
Thomas Munden,
John Stanley,
Joseph Dodson,
John Wilkinson,
John Hardcastle,
Thomas Hulston,
Peter Lawrence.

7. ——— Scott, *Usher*.

Benjamin Potter,

The Salary of the Ushers, 49 l. 11 s. 3 d. per Annum each.

Yeomen, 39 l. 11 s. 3 d. per Annum each.

Roger Jackson, } *Chamber-Keepers, at 9 l. 2 s. 6 d. per*
William Herbert, } *Annum each.*

Richard Tarrant,
George Onion,
William Palmer,
Samuel Clawson,
Edward Hart,
James Newlin,
James Watson,
William Smith,
Thomas Peatt,
William Enfield.

8. ——— Thwaites, *Usher*.

William Salor,
Allin Wotton,
Thomas Wherrit,
Thomas Farmer,
Mungo Brand,
Edward Stacy,
George Tanton,
Richard Sampson,
George Thorpe,
Thomas Willard,
Michael Scott.

*The Constable and other Officers of His Majesty's Tower
London; and the Constables, Governors, &c. of
the other Garisons, Castles and Forts in England and
Wales.*

T ower of London.] Charles Earl of Carlisle	l.	s.
Constable; Salary per Annum, ———	1000	00
Lieutenant, Hatton Compton, Esq; ———	1000	00
Deputy-Lieutenant, Robert D'Oyly, Esq; ———	300	00
Tower-Major, Joseph Mason, Esq; ———	73	00
Chaplain, ———	121	13
Physician, Doctor Gideon Harvey, ———	20	00
Gentleman-Jaylor, Major Duke Soul, ———	20	00
Gentleman-Porter, Mr. Serjeant, ———	26	04
Apothecary, ———	10	00
Chirurgeon, ———	45	12
Master-Gunner, Thomas Cornelius, ———	36	10

		l.	s.	d.
	Four other Gunners, ————	73	00	00
	Forty Yeomen-Warders; ————	851	13	04
	Water-Pumper, ————	12	00	00
	Yeoman-Porter for Oil and Candles at } the Gate, ————	16	00	00
	Scavenger, ————	06	00	00
	Clock-Keeper and Bell-Ringer, ————	04	00	00
Berwick, and Holy-Island.]	Major-General Charles } Governor, ————	300	00	00
Wills,	Lieutenant-Governor, Col. William Dobyns, ————	182	10	08
	Fort-Major, Fitzmorris Gifford, Esq; ————	100	00	00
	Master Gunner, ————	36	10	00
	Six other Gunners, ————	109	10	00
	Chirurgeon, ————	45	00	00
Beaumaris-Castle.]	Richard Lord Bulkeley, Constable.			
St. Brianel's-Castle.]	James Earl of Berkley, Constable.			
Cardiff-Castle.]	———			
Carlisle.]	Charles Earl of Carlisle, Governor, ————	182	10	00
	Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas Stanwix, Esq; ————	73	00	00
	Master Gunner, ————	36	10	00
Carnarvon-Castle.]	Charles Earl of Radnor, Constab.			
Chester.]	City and Castle, Hugh Earl of Cholmon- } dely, Governor, ————	182	10	00
	Lieutenant-Governor, Col. William Newton, ————	73	10	00
	Master Gunner, ————	36	10	00
Cockham-Wood.]	Master Gunner, ————	36	10	00
	Four other Gunners, each, ————	15	00	00
Calshot-Castle.]	William Knapton, Esq; Governor, ————	45	00	00
	Master Gunner, ————	36	10	00
Dartmouth.]	Nicholas Roope, Esq; Governor, ————			
Deal-Castle.]	George Aylmer, Esq; Governor, ————	20	00	00
Dover-Castle.]	Lionel Earl of Dorset, Constable } and Warden of the Cinque-Ports, ————	1000	00	00
	Lieutenant of Dover-Castle, ————			
Flint-Castle.]	Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart. Constable, ————	150	00	00
Gillingham.]	Lieutenant-Col. Edw. Hastings, Governor, ————	182	00	00
Glocester-Castle.]	James Earl of Berkley, Governor, ————			
Gravesend.]	Lieut. Gen. Geo. Cholmondeley, Governor, ————			
Guernsey, and Castle-Cornet.]	Lieutenant-General, } Daniel Harvey, Governor, ————	300	00	00
	Lieutenant-Governor, Giles Spicer, Esq; ————	182	00	00
	Chaplain, Nicholas de Mesurier, ————	36	10	00
	Master Gunner, ————	36	10	00
	Four other Gunners, ————	73	00	00
Harley-Castle.]	Richard Vaughan, Esq; Constable, ————			
Hurst-Castle.]	Sir Trisfram Dillinghton, Bart. Go- } vornor, ————	45	12	06
	Master			

	Master Gunner, ————	36	10	00
	Three other Gunners, ————	54	00	00
<i>Jersey-Island.</i>	] Sir Charles Carteret, Bart. Governor,	300	00	00
	Lieutenant-Governor, Robert Wilson, Esq;—	182	10	00
	Bailiff, John Lord Carteret, ————			
<i>Kingston upon Hull, and the Block-Houses.</i>	] Arthur } Lord Viscount Irmyn, Governor, ————	300	00	00
	Lieutenant-Governor, John Jones, Esq; —	182	10	00
	Fort-Major, George Barret, Esq; ————			
	Cirurgeon, ————	45	12	00
	Master Gunner, ————	36	10	00
	Six other Gunners, ————	109	10	00
<i>Languard Fort.</i>	] Francis Hammond, Esq; Governor,	282	10	00
	Lieutenant-Governor, Matt. Draper, Esq;—	73	00	00
	Chaplain, Mr. Edward Rust, ————	36	10	00
	Master Gunner, ————	36	10	00
	Two other Gunners, ————	24	06	00
<i>St. Mawes.</i>	] Hugh Boscawen, Captain and Keeper, —	54	15	00
	Deputy, Bartholomew Harvey, Esq; ————	27	07	00
	Master Gunner, ————	36	10	00
	Two other Gunners, ————	24	06	00
<i>Pendennis-Castle.</i>	] Brigadier-General Richard Mun-	182	10	00
	den, Governor, ————			
	Lieutenant-Governor, Rich. Trevanion, Esq;	73	00	00
	Master Gunner, ————	36	10	00
	Two other Gunners, ————	36	10	00
<i>Plymouth.</i>	] Major-General Charles Trelawney, Cap-	300	00	00
	tain and Governor of the Town and Royal } Citadel, and of St. Nicholas Island, ————			
	Lieutenant-Governor, Major Henry Hook, —	182	10	00
	Fort-Major, John Trelawny, Esq; ————	73	00	00
	Two Master Gunners, ————	73	00	00
	Eighteen other Gunners, ————	328	10	00
<i>Portland Isle and Castle.</i>	] Charles Duke of Bolton, } Governor, ————			
	Lieutenant-Governor, Richard Percy, Esq;	24	06	00
	Three Gunners ————	54	15	00
	Porter, ————	12	03	00
	Under Porter, ————	09	02	00
<i>Portsmouth.</i>	] Lieutenant-General Thomas Erle, Go- } vernor, ————	300	00	00
	Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Gibson, Kt.	182	12	00
	Town-Major, Robert Dalzel, Esq; ————	73	00	00
	Physician, ————	91	10	00
	Chirurgeon, ————	45	12	00
	Martial-Porter, ————	45	12	00
	Master Gunner, ————	36	10	00

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Twenty-three other Gunners, — — —		419 15 00
Sandgate-Castle.] Philip Herbert, Esq; Governor, —		40 00 00
Sandown-Castle.] Colonel Thomas Marsh, Governor, —		20 00 00
Sheerness.] Brigadier-General Alexander Grant, Governor, — — —	}	300 00 00
Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel Thomas King, — — —		182 10 00
Fort-Major, George Winsley, Esq; — — —		73 00 00
Chaplain, Mr. John Wrenn, — — —		36 10 00
Chirurgion, — — — who is to take care of the Sick and Wounded there, at Chatham Old Dock, and the Forts on the River Medway, — — —	}	45 12 06
Master Gunner, — — —		36 10 00
Thirteen other Gunners, — — —		237 05 00
Scarborough-Castle.] William Thompson, Esq; Governor, — — —	}	182 10 00
Scilly-Island, alias Sorlingues.] Sidney Godolphin, Esq; Governor, — — —		182 10 00
South-Sea-Castle.] Lieutenant-General Thomas Erle, Governor, — — —	}	300 00 00
Tilbury Fort and Block-House, Lieutenant-General George Cholmondeley, Governor, — — —		182 10 00
Lieutenant-Governor, Multon Lambard, Esq; — — —		73 00 00
Fort-Major, Nicholas Forster, Esq; — — —		36 10 00
Chaplain, Mr. John Johnson, — — —		45 12 06
Chirurgion, — — —		73 00 00
Two Master Gunners, — — —		182 10 00
Ten other Gunners, — — —		300 00 00
Tinmouth-Castle.] Algernoon, Earl of Hertford, Governor, — — —	}	182 10 00
Lieutenant-Governor, John Middleton, Esq; — — —		73 00 00
Two Master Gunners, — — —		127 15 00
Seven other Gunners, — — —		45 12 06
Upmar-Castle.] John Webb, Esq; Captain and Commander, — — —	}	73 00 00
Two Master Gunners, — — —		109 00 00
Six other Gunners, — — —		500 00 00
Isle of Wight.] Lieutenant-General William Cadogan, Governor and Captain, — — —	}	45 12 06
Sandham-Castle, in the Isle of Wight.] John Redstone, Captain and Commander, — — —		365 00 00
Thirty Warders, — — —		36 10 00
Master Gunner, — — —		36 10 00
Two other Gunners, — — —		45 12 06
Yarmouth-Castle in the Isle of Wight.] John Leigh, Captain and Commander, — — —	}	36 10 00
Master Gunner, — — —		Four

Four other Gunners,	_____	_____	73 00 00
Cowes-Castle in the Isle of Weight.] Anthony Mor-	_____	_____	45 12 00
gan, Captain and Commander,	_____	_____	36 10 00
Master Gunner,	_____	_____	205 05 00
Windsor-Castle.] Henry Duke of Kent, Constable,	_____	_____	45 12 06
Lieutenant of the said Castle and Forest.	_____	_____	
Wolmer-Castle.] _____ Captain and	_____	_____	
Commander,	_____	_____	

The Officers of His Majesty's Ordnance.

		per Annum.
Master-General,	John Duke of Marlborough,	1500
Lieutenant-General,	Thomas Erle, Esq;	800
Surveyor-General,	Michael Richards, Esq;	400
Clerk of the Ordnance,	Edward Aske, Esq;	400
Store-Keeper,	Dixy Windsor, Esq;	400
Clerk of the Deliveries,	Thomas Frankland, Esq;	300
Treasurer,	Harry Mordaunt, Esq;	500
Secretary to the Master-General,	Thomas Frankland, Esq;	200
CLERKS.		
To the Lieutenant-General,	{ Mr. John Blake,	60
	{ Mr. John Delanion,	40
	{ Mr. David Mercator,	60
To the Surveyor-General,	{ Mr. Anthony Fift,	60
	{ Mr. Jo. Hamnett,	40
	{ Mr. Thomas White,	75
To the Clerk of the Ordnance,	{ Mr. Bell Jones,	65
	{ Mr. Bow. Gibson,	50
	{ Mr. Edward Deere,	50
	{ Mr. John Allen,	60
To the Store-Keeper,	{ Mr. Alexander Eustace,	60
	{ Mr. William Wright,	60
	{ Mr. Nicholas Whitacre,	60
To the Clerk of the Deliveries,	{ Mr. Edward Whitacre,	50
	{ Mr. John Lansdale,	60
To the Treasurer,	{ Mr. John Pearce,	60
	{ Mr. John Burton,	50
Keeper of the Armory,	William Nicholas,	60
Keeper of the small Armory,	Thomas Gardner,	80

Store-

Store-Keepers		per Annum.
		l. s.
At Chatham,	George Grodrick,	120 00
At Upner-Castle,	John Webbs,	80 00
At Tilbury,	Charles White,	100 00
At Woolwich,	James Felton,	40 00
At Sheerness,	Brigadire Grant,	80 00
At Windsor,	Daniel Carty,	50 00
At Portsmouth,	Henry Hooper,	120 00
At Plymouth,	Henry Hooke,	40 00
At Berwick,	John Subbit,	30 00
At Hull,	Ralph Jackson,	40 00
Of Salt-Petre,	Edward Farmer,	60 00
Furbisher to the Tower,	Richard Wooldridge,	30 00
Ditto at Portsmouth,	John and Edw. Silvester,	40 00
Yeoman of Tents and Tayls,	Tho. Fosbrooke,	20 00
Three Armourers, at 26 l. per } Annum each,		78 00
Chief Engineer,	John Armstrong,	300 00
Second,	Talbot Edwards,	250 00
Third,	Christian Lilly,	150 00
Engineers,	Peter Carles,	100 00
	James Moore,	100 00
	Thomas Philipps,	100 00
	Charles Ball,	100 00
Waggon-Master.	William Wright,	60 00
Clerk of the Cheque,	Isaac Bennet,	40 00
Purveyor,	Edward Tanner,	60 00
Messengers,	John Blake,	20 00
Proof-Masters,	David Mercator,	20 00
Chief Fire-Master,	Albert Borgard,	150 00
His Mate,	John Baxter,	80 00
Four Fire-workers, at 40 l. } per Annum each,		160 00
Chief Petardeer,	George Musgrave,	54 15
Four Petardeers, at 36 l. 10 s. } each,		146 00
Comptroller of Fire-works,	Henry Hopkey,	200 00
Chief Bombardier,	Jonas Watson,	54 15
Twelve Bombardiers, 36 l. per } Annum each,		432 00
Master Gunner of England,	James Pendlebury,	190 00
Three Mates, at 45 l. 10 s. each,		136 10
Sixty Gunners, at 18 l. 5 s. each,		1095 00
Sixty Labourers, at 26 l. each,		1560 00

Extraordinary Allowances.

		l.	s.	
To the Lieutenant Thomas Erle, in lieu of a House in the	}	300	00	
Minories belonging to him,				
Surveyor,	Michael Richards, Esq;	}	300	00
	Assistant,			
Clerk of the Ordnance,	Edw. Ashe, Esq; additional	}	200	00
	Sal. 100 l. and for			
Clerk of the Deliveries,	a House, 100 l.	}	40	00
	Thomas Frankland for a			
Engineers,	House,	{	100	00
	Richard King,			
	John Schocke,			
Astronomical Observer,	John Flamstead,		100	00
Store-Keepers			100	00
At Greenwich,	George Brockhurst,		80	00
At Portsmouth,	Garbuison Walter Harford,		40	00
At Plimouth,	Henry Hooke,		40	00
At St. James's,	John Morly,		20	00
At Pendennis,	_____		40	00
At Tinmouth,	Edward Siffon,		20	00
At Chester,	Richard Brompton,		40	00
At Guernsey,	William Le Merchant,		40	00
At Jersey,	Charles Dumaresy,		40	00
Of Victualing there,	Ditto,		40	10
Store-Keepers				
At Kinsale,	Gabriel Soalden,		60	00
Laboratory at Woolwich,	John Baxter,		40	00
At Carlisle,	Robert Welsh,		50	00
At Hull,	Ralph Jackson, Additional,		10	00
At Berwick,	John Sibbitt, Additional,		10	00
At Woolwich,	James Felton,		25	00
At Languard Fort,	Nicholas Hunton,		40	00
Overseer at Tilbury,	John Hentley,		40	00
At Hull,	George Barret,		87	12
At Portsmouth,	Thomas Bowerbank,		80	00
At North-Britain,	James Smith,		182	10
Riding-Overseer,	Thomas Ayres,		182	10
Furbisher of Small-Arms,	Richard Wooldridge,		50	00
Ditto of Swords in the Tower,	Thomas Biggleston,		35	00
Ditto at Hampton-Court	} John Harris,	}	70	00
and St. James's,				
Ditto at Windfor,	Thomas Winwood,		50	00
Ditto at Chester,	William Daxon,		36	10
Ditto at Plimouth,	William Bass,		20	00
Ditto at Chatham,	John Newell,		06	00
Ditto at Hull,	Ralph Jackson,		36	10
	Ditto			

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Ditto at Berwick,	John Pattison,	1.
Purveyor of Stores,	William Meades,	20
Fire-master for Ships,	Nicholas Whitaker,	60
Two Labourers at Sheernefs,		60
at 26 l. each.		52
Surgeon,	John Gardner,	26
Gunning the Fleet,	David Mercator,	20
Three Gentlemen of the Ordnance, 40 l. each,		120
Carpenter at Sheernefs,,	John Bayley,	40
Barrack-Masters,	Peter Coward at Portsmouth,	60
Cleaner of Grafts at Portsmouth,	Francis Mackfield at the Tower,	40
	Francis Hemings,	30

NUMBER XXIX.

A List of the Lord-Lieutenants in England and Wales.

ENGLAND.

Bedford,	Henry, Duke of Kent.
Berks,	Charles, Duke of St. Albans.
Bucks,	Scroop, Earl of Bridgwater.
Cambridge,	Edward, Earl of Orford.
Chester,	Hugh, Earl of Cholmondeley.
Cornwall,	Charles, Earl of Radnor.
Cumberland,	Charles, Earl of Carlisle.
Derby,	William, Duke of Devonshire.
Devon,	Sir William Courtney, Bart.
Dorset,	Charles, Duke of Bolton.
Durham,	Richard, Earl of Scarborough.
Essex,	Henry, E. of Suffolk and Bindon.
Gloucester,	James, Earl of Berkeley.
Hereford,	Thomas, Lord Conningsby.
Hertford,	William, Lord Cowper.
Huntingdon,	Charles, Earl of Manchester.
Kent,	Lewis, Earl of Rockingham.
Lancashire,	James, Earl of Derby.
Leicester,	John, Duke of Rutland.
Lincoln,	Robert, Duke of Ancafter and Kesteven.
Middlesex and Westminster,	Thomas, Duke of Newcastle.
Norfolk,	Charles, Lord Viscount Townshend.
Northampton,	John, Duke of Montague.

Northumberland,
Nottingham-shire, *and Town* }
and County of Notting-
ham,

Richard, *Earl of Scarborough.*

Thomas, *Duke of Newcastle.*

Oxon,
Rutland,
Salop,
Somerset,
Southampton,
Stafford,
Suffolk,
Surrey,
Suffex,
Tower-Hamlet,
Warwick,
Westmorland,
Wilts,
Worcester,
York, *East-Riding,*
York, *The County of York,*
West-Riding, and of the City
of York and County of the
same City, and the Ansty
of York,
North-Riding,

Francis, *Earl of Godolphin.*

Bennet, *Lord Harborough.*

Richard, *Earl of Bradford.*

George Doddington, *Esq;*

Charles, *Duke of Bolton.*

The Lord Viscount Newport.

Charles, *Duke of Grafton.*

John, *Duke of Argyle.*

Algernoon, *Earl of Hertford.*

The Hon. Spencer Compton, Esq;

John, *Duke of Montague.*

Charles, *Earl of Carlisle.*

Evelyn, *Duke of Kingston.*

Charles, *Duke of Shrewsbury.*

Edward, *Lord Viscount Irwin.*

Richard, *Earl of Burlington.*

Robert, *Earl of Holdernes.*

W A L E S.

Carnarvan and Glamorgan,
Radnor,
Pembroke,
Monmouth and Brecknock,

Charles, *Marquiss of Winchester.*

Thomas, *Lord Conningsby.*

Sir Arthur Owen, Bart.

John Morgan of Tredegar, *Esq;*

NUMBER XXX.

A List of the Custodes Rotulorum in England and
Wales.

Bedford,
Berks,
Bucks,
Cambridge,
Chester,
Cornwall,
Cumberland,
Derby,

Henry, *Duke of Kent.*

Charles, *Duke of St. Albans.*

Scroop, *Earl of Bridgwater.*

Edward, *Earl of Orford.*

Hugh, *Earl of Cholmondeley.*

Charles, *Earl of Radnor.*

Charles, *Earl of Carlisle.*

William, *Duke of Devonshire.*

Devon,

Devon,
Dorset,
Durham,
Essex,
Gloucester,
Hertford,
Hereford,
Huntingdon,
Kent,
Lancashire,
Leicester,
Lincoln,
Middlesex and Westminster,
Monmouth,
Norfolk,
Northampton,
Northumberland,
Nottingham,
Oxon,
Salop,
Somerset,
Southampton,
Stafford,
Suffolk,
Surrey,
Suffex,
Warwick,
Westmorland,
Wilts,
Worcester,
York, *East-Riding*,

Sir William Courtney, Bart.
Charles, *Duke of Bolton.*
Richard, *Earl of Scarborough.*
Henry, *Earl of Suffolk and Bindon.*
James, *E. of Berkeley.*
William, *Lord Cowper.*
Thomas, *Ld Conningsby.*
Charles, *E. of Manchester.*
Lewis, *E of Rockingham.*
James, *E. of Derby.*
John, *Duke of Rutland.*
Robert, *Duke of Ancafter and Kesteven.*
Thomas, *Duke of Newcastle.*
John Morgan of Tredegar, *Esq;*
Charles, *Ld Viscount Townshend.*
John, *Duke of Montague.*
Richard, *E. of Scarborough.*
Thomas, *Duke of Newcastle.*
Montague, *E. of Abingdon.*
Richard, *E. of Bradford,*
George Dodington, *Esq;*
Charles, *Duke of Bolton.*

Charles, *Duke of Grafton.*
James, *E. of Berkeley.*
Algernoon, *E of Hertford.*
John, *Duke of Montague.*
Henry, *Ld Viscount Lonsdale.*
Evelyn, *Duke of Kingston.*
John, *Lord Somers.*
Richard, *Lord Viscount Irwin.*

W A L E S.

Carnarvan,
Cardigan,
Carmarthen,
Flint,
Montgomery,
Radnor,
Pembroke,

The Honourable Peregrine Berty.
John, *Viscount Lisburn.*
Charles, *Marquiss of Winton.*
Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart.
Richard, *Earl of Bradford.*
Thomas, *Lord Conningsby.*
Sir Arthur Owen, Bart.

NUMBER XXXI.

Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High-Admiral of Great-Britain and Ireland, &c.

Commissioners,	[Edward Earl of Orford,	} 1000 l. per An. each.
	[Sir George Byng,	
	[George Doddington, Esq;	
	[Sir John Jennings,	
	[Sir Charles Turner,	
	[Abraham Stanion, Esq;	
	[George Bailie, Esq;	

Josiah Burchet, Esq; Secretary of the Admiralty, 800 l. per Ann.
John Fawler, Esq; Deputy, 600 l. per Annum.
Mr. Edward Burt, Chief Clerk.
Mr. John Walters, Solicitor.

Flag-Officers in the Sea Pay, viz.

Matthew Aylmer, Esq; Admiral of the Red, and Commander of the Fleet; Sal. 5 l. per Diem.

Sir John Jennings, Admiral of the White; Sal. 03 l. 10 s. 00 d. per Diem.

Sir John Norris, Admiral of the Blue; Sal. 3 l. 10 s. 00 d. per Diem.

James, Earl of Berkeley, Vice-Admiral of the Red, } Sal. 02 l. 10 s.

Sir Edward Whitaker, Vice-Admiral of the White, } per Diem

John Baker, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the Blue, } each.

Sir Charles Wager, Rear-Admiral of the Red. } Sal. 01 l. 15 s.

———— Rear-Admiral of White. } per Diem each.

———— Rear-Admiral of the Blue. }

NUMBER XXXII.

A List of the Vice-Admirals of the several Counties of Great-Britain and Ireland.

HIS Grace the Duke of	}	County of Suffolk.
The Right Honourable the	}	County of Kent.
Earl of Rockingham,		

The

The Right Honourable Henry Lord Lumley,	}	Bishoprick of <i>Durham</i> .
His Grace the Duke of New- castle,		County of <i>Suffex</i> .
The Right Honourable Robert Lord Paston,	}	County of <i>Norfolk</i> , and City and County of <i>Norwich</i> .
The Right Honourable James Lord Castleton,		County of <i>Lincoln</i> .
The Right Honourable Charles Lord Marquiss of <i>Winchester</i> ,	}	<i>South-Wales</i> .
The Right Honourable Richard Lord Viscount <i>Bulkley</i> ,		<i>North-Wales</i> .
The Right Honourable James Earl of <i>Berkley</i> ,	}	County of <i>Gloucester</i> .
Jonathan <i>Trelawney</i> , Esq;		South and North-Parts of <i>Cornwall</i> .
Sir John <i>Delavall</i> , Bart.	}	County of <i>Northumberland</i> , and Town and County of New- Castle upon <i>Tyne</i> .
Thomas <i>Middleton</i> , Esq;		County of <i>Essex</i> .
George <i>Trenchard</i> , Esq;	}	County of <i>Dorset</i> , and Town and County of <i>Poole</i> .
The Right Hon. Lord <i>Carleton</i> ,		County of <i>York</i> .
His Grace the Duke of <i>Bolton</i> ,	}	County of <i>Hampton</i> , and the <i>Isle of Wight</i> .
James <i>Lowther</i> , Esq;		County of <i>Westmorland</i> and <i>Cumberland</i> .
Sir William <i>Windham</i> , Bart.	}	County of <i>Somerset</i> , and City and County of <i>Bristol</i> .
The Right Hon. Hugh Earl of <i>Cholmondeley</i> ,		County of <i>Chester</i> .
George <i>Courtney</i> , Esq;	}	County of <i>Devon</i> , and City and County of <i>Exon</i> .
The Right Hon. John Earl of <i>Rorhes</i> ,		Vice-Admiral of <i>Scotland</i> , ex- cept the Isles of <i>Orkney</i> and <i>Zetland</i> .
The Right Hon. James Earl of <i>Morton</i> ,	}	Isles of <i>Orkney</i> and <i>Zetland</i> .

IN IRELAND.

Sir George St. George, Vice-Ad- miral,	}	Province of <i>Connaught</i> .
Edward <i>Southwell</i> , Esq;		Province of <i>Munster</i> .
The Right Hon. Richard Lord Viscount <i>Fitz Williams</i> ,	}	Province of <i>Linster</i> .
Frederick <i>Hamilton</i> , Esq;		Province of <i>Ulster</i> .

NUMBER XXXIII.

A List of the Ships and Vessels of the Royal Navy of England, with their highest Complements of Men and Guns.

<i>First-Rates.</i>					
<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
R oyal Anne	780	100	Elizabeth	440	70
Britannia	780	100	Essex	440	70
Royal George	780	100	Expedition	440	70
London	780	100	Grafton	440	70
Queen	780	100	Hampton-Court	440	70
Royal Sovereign	850	110	Humber	520	80
Royal William	780	100	Ipswich	440	70
<i>Second-Rates.</i>			Kent	440	70
Cambridge	680	96	Lancaster	500	80
Barfleur	680	96	Lenox	440	70
Blenheim	680	96	Monmouth	400	66
St. George	680	96	Nassau	440	70
Marlborough	680	96	Newark	520	80
Neptune	680	96	Norfolk	500	80
Namure	680	96	Northumberland	440	70
Offery	680	96	Orford	440	70
Prince	680	96	Ranelagh	520	80
Prince George	680	96	Royal Oak	440	70
Ramellies	680	96	Rupert	365	64
Sandwich	680	96	Russel	520	80
Vanguard	680	96	Shrewsbury	520	80
Union	680	96	Somerfet	520	80
<i>Third-Rates.</i>			Sterling Castle	440	70
Bedford	440	70	Suffolk	440	70
Berwick	440	70	Swiftsure	400	66
Boyne	520	80	Torbay	500	80
Bredah	440	70	Warspight	400	66
Buckingham	440	70	Yarmouth	440	70
Burford	440	70	<i>Fourth-Rates.</i>		
Captain	440	70	Advice	280	54
Chichester	520	80	Anglesea	280	54
Cornwall	520	80	Antelope	280	54
Cumberland	520	80	Assistance	250	50
Defyance	400	66	August	365	60
Devonshire	520	80	Bonaventure	280	54
Dorsetshire	520	80	Bristol	280	54

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<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Burlington	280	54	Severn	280	54
Canterbury	365	64	Southampton	280	54
Centurion	280	54	Strafford	280	54
Chatham	280	54	Sunderland	365	64
Chester	280	54	Superbe	365	64
Colchester	280	54	Swallow	280	54
Crown	280	54	Tilbury	280	54
Dartmouth	280	54	Tyger	230	48
Deptford	280	54	Warwick	280	54
Dover	250	50	Weymouth	280	54
Dreadnought	365	64	Winchester	280	54
Dunkirk.	365	64	Windfor	365	64
Exeter	365	64	Woolwich	280	54
Falkland	280	54	Worcester	280	54
Falmouth	280	54	York	365	64
Glocester	280	54			
Greenwich	280	54	<i>Fifth-Rates.</i>		
Guernsey	280	54	Adventure	190	42
Hampshire	280	54	Bedford-Galley	145	32
Jersey	280	54	Bridgwater	155	36
Kingston	365	64	Charles-Galley	190	42
Leopard	280	54	Diamond	190	42
Litchfield	280	54	Dolphin	155	36
Lyon	365	64	Enterprize	190	42
Mary	365	64	Experiment	145	32
Medway	365	64	Feverham	190	42
Monk	365	64	Folkstone	190	42
Montague	365	64	Fowey	190	42
Moor	320	64	Gosport	190	42
New-Castle	280	54	Garland	155	36
Nonfuch	280	54	Hastings	190	42
Norwich	280	54	Hector	190	42
Nottingham	365	64	Kinsale	155	36
Ormond	280	54	Lark	190	42
Oxford	280	54	Launceston	190	42
Panther	280	54	Love	190	42
Pembroke	280	54	Lowe stoff	145	32
Plymouth	365	64	Ludlow-Castle	190	42
Portland	280	54	Lime	145	32
Reserve	280	54	Mary-Galley	190	42
Rippon	365	64	Mermaid	155	36
Rochester	280	54	Milford	155	36
Romney	280	54	Pearl	190	42
Ruby	280	54	Pool	145	32
St. Albans	280	54	Portsmouth	190	42
Salisbury	280	54	Roebuck	190	42
Salisbury-Frigat	280	54	Royal-Anne Galley	190	42
			Rye		

<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Rye	145	32			
Saphire	190	42	<i>Fire-Ship.</i>		
Scarborough	145	32	Griffin	45	8
Sheerness	145	32			
Shoreham	145	32	<i>Bomb-Vessels.</i>		
Sorlings	190	42	Basilisk	30	4
South-Sea Castle	190	42	Blast	30	4
Speedwell	125	28	Furnace	30	4
Sweepstakes	190	42	Granada	30	4
Tartar	145	32			
Winchelsea	155	36	<i>Tatches.</i>		
			Bolton	14	6
			Charlotte	30	8
			Cleaveland	30	8
			Drake		
<i>Sixth-Rates.</i>			Dublin	45	12
Alborough	115	24	Fubbs	40	12
Biddiford	115	20	Henrietta	30	8
Blanford	115	20	Jemmy	4	4
Deal-Castle	115	24	Isabella	30	8
Flambrough	115	24	Katherine	30	8
Fox	115	24	Mary	30	8
Gibraltar	115	20	Portsmouth		
Glasgow	115	24	Queenborough	4	4
Greyhound	115	20	St. Loe	2	4
Hind	115	20	William and Mary	40	12
Lively	115	20			
Nightingale	115	24	<i>Sloops.</i>		
Peregrine Galley	50	20	Drake	85	14
Phoenix	115	24	Ferret	80	14
Port-Mahon	115	20	Happy	80	14
Queenborough	115	24	Hazard	80	14
Rose	115	20	Jamaica	100	14
Seaford	115	24	Shark	80	12
Sea-Horse	115	20	Swift	80	14
Sole-bay	115	24	Tryal	100	14
Squirrel	115	24			
Success	115	20	<i>Store-Ship.</i>		
Valeur	115	24	Success	90	24

N U M B E R XXXIV.

K I N G's-B E N C H.

LORD Chief-Justice of the *King's-Bench*, Sir Thomas Parker, Kt. 2000 *l. per Ann.*

The other Justices are,

Sir Robert Eyre,	Sir John Pratt.
Sir Littleton Powis, Kt.	Sal. 1500 <i>l. per Ann.</i> each.

Crown-Office.

Clerk of the Crown, *Simon Harcourt*, Esq; 200 *l. per Ann.*
His Secondary, *Richard Harcourt*, Esq; 60 *l. per Ann.*

Enttring Clerks.

Mr. Robert Celyard, Clerk of the Rules, Sal. 20 <i>l. per Ann.</i>	
Mr. Benedict Brown,	Mr. Richard Horton, jun.
Mr. Rice Foulke,	Mr. Francis Pember,
Mr. Robert Wintour,	
Mr. Henry Mafterman,	
Mr. Richard Harcourt,	Sal. 20 <i>l. per Annum</i> each.

Clerks of the Amercements of Issues.

Mr John Davies.	Mr. Samuel Clarke.
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These attend upon the Puisne Judges of the said Court the last Day of every issuable *Term*; and carry up to the *Exchequer* the *Estreat* of the Issues, and deliver it upon Oath to the Chief Baron of the said Court.

Prothonotaries Office.

Chief Clerks or Prothonotaries, *Rowland Holt*, Esq;
Edward Ventris, Esq; Sal. 800 *l. per Ann.* each.
Secondary, *Giles Clark*, Gent. 50 *l. per Ann.*
Deputy for Signing Writs, Mr. *Thomas Bromfield*.
For Filing the Declarations, Mr. *Hitch*.
Clerk of the Remembrances or Doggets, Mr. *Martin Lantrow*.
Clerk of the Bails and *Postea's*, Mr. *Samuel Clarke*.

Custos Brevium, and *Nisi Prius* Office.

<i>Thomas Goodinge</i> , Serjeant at Law,	} 150 <i>l. per Ann.</i> each.
<i>Thomas Goodall</i> , Esq;	

Keepers

Keepers of the Writs and Records of the Court of King's-Bench, Masters of the Office for making up, examining and sealing all the Records of *Affize*, and *Nisi Prius* of that Court wheresoever triable, and Clerks of the *Essoigns*, and Warrants of Attorney, and Clerk of the Treasury.

The Clerks under them for making up the Records throughout England, are

Mr. James Hooton,
Mr. John Hollyman,
Mr. William Tully.

Mr. Thomas Goodinge,
Mr. John Sedgwick,
Sal. 20 l. per Ann.

Deputy Clerk of the Inner-Treasury, Mr. Will. Tully,

Deputy Clerk of the Outward-Treasury, Mr. } 10 l. each.
J. Parker.

Two Bag-bearers, who carry the Records into Court.

Marshal of the King's-Bench Prison, Moses Cooke, Esq;

His Deputy, Mr. Cooke.

Clerk of the Papers there, Mr. Richard Watts.

Clerks of the Papers on the Plea-Side.

Mr. Erle,

Mr. Salkeild,

} Sal. 20 l. per Ann. each.

Clerk of the Rules, Mr. William Simmons, 60 l. per Ann.

His Deputy, Mr. Pickering.

Clerk of the Errors, Mr. John Allen, Esq; 50 l. per Ann.

A chief Crier, Two under Criers, Two Ushers, and Four Tipstaves.

The Filazers and Exigenters of the King's-Bench.

Mr. Robert Hastings,

Mr. Thomas Stateham,

Mr. John Green,

Mr. George Woodson,

Mr. William Twiford,

Mr. _____

Mr. _____

Mr. Jonathan Ravenhill,

Mr. John Withers,

Mr. John Browning.

Mr. Henry Deane.

Mr. Henry Dodd,

Mr. Philip Hodges,

Mr. _____

Mr. Samuel Porter,

Mr. Robert Hyde,

Mr. James Mead.

Mr. Simon Fuller,

Berkshire.

Derby.

Devonshire.

Yorkshire.

Essex.

Gloucester.

Hereford.

Hertford.

Kent.

Lincoln.

London and Middlesex.

Oxfordshire.

Somersetshire.

Suffex.

Wilts.

Newcastle.

Bristol.

} Bedfordshire, and Bucking-
hamshire.

Sir James Chapman, <i>Bar.</i>	{ Cambridgeshire, and Cornwall.
Mr. Simon Fuller,	{ Dorset, Huntingdon, and Leicester.
Mr. John Busby,	Monmouth.
Mr. Simon Fuller,	Norfolk, and Northampton.
Thomas Fuller,	{ Northumberland, and Nottingham.
Sir James Fuller <i>Bar.</i>	Rutland.
James Woodhouse, <i>Esq;</i>	Salop.
Mr. Simon Fuller,	Southampton.
Mr. William Hawbury,	Stafford.
Sir James Fuller, <i>Bar.</i>	Suffolk.
Sir James Fuller, <i>Bar.</i>	Warwick.
Mr. Simon Fuller,	{ Westmorland, and Worcester.
Mr. William Bennet,	Town of Nottingham.
Mr. William Osburn,	Kingston upon Hull.
Mr. Charles Waite,	Town of Southampton.
Mr. John Withers,	City of Canterbury.
Mr. Simon Fuller,	{ City of Coventry.
	{ City of York.
	{ City of Exeter.
Mr. Henry Owen,	City of Gloucester.
Mr. Simon Fuller,	{ City of Lincoln.
	{ City of Norwich.
	{ City of Litchfield.
	{ City of Worcester.
	{ Town of Pool.

NUMBER XXXV.

Court of CHANCERY.

LORD High Chancellor, *William Lord Cowper*, 2100 l. per Annum.

His Secretary, *Thomas Marshal*, Esq; 100 l. per Ann.

Master of the Rolls, *Sir John Trevor*, Kt.

His Secretary, *Thomas Jansen*, Esq;

The Twelve Masters in Chancery are

Sir John Trevor, Kt. Master
of the Rolls.

Sir Thomas Gerry, Kt.

William Rogers, Esq;

John Hiccocks, Esq;

James Medlicot, Esq;

William Fellows, Esq;

John Meller, Esq;

John Orlebar, Esq;

Fleetwood Dormer, Esq;

Samuel Browning, Esq;

Robert Holford, Esq;

Henry Lowibond, Esq;

Secretary of Petitions,

Purse-bearer,

Deputy Purse-bearer,

Secretary of Bankrupts,

Secretary of Presentation,

Secretary of Commissioners of
Peace,

Secretary of the Degrees,

Secretary of the Lunaticks,

Receiver of the Fines,

First Gentleman of the Cham-
ber,

Second Gentleman of the
Chamber, and Train-bearer,

Secretary of the Appeals,

Usher of the Hall,

Christopher Appleby, Esq;

John Barlow, Esq;

Mr. Hetherington, Jun.

Edward Dupper, Esq;

William Bridges, Esq;

Richard Wollaston, Esq;

Henry Cross, Esq;

Peter Cottingham, Esq;

Mr. ——— Hetherington.

Edward Dupper, afore said,

Mr. Hurst,

Mr. Bland,

Mr. Serjeant,

The Six Clerks.

Bazil Herne, Esq;

John Shuffield, Esq;

John Highlord, Esq;

Nathaniel Barnadiston, Esq;

Sydenham Malthus, Esq;

Sir John Meers, Kt.

Clerk of the Crown, *George Wright*, Esq; 250 l. per Annum.

Prothonotary of the Court, *Gosfelow Snow*, Esq;

Clerk of the Hanaper, *Joseph Whitehead*, Esq; 140 l. per Ann.

——— His Deputy, *William Whitehead*, Esq;

Warden of the Fleet, *John Huggins*, Esq;
 Serjeant at Arms, *Cyril Goately*, Esq; 80*l.* per Ann.

Two Examiners.

Arthur Trevor, Esq; | *Edw. Northey*, Esq;

Three Clerks of the Petty-Bag.

Daniel Bland, Esq; | *Evan Lloyd*, Esq;
Edward Bulstrode, Esq; |

Masters of the Subpœna-Office.

Henry Jones, Esq; | *Thomas Head*, Esq;
Pauncefoot Greene, Esq; |
 Mr. *Abraham Hancock*, their Deputy,

The Registers Office.

Principal Register, *Charles Duke of St. Albans*.

Deputy-Registers.

Edward Goldsborough, Esq; | *Richard Price*, Esq;

Registers for the Rolls.

Mr. *Thomas Parnell*. | Mr. *Thomas Parrott*.
 Clerk of the Reports, and Keeper of the Old Book, *James Oades*, Gent.
 Keepers of other Entry-Books, *George Edwards*, Esq; *Henry Davenish*, Gent.
 Master of the Affidavit-Office, *John Poynter*, Esq;
 — His Deputies, Mr. *Morris Williams*, Mr. *Rich. Stanhope*.

Cursitors-Office.

Stephen Terry, Esq; for *Surry* and *Salop*, and Principal of the Office for the Year, 1716.

Jeremiah Hale, Esq; for *Wiltshire* and *Stafford*, } Assistants.
Steven Barnes, Esq; for *London* and *Middlesex*. }

Samuel Layton, }
Robert Hart, } Esqs; for *London* and *Middlesex*.
William Fish, }

John Hungerford, Esq; for *Yorkshire* and *Westmorland*.

Charles Pickering, Esq; for *Norfolk* and *Cumberland*.

John Agett, } Esqs; for *Lincoln* and *Somerset*.
John Popham, }

Henry Thornicroft, Esq; for *Hereford* and *Derby*.

William Richardson, Esq; for *Bedford* and *Bucks*.

Thomas Barnes, Esq; for *Leicester* and *Cornwall*.

John Smith, Esq; for *Warwick* and *Hampshire*.

Andrew Swift, Esq; for *Gloucester* and *Cambridge*.

John Gibbons, Esq; for *Essex and Berks.*

Thomas Edmonds, } Esqs; for *Devon and Kent.*

Samuel Dowse,

James Allen, Esq; for *Sussex and Worcester.*

Hugh Wrottesley, Esq; for *Dorset and Northumberland.*

John Browne, Esq; for *Oxon and Rutland.*

Gibbons Bagnall, Esq; for *Suffolk and Huntingdonshire.*

John Brewster, Esq; for *Hereford and Monmouth.*

Thomas Pierson, Esq; for *Northampton and Nottingham.*

Alienation Office.

Thomas Plot,

Cornelius Cayley, } Esqs; Commissioners.

John Ramsden,

Master in Chancery, William Freeman, Esq;

Receiver, Mr. Edward Whitacre.

Clerk of the Enrollments, Mr. Theophilus Newcomen.

Clerk of the Entries, Thomas Webb, Esq;

NUMBER XXXVI.

Court of COMMON-PLEAS.

LORD Chief-Justice, Sir Peter King, Kt.

Sal. 2000 l. per Ann.

Sir John Blencoe, Kt.

Robert Tracey, Esq;

Robert Dormer, Esq; Justices.

Sal. 1500 l. per Ann. each.

Custos Brevium Office.

This Office belongs to the Earl of *Litchfield,*

Sworn Master, Sir Henry St. John, _____

per An

600

His Secondary, Mr. Joseph Yates.

Prothonotaries.

Chief Prothonotary, Sir George Cooke, Kt. _____

400

His Secondary, Richard Derby.

Second Prothonotary, Richard Foley, Esq; _____

400

His Secondary, Mr. Nicholas Hall.

Third Prothonotary, John Borret, Esq; _____

400

His Secondary, George Wheeler, Esq;

Chirographers Office.

Robert Bird, Esq; Master in Trust for Montague Gerard Drake,
Esq; _____ 300 l.

Secondary, Mr. John Storer.

Clerks of the Office.

Mr. John Storer, Jun.

Mr. Peter Storer, Sen.

Mr. Michael Glide.

Mr. Joseph Biscoe.

Mr. Peter Temple.

Mr. Robert Bird.

Mr. Rich. Campion.

Peter Storer, Jun.

Register, John Drake, Esq;

Clerk of the Proclamations, Mr. Peter Temple.

Clerk of the Treasury, Mr. Edw. Mills, Sal. 20 l. per Annum.

Clerks of the Jurat, or Under-Clerks of the Treasury.

Mr. Robert Maidstone.

Mr. William Abell.

Clerk of the Enrollments of Fines and Recoveries, Mr. Edward Mills.

Clerks of the Errors, Mr. Edmund Dummer, 50 l. per Ann.

His Deputy, Mr. Gandy.

Clerk of the Outlawries, Roderick Lloyd, Esq;

Clerk of the King's Silver-Office, Henry Ludlow, Esq;

Clerk of the Warrants, Roger Burgoyne, Esq;

Clerks of the Effoigns, Mr. Clendon.

Clerk of the Superfedeas, Mr. Norris.

Mr. Henry Perkins.

Mr. Duncombe.

Filazers of the Court of Common-Pleas.

Joseph Yates, Esq;

Charles Shepperd, Esq;

Deputy, Mr. Richard Cox.

Mr. Waugh,

Mr. Clifton,

Mr. Frederick Alp,

Mr. Isaac Jackson,

Monmouth.

{ Salop, Staffordshire, North
amptonsire, Rutlandshire,
and City of Lichfield.

{ Northumberland, Westmor-
land, Cumberland, and Town
of Newcastle upon Tyne.

London and Middlesex.

Suffolk.

{ Lincolnshire, and the Town of
Lincoln.

Mr. John Holmden,

Mr. Dry,

Mr. Robert Bicknal,

Mr. Richard Boycott,

Mr. Henry Bestland,

Mr. Hamlin,

Mr. Burrell,

Mr. Denton,

William Tempest, Esq;

Mr. Musgrave Davison,

Mr. Charles Hancock,

Glocestershire, City of Gloucester, Worcestershire, City of Worcester, Cornwall, and Hereford.

Huntington and Cambridge. Kent, Suffex, and Surrey. Essex and Hertford.

The City of Bristol, County of Dorset and Somerset.

Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, City of Coventry, and Town of Nottingham.

Wiltshire, Hantshire, and the Town of Southampton.

Norfolk, and the City of Norwich.

Yorkshire, City of York, Town of Kingston upon Hull.

Devonshire, and the City of Exeter.

Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, and Oxfordshire.

The Four Exigenters.

William Avery, Esq;

Mr. John Cotton,

| Mr. — Norcliff.

| Mr. John Farrington.

There are Four Cryers and a Porter belonging to this Court.

NUMBER XXXVII.

Court of EXCHEQUER.

LORD Chief Baron, Sir Samuel Dod, Kt. Salary 2000 l. per Annum.

Sir Thomas Bury, Kt.

Robert Price, Esq;

Cursitor-Baron, Sir William Simpson, Kt.

| Sir James Mountague, Kt.

| Barons, Sal. 1500 l. per Ann.

The King's Remembrancer's Office.

The King's Remembrancer, Simon, Lord Viscount Fanshaw.

— His Deputy, John Hardinge, Esq;

The Eight Attorneys of the Office.

Francis Butler, Esq;	} Secondaries.
Gabriel Armiger, Esq;	
Mr. Thomas Eyre,	
Mr. John Thompson,	
Mr. Thomas Harris,	Mr. Matthew Hutton,
	Mr. Matthew Lancaster,
	Mr. James Pearse.

The Lord-Treasurer's Remembrancers Office.

Sir Richard Reynalls, Remembrancer.
 Mr. William Plaxton, his Deputy.
 First Secondary, John Tayleure, Esq;
 Second Secondary, Charles Batteley, Esq;

Attorneys or Sworn Clerks.

Mr. Allanfon,	Mr. Madox.
Mr. Thomfon, Filazer.	

The Pipe-Office.

Clerk of the Pipe, Lord Viscount Newhaven.
 His Deputy, Francis Neale, Esq;
 First Attorney, Joseph Cranmer, Esq;
 Secondary, Charles Milbourn, Esq;
 Mr. Tullie,
 Mr. Wroth,
 Mr. Hornby,
 Mr. Wrightson,
 Mr. Howe,
 Mr. Bradshaw,
 Mr. William Tullie,
 Robert Cranmer,

}	Sworn Clerks.
}	Boardsend Clerks.

Comptroller of the Pipe, John Pottinger, Esq;

Office of Pleas.

Clerk of the Pleas, Tho. Marriot, Esq;
 Samuel Anderson, Esq; Secondary.
 Mr. Owen,
 Mr. Forster,
 Mr. Wogan,

}	Attorneys.

Francis Cuthbert Masham, Esq; Foreign Opposer.
 Clerk of the Estreats, John Cook, Esq;
 Clerk of the Nichells, Thomas Huxley, Esq;

Auditors of the Imprest.

Edw. Harley, Esq;	Thomas Foley, Esq;
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Auditors of the Revenue.

Thomas Jett, Esq;
 Sidney Godolphin, Esq; Auditor for the Principality of Wales,
 and several Counties in England.
 Roderick Lloyd, Esq; his Deputy.
 For the Duchy of Cornwall, The Honourable Albermarle Bertie,
 Esq;

First Fruits Office.

Remembrancer of the First Fruits and Tenths, Sir Thomas Hanmer,
 Bart.
 His Deputy John Eaton, Esq;

Clerks of the Office.

Mr. Pigeon. | Mr. Eaton.
 Receiver of the First Fruits, William Glanville, Esq;
 Comptroller, John Baber, Esq;
 Deputy-Chamberlains, Mr. Smith, and Mr. _____
 Chief Usher of this Court, and Hereditary Proclamator of the Court
 of Common-Pleas, who hath under him Four Ushers and Six Messen-
 gers, Heneage Walker, Esq;

N U M B E R XXXVIII.

The King's Serjeants at Law.

SIR Joseph Jekyll, | Sir John Cheshyre,
 Sir Tho. Powys, | Sir Francis Page.
 Attorney-General, Sir Edward Northey, Kt.
 Solicitor-General, John Fortescue Aland, Esq;

Other Serjeants at Law.

Edwyn Wyat, Esq;	Sir William Banister.
Sir Charles Ingleby.	Henry Lloyd, Esq;
Sir Henry Chancey.	John Comyns, Esq;
Thomas Goodwyn, Esq;	Sir John Benner.
Joseph Girdler, Esq;	Richard Wynn, Esq;
John Green, Esq;	John Hoo, Esq;
Henry Turner, Esq;	John Birch, Esq;
William Hall, Esq;	Thomas Webb, Esq;
James Selby, Esq;	Thomas Pingelly, Esq;
Lawrence Agar, Esq;	William Brydges, Esq;
James Grove, Esq;	

William

William Earle, *Esq*;
Henry Stephens, *Esq*;
James Reynolds, *Esq*;
Edward Whiteacre, *Esq*;
John Cuthbert, *Esq*;
Thomas Hanbury, *Esq*;

William Branthwayte, *Esq*;
John Darnel, *Esq*;
John Belfield, *Esq*;
Edward Miller, *Esq*;
Sir Nathaniel Mead.

His Majesty's Council Learned in the Law.

SIR William Whitlock,
John Conyers, *Esq*;
Tho. Lutwich, *Esq*;
J. Aglionby, *Esq*;
Edward Jennings, *Esq*;

Spencer Cowper, *Esq*;
Lawrence Carter, *Esq*; *Sollicitor to the Prince.*
—— Denton, *Esq*;

His Majesty's Justices of the Grand Sessions for the several Counties in Wales during Life.

William Wright, *Esq*;
Serjeant Whitacre.

Richard Vaughan, *Esq*;
—— Beeson, *Esq*;

Sir Joseph Jekyll, *King's First Serjeant.*

Edward Jefferyes, *Esq*;

William Jessop, *Esq*;

William Cumberbatch, *Esq*;

} For Brecknock, Glamorgan, and Radnor Shires.

} For Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan Shires.

} For Montgomery, Flint and Denbigh Shires.

} For Carnarvan, Merioneth Shires, and Anglesey.

N U M B E R XXXIX.

Offices and Officers in the Court and Dutchy-Chamber of Lancaster, held at Westminster.

Chancellor, *Henage Earl of Aylesford.*

Attorney-General, *Alexander Denton, Esq*;

Receiver-General, *John Chetwynd, Esq*;

Auditor of the North Part of the said Dutchy, *William Bellamy, Esq*;

Auditor of the South Parts, *Thomas Turner, Esq*;

Clerk of the Dutchy, *Sir Cheek Gerrard, Bart.*

King's Serjeant, *Edward Blundell, Esq*;

King's Council,

{ *Thomas Kilpin,*
Paul Jodrell, Jun.

} Esqs.

Secretary, *Henry Weston, Esq;*Deputy-Clerk, &c. *Mr. Benjamin Ayloffe.*Deputy-Clerk and Register, *Mr. John Wolfe.*

Attorneys,

{ *Mr. Thomas Asheton.*
*Mr. William Whitehead,*Usher, *Mr. Martin Tomkins, Gent.*Deputy-Usher, *Mr. Thomas Desborough.*Messenger, *Mr. John Mellish.*

*Offices and Officers in the Court of Chancery, held at
Preston in the County-Palatine of Lancaster.*

Chancellor, *Heneage, Earl of Aylesford.*Vice-Chancellor, *Edward Vawdrey, Esq;*Attorney-General, *Edward Blundell, Esq;*Chief Clerk, Register, and Examiner, *Charles Ford, Esq;**Mr. Ralph Asheton,**Mr. Thomas Seed,**Mr. ——— Wall,**Mr. Richard Casson,**Mr. William Hibson,*

} Attorneys and Clerks.

Prothonotary for the Court of Common-Pleas, *C. Henshaw, Esq;*Deputy, *Thomas Forster, Esq;*Clerk of the Crown, *John Thornton, Esq;*Clerk of the Peace, *George Kenyon, Esq;*

NUM.

NUMBER XL.

A Scheme of the Sovereign and Knights Companions of the most Noble Order of the Garter.

<i>Void.</i>	<i>The Sovereign.</i>	<i>The Prince of Wales.</i>	<i>Void.</i>
	<i>D. of Cleveland and Southampton.</i>		<i>D. of Bucks and Normanby.</i>
	<i>Duke of Richmond.</i>		<i>Duke of Somerset.</i>
	<i>Duke of Northumberland.</i>		
	<i>Duke of Shrewsbury.</i>		<i>Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.</i>
	<i>Earl of Albermarle.</i>		<i>Duke of Marlborough.</i>
	<i>Duke of Schomberg and Linster.</i>		<i>Duke of Devonshire.</i>
	<i>Duke of Argyle.</i>		<i>Duke of Kent.</i>
	<i>Earl Poulett.</i>		<i>Earl of Oxford.</i>
	<i>Earl of Strafford.</i>		<i>Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth.</i>
	<i>Duke of Bolton.</i>		<i>Duke of Rutland.</i>
	<i>Earl of Dorset and Middlesex.</i>		

NUMBER XLI.

An Alphabetical List of the Baronets in England, from the first Creation of that Dignity, May 22, 1611. until the Second Year of the Reign of King GEORGE, 1715.

A.

Aston, Walter, S. B. 1611.
 Appleton, Roger,
 Ayloffe, William,

Armine, Will. ex. Nov. 28, 1619.
 Aston, Ralph, 28 June, 1620.
 Ashby, Francis, ex. 18 June
 1622.

Ashby,

Ashly, Anthony, *ex.* July 3.
 Ashfield, John, July 27, 1626.
 Aylesbury, Tho. *ex.* April 19.
 Ashton, Thomas, July 25, 1628.
 Anderson, John, *ex.* January 3, 1628.
 Acton, William, *ex.* May 30, 1629.
 Alleyn, Edward, *ex.* June 24.
 Abdy, Tho. July 7, 1641.
 Andrew, William, December, 11.
 Armitage, Francis, — 15.
 Astley, Isaac, *ex.* January 21.
 Alston, Thomas, June 30, 1642.
 Anderson, Henry, *ex.* July 3, 1643.
 Acton, Edward, — January 17.
 Abdy, Robert, June 9, 1660.
 Adams, Thomas, — 13.
 Atkins, Richard, — 13.
 Allen, Thomas, — 14.
 Abdy, John, *ex.* — 22.
 Astley, Jacob, — 25.
 Austen, Robert, July 10.
 Aubrey, John, — 23.
 Ashton, Ralph, August 17.
 Ash, Jos. September 19.
 Anderson, Edmund, Dec. 12.
 Ashburnham, Denny, May 10, 1661.
 Andrew, Henry, — 27.
 Astley, Rich. August 13, 1662.
 Anderson, Stephen, June 13, 1664.
 Aucher, Anthony, July 7, 1666.
 Allen, Thomas, Febr. 7, 1672.
 Anderton, Francis, October 8, 1677.
 Ackland, Hugh, January 21, 1677.
 Alston, Jos. January 20, 1681.
 Ashurst, Henry, July 21, 1683.
 Ayschombe, Oliver, May 28, 1696.
 Anguish, al. Allen, Rich. December 14, 1699.
 Abercrombie, James, 21 March, 1709.

Austin, John, November, 1714.

B.

Bacon, Nicholas, 1611.
 Booth, George, E. E.
 Barrington, Francis.
 Berkely, Henry.
 Bellasyse, Henry, E. V.
 Brudenel, Thomas, E. E.
 Bendish, Thomas.
 Baker, Henry, *ex.*
 Bayning, Paul, E. V. *ex.*
 Blackston, Thomas, *ex.* May 27, 1615.
 Boynton, Matthew, May 25, 1618.
 Burdet, Thomas, February 25.
 Beaumont, Thomas, September 16, 1. V. 1619.
 Bamberg, William, *ex.* December 1.
 Boteler, John, *ex.* April 12, 1620.
 Bereney, Richard, May 5.
 Biggs, Thomas, *ex.* May 26.
 Bellingham, Henry, *ex.* May 30.
 Bishop, Tho. 24 July, 1620.
 Brown, Rob. *ex.* 21 September, 1621.
 Barker, John, 17 March.
 Button, William, 18 March.
 Bedell, Capel, *ex.* June 3, 1622.
 Burton, Thomas, July 22.
 Barkham, Edward, *ex.* June 28, 1623.
 Beaumont, John, *ex.* June 29, 1626.
 Brereton, Will. *ex.* March 10.
 Bridges, Giles, E. B. May 17, 1627.
 Bagot, Harvey, May 30.
 Brown, Ambrose, *ex.* July 7.
 Benet, Simon, *ex.* July 17.
 Bowyer, Thomas, *ex.* July 23.
 Bacon, Buts, — 29.
 Bolles, John, — July 24, 1628.
 Beaumont, Rich. *ex.* August 19, Boteler,

Boteler, Will. *July 3, 1641.*
 Bampffield, Tho. — 15.
 Burgoyne, John, 15.
 Brownloe, John, — *ex. 26.*
 Brownloe, William, — 27.
 Boughton, Will. *Aug. 4.*
 Briggs, Morton, — 12.
 Bindlofs, Rob. *ex. — 16.*
 Burlafe, John, *ex. May 4, 1642.*
 Blackston, Ralph, *ex. July 30.*
 Bland, Tho. — *Aug. 30.*
 Blount, Walter, — *Oct. 5.*
 Badd, Tho. *ex. — Feb. 29.*
 Bale, John, *ex. Nov. 9, — 1643.*
 Butler, John, — *Dec. 7.*
 Bathurst, Edw. — 9.
 Bard, Henry, *I. V. ex. Octob. 8, 1644.*
 d'Boreel, Will. *March 21.*
 Browne, Rich. *ex. Sept. 1, 1649.*
 Bond, Thomas, — 1658.
 Brown, Henry, — *ibid.*
 Bridgman, Orlando, *June 7, 1660.*
 Bowyer, Will. — 25.
 Barkeley, Maurice, *I. V. July 2.*
 Bufwell, George, *ex. — 7.*
 Boothby, Will. — 13.
 Bright, John, *ex. — 16.*
 Brown, Rich. — 22.
 Bovey, Ralph, *ex. August 30.*
 Bowyer, John, *Sept. 11.*
 Beal, John, *ex. — Oct. 16.*
 Boothby, Tho. *ex. — Nov. 9.*
 Backhouse, Will. *ex. — ib.*
 Bennet, Thoms, *ex. — 22.*
 Buck, John, *Dec. 22.*
 Beddingfield, Hen. *Jan. 2.*
 Beaumont, Tho. *Feb. 21.*
 Broughton, Brian, *March 10.*
 Bromfield, John. — 20.
 Brook, Rob. *ex. May 21, 1661.*
 Barkham, Edw. *July 21.*
 Banks, John, *ex. Aug. 22.*
 Bickley, Fra. *Sept. 30.*
 Bacon, Nich. *ex. Feb. 7.*
 Braham, Rich. *ex. Ap. 16, 1662.*
 Bernard, Rob. *July 1.*

Brook, Henry, *Dec. 12.*
 Brograve, Tho. *March 18.*
 Barnadiston, Tho. *Ap. 7, 1663.*
 Barnadiston, Samuel, *May 11.*
 Bellot, John, *June 30.*
 Barnham, Rob. *August 15.*
 Bateman, Tho. *Aug. 31, 1664.*
 Biddulph, Theoph. *Nov. 2, 1664.*
 Brown, John, *May 16, 1665.*
 Burdet, Francis, *July 25.*
 Barker, Abel, *Sept. 9.*
 Bettensons, Rich. *Feb. 6, 1666.*
 Bridgman, Orlando, *Octob. 12, 1673.*
 Blacket, Will. *Dec. 12.*
 Barker, Will. *March 29, 1676.*
 Brooks, John, *June 13.*
 Barlow, John, *July 13, 1677.*
 Bowyer, James, *May 18, 1678.*
 Bradshaigh, Roger, *Novemb. 17, 1679.*
 Blount, Tho. Pope, *Jan. 16.*
 Beckwith, Roger, *Ap. 15, 1681.*
 Banbury, Tho. *June 29.*
 Blacket, Will. *Jan. 23, 1684.*
 Bloys, Cha. *Ap. 15, 1686.*
 Blackham, Rich. *Ap. 13, 1696.*
 Buckworth, John, *Ap. 1, 1697.*
 Brown, Will. *Dec. 14, 1699.*
 Brown, Robert, *Feb. 24, 1709.*
 Beck, Justus, *Nov. — 1714.*

C.

C. Lifton, Gervase, 1611.
 Cope, Anthony.
 Constable, Will. *ex.*
 Cotton, Robert.
 Cholmondeley, Rob. *ex.*
 Carr, Edw. *ex.*
 Clarke, Sim. *May 1, 1617.*
 Chester, Anth. *March 23, 1619.*
 Chaloner, William, *ex. July 20, 1620.*
 Clare, Henry, *ex. July 27.*
 Colbrand, John, 21 *Dec. 1621.*
 Courtenes, Peter, *May 18, 1622.*
 Cooper, John, *E. E. ex. July 4.*
 Chud-

Chudleigh, George, *August 1.*
 Cottington, Fra. E. B. *ex. Feb.*
 16.
 Corbet, John, *ex. July 4, 1623.*
 Curwen, Partricius, *ex. March*
 12, 1626.
 Cornwallis, Fred. E. B. *May 4,*
 1627.
 Crane, Rob. *ex. — 11.*
 Colepepper, Will. — 17.
 Carleton, John, *ex. — 28.*
 Crowe, Sackville, *July 8.*
 Corbet, John, *Sept. 19, 1627.*
 Conyers, John, *July 14, 1628.*
 Colepepper, Will. *Sept. 20.*
 Cole, Nich, *March 4, 1640.*
 Cave, Tho. — *June 30, 1641.*
 Cotton, John, — *July 14.*
 Chichester, John, *August 4.*
 Carew, Rich. — 9.
 Castleton, Will. — 9.
 Chomley, Hugh, *ex. — 10.*
 Curson, John, — 11.
 Coke, Edw. — *Dec. 30.*
 Cunningham, Dav. *ex. Jan. 21.*
 Corbet, Vincent, *ex. Jan. 29.*
 Cowper, Will. E. B. *March 4.*
 Corbet, Edw. *June 20, 1642.*
 Constable, Philip, *July 20.*
 Chamberlain, Tho. *Febr. 4.*
 Crane, Rich. *ex. March 20.*
 Carteret, Geo. *ex. May 9, 1645.*
 Charlton, Edw. *ex. March 6.*
 Curtius, Will. *April 2, 1652.*
 Cullum, Tho. *June 18, 1660.*
 Cutts, John, *ex. — 21.*
 Cordell, Rob. *ex. — 22.*
 Covert, John, *ex. July 2.*
 Conway, Henry, — 25.
 Carpenter, Ar-Marigny, 1658.
 Cutler, John, *ex. Nov. 9, 1660.*
 Colleton, John, *Feb. 18.*
 Clifton, Tho. *ex. March 4.*
 Crofts, John, *ex. — 16.*
 Cambel, John, *ex. Ap. 9, 1661.*
 Caley, William, — 20.
 Curson, Thomas, — 30.
 Cropley, John, *May 7.*

Crook, George, — 10
 Charnock, John, — 21
 Craven, Anthony, *June 4*
 Clavering, John, — 8
 Cullen, Abraham, — 17
 Copley, Godfrey, — *ib.*
 Clarke, Clement, — 18
 Carew, Thomas, *August 2*
 Coriton, John, *February 27*
 Cocks, Rich, *April 7, 1662*
 Can, Rob. *September 13*
 Cob, Tho. *December 9*
 Cook, Will. *June 29, 1663*
 Cambell, Tho. *February 12*
 Cookes, William.
 Crispe, Nich. *April 14, 1665*
 Carteret, Philip, *June 4, 1670*
 Chater, Will. *June 28, 1671*
 Croft, Herbert, *Nov. 18, 1671*
 Clargis, Walter, *Oct. 30, 1674*
 Coldon, Robert, *Mar. 29, 1677*
 Cust, Rich. *September 29*
 Curll, Walter, *June 22, 1678*
 Child, Josias, *July 18*
 Chute, George, *Sept. 16, 1684*
 Child, John, *Feb. 5, 1685*
 Compton, Will. *May 6, 1686*
 Charlton, Job, — 12
 Colt, Henry Dutton, *March 2,*
 1692
 Clark, Sam. *July 25, 1698*
 Chetwood, John, *Ap. 11, 1700*
 Cairnes, Alex. *May 6, 1708*
 Calverley, Walter, — 1711
 Cross, Thomas, *July 13, 1713*
 Cope, Jonathan, *March 1, 1713*
 Carew, Nicholas, *March — 1714*
 Chaplain, Robert, — 1715

D.

D Evereux, Edw. E. V. 1611
 Dormer, Rob. E. E. *June*
 10, 1615
 Dryden, Erasmus, *November*
 16, 1619
 Delves, Tho. *May 8, 1621*
 Darnel, Tho. *ex. September 6*
 Darell,

Darell
 Drake,
 Dering
 Drury
 Dyer,
 Dixwe
 Dilling
 Ducey,
 28,
 Dalfsto
 164
 D'Ewe
 164
 Drake
 Davie
 Dawn
 164
 Denny
 Danve
 Drape
 166
 Dixwe
 Darcy
 Dixey
 Dudle
 Drake
 Dicer
 Derha
 Duke
 Dorm
 Dunc
 Daws
 Down
 D'oyl
 Duck
 166
 Diggs
 D'oyl
 Dike
 Dutte
 Dyer
 Dave
 Dashi
 16
 Davi
 Duck
 Dud
 16

Darell, John, *ex. June 13, 1622*
 Drake, Francis, *August 2*
 Dering, Edw. *Feb. 1, 1626*
 Drury, Drue, *May 7, 1627*
 Dyer, Lodowick, *ex. June 8*
 Dixwell, Basil, *February 18*
 Dillington, Rob. *Sept. 6, 1628*
 Ducy, Rob. I. V. *ex. November 28, 1629*
 Dalston, William, *February 15, 1640*
 D'Ewes, Simonds, *July 15, 1641*
 Drake, Will. *ex. — 17*
 Davie, John, *September 9*
 Dawney, Chri. I. V. *May 19, 1642*
 Denny, Will. *ex. — June 3*
 Danvers, Sam. *March 21*
 Draper, Thomas, *ex. June 9, 1660*
 Dixwell, Basil, — *19*
 Darcy, Tho. *ex. — 20*
 Dixey, Wolstan, *July 14*
 Dudley, William, *August 1*
 Drake, John, — *31*
 Dicer, Rob. *ex. March 18*
 Derham Tho. *June 8, 1661*
 Duke, Edw. *July 17*
 Dormer, John, — *23*
 Duncomb, Fra. *ex. February 4*
 Daws, John, *June 4, 1663*
 Downing, George, *July 1*
 D'oyley, William, *July 29*
 Duckenfield, Robert, *June 16, 1665*
 Diggs, Maurice, *March 6*
 D'oyley, John, *July 7, 1666*
 Dike, Thomas, *March 3, 1676*
 Dutton, Ralph, *June 20, 1678*
 Dyer, William, *July 6*
 Davers, Rob. *May 12, 1682*
 Dashwood, Rob. *September 16, 1684*
 Davies, George, *Jan. 11, 1685*
 Duck, John, *March 19, 1686*
 Duddleston, John, *January 11, 1691*

Denton, Edm. *May 12, 1699*
 Dolbin, Gilb. *April 1, 1704*
 Dashwood, Francis, *June 28, 1707*
 Desbouverie, William, *February 19, 1713*

E.

Englefield, Francis, *1611*
 Effex, William, *ex.*
 Egerton, Rowland, *April 5, 1617*
 Estcourt, Giles, *ex. March 17, 1626*
 Everard, Richard, *January 29, 1628*
 Earl, Richard, *ex. July 2, 1629*
 Every, Simon, *May 26, 1641*
 Eldred, Rivet, *ex. January, 29*
 Enyon, James, *ex. April 9, 1642*
 Evelyn, John, S. N. *ex. May 29, 1660*
 Elve, Jervase, *June 22*
 Ellis, Thomas, — *30*
 Ernley, Walter, — *Feb. 2*
 Eden, Rob. *Nov. 12, 1672*
 Edwards, Francis, *April 22, 1678*
 Evelyn, Edw. *Feb. 17, 1682*
 Edwards, James, *Dec. 7, 1691*
 Elwill, John, *August, 25, 1709*
 Evilyn, John, *August 6, 1713*
 Eyles, Francis, *Dec. 1, 1714.*

F.

Inch, Moyle, E. E. *1611*
 Fleerwood, Rich.
 Fitton, Edw. *ex. Oct. 2, 1617*
 Foulis, David, *February 6, 1619*
 Forster, Claud. *ex. March 7*
 Forster, Hump. *May 20, 1620*
 Frier, Edw. *ex. July 11*
 Felton, Henry, *July 20*
 Fisher, Robert, *Dec. 7, 1622*
 Fisher, Thomas, *July 19, 1627*
 Fowler,

Fowler, Thomas, *ex.* May 21, 1628

Fenwick, John, *ex.* June 9

Ferrers, Henry, December 19

Fletcher, Hen. Feb. 19, 1640

Farmer, William, E. B. September 6, 1641

Forester, Rich. *ex.* 1649

Fanshaw, Richard, *ex.* September 3, 1649

Finch, Heneage, E. E. June 7, 1660

Franklin, Rich. October 16

Foot, Tho. *ex.* November 21

Fetherston, Heneage, Dec. 4

Fagg, John, — 11

Frankland, William, — 24

Fettiplace, John, March 30, 1661

Fowell, Edm. *ex.* April 30

Forster, Reginald, *ex.* July 21

Freisendorf, J. Fred. October 4

Fust, Edw. August 21, 1662

Fortescu, Edm. Mar. 31, 1664

Fortescue, Peter, January 29, 1666

Filmer, Robert, December 22, 1674

Fitch, Tho. September 7, 1688

Farrington, Richard, December 17, 1697

Firebrace, Basil, July 28, 1698

Fowler, William, Nov. 1, 1704

Fleming, William, October 4, 1705

Furnese, Henry, June 27, 1707

Freke, Ralph, May 25, 1713

Fryer, John, December 1713

G.

Gerard, Thomas, 1611

Grefeley, Geo.

Gostwick, William.

Gorges, Edward, I. B.

Grimston, Harbottle, *ex.*

Grey, W. E. E. and B. *ex.* June 15, 1619

Gerard, Gilbert, April 13, 1620

Gower, Thomas, June 2

Gerrard, John, Feb. 16, 1621

Grovesnor, Richard, Feb. 23

Gage, John, March 26, 1622

Goring, Will. May 14

Griffith, Hen. *ex.* June 1, 1627

Graham, Rich. March 29, 1629

Grenville, Richard, *ex.* April 9, 1630

Goodrick, John, August 14, 1641

Gurney, Richard, *ex.* December 14

Gell, John, Jan. 29

Golding, Edw. September 27

Gould, Nicholas, *ex.* June 13, 1660

Green, Edw. *ex.* July 26

Gresham, Marmaduke, July 30

Gifford, Henry, November 21

Gardner, Will. December 30

Gifford, Tho. *ex.* March 4

Gawdy, Cha. April 20, 1661

Godolphin, Will. April 29

Glinne, Will. May 20

Guise, Chris. July 10

Gage, Edw. July 15, 1662

Gerrard, Jacob, August 16

Graham, Rich. November 17

Gawdy, Will. July 13, 1663

Green, Will. November 2, 1664

Glean, Peter, March 6, 1662

Gerrard, Gilbert, November 17, 1666

Gans, Conelius, June 29, 1682

Guldeford, Rob. Feb. 4, 1685

Germaine, John, March 25, 1698

Goodere, Edw. Dec. 5, 1707

H.

Houghton, Rich. 1611

Hobart, Henry

Harrington, James

Hussey, Edward

Hales, Edward

Holt,

Holt, Thomas
 Harvey, Will. E. and I. B. ex.
 May 31, 1619
 Hicks, Will. July 21
 Hartop, Edw. December 3
 Hicks, Baptist, E. V. ex. July 1,
 1620
 Hanmer, John, July 8
 Hewet, John, Oct. 11, 1621
 Hide, Nich. ex. Nov. 8
 Hotham, John, Jan. 4
 Haselrigg, Tho. July 21, 1622
 Herbert, Piercy, E. M. Nov.
 16
 Harris Tho. ex. Dec. 22
 Harris, Tho. ex. Ap. 12, 1623
 Harpur, Hen. Sept. 8, 1626
 Heale, Tho. ex. May 28, 1627
 Holland, John, June 15, 1629
 Hatton, Tho. July 5, 1641
 Hare, Ralph, July 23
 Hayman, Hen. August 12
 Holford, Rich. December 18
 Hamilton, John, May 11, 1642
 Hampson, Tho. June 3
 Hardres, Rich. *ib.*
 Hungat, Philip, August 15
 Halton, Will. September 10
 Hene, Hen. ex. October 1
 Hunloke, Hen. February 28
 Haggerston, Thomas, Aug. 15,
 1643
 Hickman, Willoughby, No-
 vember 16
 Hawley, Fran. I. B. March 14
 How, George Grubham, June
 20, 1660
 Humble, Will. June 21
 Hildyard, Robert, June 25
 Holles, Francis, E. B. ex. —
 27
 Henley, Andrew, ——— 30
 Hudson, Henry, July 3
 Herbert, Tho. *ib.*
 Hales, Robert, ——— 12
 Harby, Job, ex. ——— 17
 Hewet, Tho. I. V. ex. — 19
 Molywood, Edw. *ib.*

Hales, John, August 28
 How, John, Sept. 22
 Herbert, Matthew, ex. Decem-
 ber 18
 Hubaud, John, Feb. 2
 Hendley, Walter, ex. April 8,
 1661
 Hufsey, Cha. July 21
 Hooke, Tho. July 22, 1662
 Heron, Cuthbert, ex. Novem-
 ber 20
 Holman, John, ex. June 4,
 1663
 Hoby, Edw. July 12, 1666
 Hastings, Rich. May 7, 1667
 Hanham, Will. May 7, 20
 Harris, Arthur, Dec. 1, 1673
 Head, Richard, August 19,
 1676
 Hoskins, Bennet, December 19
 Hawkefworth, Walter, Dec. 6,
 1678
 Humble, Will. March 17, 1686
 Hodges, Will. March 31, 1597
 Halford, Will. 1706
 Humphreys, Sir William, No-
 vember 30, 1714.

I.

Jernegan, Hen. Oct. 16, 1621
 Isham, John, May 30, 1627
 Jenoure, Kenelm, July 30,
 1628
 Jacques, John, ex. Sept. 2
 Ingilby, Will. May 17, 1642
 Jones, Hen. ex. July 25, 1643
 Juxon, Will. December 28
 Jackson, John, Jan. 7
 Jenkinson, Robert, May 18,
 1661
 Ingoldsby, Hen. August 30
 Jafon, Robert, September 5
 Jacob, John, Jan. 11, 1664
 Jocelyn, Robert, June 8, 1665
 Jefferies, Geo. E. B. ex. Novem-
 ber 7, 1681
 James, Cane, June 28, 1682
 Jenkinson,

Jenkinson, Paul, *Dec.* 17, 1685
 Irby, Edw. *April* 13, 1704
 Janssen, Sir Theodore, *March*
 — 1715

K.

K Nevet, Ph. *ex.* 1611
 Kniveton, Will. *ex.*
 Kemp, Geo. *ex.* *Feb.* 5, 1626
 Kirle, John, *ex.* *May* 17, 1627
 Knatchbull, Norton, *August* 4,
 1641
 Kay, John, *Feb.* 4
 Kemp, Rob. *March* 13
 Knollys, Hen. *ex.* *May* 6, 1642
 Kemys, Nich. *May* 13
 Keate, Jonath. *ex.* *June* 12,
 1660
 Knightley, John, *ex.* *Aug.* 30
 Keyt, John, *Dec.* 22
 Killegrew, Will. *ex.* *ib.*
 Kenrick, Will. *March* 29, 1679
 Kneller, Sir Godfrey,

L.

L Eake, Fran. *E. E.* 1611
 Leigh, Tho. *E. B.*
 Lee, Hen. *E. E.*
 Lucy, Rich. *March* 11, 1617
 Littleton, Tho. *July* 15, 1618
 Leigh, Fran. *E. E. ex.* *Decem-*
ber 24
 Ley, James, *E. E. ex.* *July* 20,
 1619
 Lee, Humphr. *May* 3, 1620
 Leventhorpe, John, *ex.* *May* 30,
 1622
 Littleton, Edw. *June* 28, 1627
 Livesay, Mich. *ex.* *July* 11
 Lewes, Will. *ex.* *September* 14,
 1628
 Lawrence, John, *Oct.* 9
 Luckin, Will. *March* 2, 1628
 L'Estrange, Nich. *June* 1, 1629
 Lumley, Martin, *Jan.* 8, 1640
 Langley, Will. *May* 29, 1641

Lawley, Tho. *August* 14
 Lowther, Christopher, *June* 11,
 1642

Lennard, Stephen, *August* 15
 Littleton, Adam, *Oct.* 14
 Liddell, Tho. — *Nov.* 2
 Lawday, Rich. *ex.* — 9
 Lucas, Jervase, *ex.* *May* 20,
 1644

Langham, John, *June* 7, 1660
 Lear, Peter, *ex.* *July* 2
 Leicester, Peter, *August* 10
 Lee, Tho. — 16
 Lewis, John, *ex.* — *Oct.* 15
 Legard, John, — *Dec.* 29
 Lane, Ric. *I. E. Feb.* 9
 Long, Walter, *March* 26, 1661
 Lloyd, Cha. *May* 10
 Luckin, Will. *ex.* *Nov.* 15
 Lloyd, John, *ex.* *Feb.* 28
 Lort, Rog. *ex.* *July* 15, 1662
 Long, Robert, *Sept.* 1
 Leeke, Fra. *Dec.* 15, 1663
 Lorrayne, Tho. *Sept.* 27, 1664
 Leman, Will. *March* 3
 Lawson, John. *July* 6, 1665
 Langhorn, Will. *Aug.* 28, 1668
 Lear, Tho. *Aug.* 2, 1683
 Lawson, Wilfred, *March* 31,
 1688
 Leighton, Edw. *March* 2, 1692
 Lowther, Will. *June* 15, 1697
 Lloyd, Cha. *April* 1, 1699
 Lambert, John, *Feb.* 16, 1709
 Lake, Bibe, *Aug.* 17, 1711
 Lowther, Will.

M.

Molineux, Rich. *I. V.* 1611
 Mansel, Thomas.
 Musgrove, Rich.
 Mounson, Thomas.
 Molineux, John.
 Mordaunt, L'Estrange.
 Morrifon, Cha. *ex.*
 Monins, Will. *ex.*
 Mildmay, Thomas, *ex.*
 Maynard,

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Maynard, William, E. B.
Morton, George, *ex.* March 1, 1618
Mackworth, Thomas, June 4, 1619
Mill, John, December 31, 1619
Masnam, William, December 20, 1621
Manfell, Fran. *ex.* January 4
Moody, Hen. *ex.* March 11
Meredith, William, August 13, 1622
Middleton, Hugh, *ex.* October 1622
Moor, Henry, May 21, 1627
Maples, Tho. *ex.* — 30
Mannock, Fra. June 1
Mosely, Edward, *ex.* July 20, 1640
Maney, John, *ex.* June 29, 1641
Maulever, Tho. Aug. 2.
Meux, John, *ex.* December 11
Morgan, Edw. May 12, 1642
Moore, Poynings, *ex.* — 18
Middleton, George, *ex.* June 24
Markham, Rob. — Aug. 15
de Mercés, Anth. *ex.* 1660
Middleton, Tho. July 4
Morland, Sam. — 18
Maffingberd, Henry, Aug. 22
Mottet, Giles, — Nov. 16
Manwarning, Tho. — 22
Monoux, Humph. December 4
Marwood, George, — 31
Morgan, Tho. *ex.* Feb. 7
Modyford, James, *ex.* — 18
Maurice, William, April 20, 1661
Milbank, Mark, August 7
Matthews, Phil. June 15, 1662
Middleton, Will. October 24
Marham, John. Aug. 11, 1667
Muddiford, Tho. March 1
Moor, Geo. July 26, 1665
Martin, Roger, March 28, 1667

Moystyn, Edward, April 28, 1670
Martin, Cornelius, March 25, 1674
More, Edw. Nov. 22, 1675
Maddox, Benj. March 11
Marrow, Sam. July 16, 1679
Middleton, Hugh, December 6, 1681
Maynard, Will. Feb. 1
Morden, John, Sept. 20, 1688
Molesworth, Henry, July 19, 1689
Maunsel, Edw. Feb. 22, 1696
Moyer, Sam. March 25, 1701
Miller, Tho. Oct. 29, 1705

N.

Noel, Edw. E. E. 1611
Napier, *alias* Naper, *alias* Sandy, Robert, Sept. 24
Newton, Adam, *ex.* April 2, 1620
Norton, Rich. *ex.* May 23, 1622
Nightingale, Thomas, Sept. 1, 1628
Napper, Gerard, June 25, 1647
Nothcote, John, July 16
Norwich, John, — 24
Nichols, Francis, — 28
North, Henry, *ex.* June 14, 1660
Noel, Verney, July 6.
Newton, John, Aug. 16
Newton, Robert, *ex.* Jan. 25
Napier, *alias* Sandy, John, March 4
Nevil, Tho. May 25, 1661
Norton, Tho. *ex.* July 23
Nelthorpe, John, May 10, 1666
Nevil, Edward, Feb. 24, 1774
Newdegate, Rich, July 24, 1677
Napier, Rob. Feb. 25, 1681
Narborough, John, Novemb. 15, 1688

Norris, Will. *ex. Dec. 3, 1698*
 Newman, Richard, *December 19, 1699*
 De Neufville, Robert, *March 18, 1709*

O.

O Osborne, Edward, *E. D. July 12, 1620*
 Owen, Hugh, *Aug. 11, 1641*
 O Nele, Brian, *Nov. 13, 1643*
 Orby, Tho. 1658
 Oldfield, Anth. *Aug. 6, 1660*
 Osborn, John, *Feb. 11*
 Osbaldeston, Littleton, *July 25, 1664*
 Oglander, Will. *Dec. 12, 1665*
 Oxinden, Hen. *May 8, 1678*

P.

P Elham, Tho. 1611
 Peyton, John
 Pope, Will. *I. E. ex.*
 Peyton, Samuel
 Peynifton, Thomas
 Portman, John, *ex. Novemb. 25, 1612*
 Puckering, Thomas, *ex.*
 Pershal, John
 Philips, Tho. *Feb. 16, 1619*
 Rackington, John, *June 22, 1620*
 Palmer, Thomas, *June 29, 1621*
 Philips, John, *Nov. 9*
 Powel, Edward, *ex. Jan. 10*
 Prideaux, Edmund, *July 17, 1622*
 Playters, Thomas, *August 13, 1623*
 Pollard, Lewis, *ex. May 31, 1627*
 Pennymann, William, *ex. May 6, 1628*
 Price, John, *ex. Aug. 15*
 Pile, Fran. ——— *Sept. 12*
 Pole, John, ——— *12*

Powel, Tho. *Jan. 31, 1628*
 Pye, Edmund, *ex. Ap. 27, 1641*
 Paston, Will. *E. E. June 8*
 Palgrave, John, ——— *24*
 Prat, Henry, *ex. July 28*
 Price, Rich, *ex. August 10*
 Potts, John, ——— *14*
 Pettus, Tho. *Sept. 22*
 Payler, Edward, *ex. June 28, 1642*
 Pate, John, *ex. Off. 28, 1643*
 Preston, John, *ex. April 1, 1644*
 Prestwich, Tho. *ex. — 25*
 Palm, Geof. *June 7, 1660*
 Peyton, John, *ex. Decemb. 10*
 Pickering, Hen. *Jan. 2*
 Plomer, Walker, *ex. Jan. 4, 1660*
 Powel, Will. *ex. — 23*
 Parsons, Will. *April 9, 1661*
 Powel, Nath. *May 10, 1661*
 Parker, Philip, *July 16*
 Proby, Tho. *ex. March 7*
 Purefoy, Henry, *ex. Dec. 4, 1662*
 Pindar, Peter, ——— *22*
 Pim, Char. *July 14, 1663*
 Pennyman, James, *Feb. 22*
 Pye, John, *Jan. 13, 1664*
 Put, Tho. *July 20, 1666*
 Peytan, Algernon, *March 21*
 Parker, Robert, *May 22, 1674*
 Pennington, William, *June 21, 1676*
 Poole, James, *Nov. 8, 1677*
 Parkins, Tho. *May 18, 1681*
 Parker, Hugh, *July 1*
 Pinsent, Will. *Sept. 13, 1687*
 Powel, Thomas, *July 19, 1698*
 Pelsant, Easeby-Buswel, *March 5, 1714*
 Page, Gregory, *Decemb. 1, 1714*

R.

R idgeway, Thomas, *I. E. 1611.*
 Radcliffe, Fran. *E. E. Jan. 31, 1619*
 Roberts,

Roberts, Thomas, *July 3, 1620*
 Roberts, Rich. E. E. *July 13, 1621*
 Rivers, John, *July 19*
 Ruffel, Will. *ex. March 12, 1626*
 Bird, Rice, *ex. Dec. 8, 1628*
 Ruffel, Will. *Jan. 19*
 Rous, Thomas, *July 23, 1641*
 Rhodes, Franc. *Aug. 14*
 Raynay, John, *Dec. 22*
 Read, John, *ex. March 16*
 Reresby, John, *May 16, 1642*
 Rudston, Walter, *August 29*
 de Read, Gualter, *May 30, S. N. 1660*
 Robinson, John, *June 22*
 Robinson, Metcalf, *ex. July 30*
 Rous, John, *August 17*
 Ruffel, Will. *Nov. 8*
 Rokeby, Will. *ex. Jan. 29*
 Read, Compton, *March 4*
 Richard, Thomas, ——— *20*
 Ruffhout, James, *June 17, 1661*
 Rothwell, Richard, *ex. Aug. 12*
 Roberts, Will. *ex. Nov. 8*
 Reeve, Geo. *ex. Jan. 22, 1662*
 Rawden, Geo. *May 20, 1665*
 Robertson, Alexander, *Feb. 22, 1676*
 Roberts, John, *Feb. 2, 1680*
 Robinson, Thomas, *Jan. 26, 1681*
 Richards, James, *Feb. 22, 1683*
 Ramsden, John, *Nov. 30, 1689*
 Robinson, Will. *Feb. 13*
 Rogers, John, *Feb. 21, 1698*

S.

Shirely, Geo. E. B. *1611*
 Stradling, John
 St. John, John
 Shelley, John
 Savage, John, E. E. *June 29, 1611*
 Seymour, Edward
 Savile, George

Savile, Henry, *ex.*
 St. Paul, George, *ex.*
 Spencer, Tho. *ex.*
 Sidley, William, *ex.*
 Saunderson, Nicholas, *I. V.*
 Sandys, Miles, *ex.*
 Salisbury, Henry, *ex. Nov. 10, 1619*
 Scudamore, John, *I. V. June 1, 1620*
 Sidley, Isaac, *Sept. 14, 1621*
 Stepney, John, *November 24*
 Skipwith, Henry, *ex. Dec. 20, 1622*
 Seabright, Edward, *Decemb. 20, 1626*
 Spencer, John, *ex. March 14, 1626*
 Stile, Thomas, *Ap. 21, 1627*
 Sheffington, Will. *I. V. May 8*
 Stiles, Humphrey, *ex. — 20*
 Stewkeley, Hugh, *June 9*
 Standley, Edward, ——— *26*
 Stonehouse, William, *May 7, 1628*
 Slingsby, Anth. *Oct. 23*
 Stonehouse, James, *June 11, 1641*
 Sydenham, John, *July 28*
 Strickland, William, ——— *30*
 Spring, William, *August 11*
 Sandford, Thomas, ——— *12*
 Springnel, Richard, *ex. 14*
 Strut, Denner, *ex. March 5*
 St. Quintin, William, ——— *8*
 Spencer, Brocket, *ex. Sept. 26, 1642*
 Smith, William, ——— *27*
 Scudamore, John, *July 23, 1644*
 Slingsby, Arthur, *ex. Oct. 9, 1657*
 Speke, Hugh, *ex. June 12, 1660*
 Swale, Solomon, ——— *21*
 Stapleton, Henry, ——— *22*
 Stanley, Thomas, ——— *25*
 Shuckburgh, John, ——— *26*
 Steward, Nich. ——— *27*
 Sclater, Thomas, *ex. July 25*

Stapely, John, ——— 28
 Smithson, Hugh, *August* 2
 Smith, Thomas, ——— 16
 St. George, Oliver, *Sept.* 5
 Swinburn, John, *September* 27,
 1660
 Stiddolph, Rich. *ex. Dec.* 24
 Springer, Herbert, *ex. Jan.* 8
 Staughton, Nich. *ex.* — 29
 Smith, Edw. *Feb.* 28
 Slingsby, Rob. *ex. March* 16
 Smith, Edw. *March* 20
 Smith, Will. *May* 10, 1661
 Smith, Hugh, ——— 15
 Stanley, William, *June* 17
 Selyard, John, *ex.* — 18
 Smith, Tho. *Nov.* 28
 Sadlier, Edwin, *Dec.* 3
 Southcote, Geo. *Jan.* 24
 Stapleton, Miles, *March* 20
 Savile, John, *ex. July* 24, 1662
 Slanings, Nich. *ex. Jan.* 19
 St. Barbe, John, *December* 30,
 1663
 Selby, Geo. *March* 3
 Smith, Robert, *March* 30,
 1665
 Shaw, John, *April* 15
 Swan, Will. *March* 1
 Shirley, Anthony, ——— 6
 Scroop, Carr, *Jan.* 16, 1666
 Stonehouse, Geo. *May* 5, 1670
 Skipwith, Fullwar, *Jan.* 25
 Sabin, John, *March* 22
 St. Awbin, John, *December* 11,
 1671
 Sherard, John, *May* 25, 1674
 Samwell, Thomas, *Decemb.* 22,
 1675
 Standish, Richard, *February* 8,
 1676
 Simeon, James, *Oct.* 18, 1677
 Skipwith, Tho. *July* 27, 1678
 Snowe, Jer. *Jan.* 25
 Stapleton, William, *Decemb.* 20,
 1679
 Sas Van Bosch, Gellebrand, *Oct.*
 22, 1680

Seymour, Henry, *July* 4, 1681
 Sheers, George, *ex. Octob.* 16,
 1684
 Sands, Rich. *Dec.* 15
 Soame, Will. *Feb.* 5, 1684
 Sudbury, John, *June* 25, 1685
 Sherburn, Nicholas, *Feb.* 4
 Speelman, Corn. *September* 9,
 1686
 Stych, Will. *Oct.* 8, 1687
 Smith, John, *April* 20, 1694
 Stanley, John, *April* 13, 1699
 Sedley, Charles, *July* 10, 1702
 Smith, James, *Decemb.* 1, 1714.

T.

TAlmash, Lionel, *S. E.* 1611
 Tracy, Paul, *ex.*
 Tresham, Lewis, *ex.*
 Terwit, Philip
 Throckmorton, Will. *ex.*
 Tufton, John, *E. E.*
 Twisden, William
 Temple, Thomas
 Townsend, Roger, *E. V. April*
 16, 1617
 Tryon, Sam. *March* 28, 1620
 Titchbourne, Benj. *March* 14
 Thornhurst, Gifford, *ex. Nov.*
 12, 1622
 Tempest, Nich. *Dec.* 23
 Tirrell, Edw. *Oct.* 31, 1627
 Trelawny, John, *July* 1, 1628
 Twisleton, George, *ex. Ap.* 2,
 1629
 Thynne, Hen. Fred. *E. V. July*
 15, 1641
 Trevor, Tho. *ex. August* 11
 Tufton, Humph. *ex. Dec.* 24
 Trollop, Tho. *Feb.* 5
 Thomas, Edw. *March* 3
 Thorold, Will. *Aug.* 24, 1642
 Throckmorton, Robert, *Sept.* 1
 Thorold, Rob. *June* 14, 1644
 Thomas, William, *July* 23,
 1660
 Trott, John, *ex. Oct.* 11

Trevile

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Trevillian, George, *Jan.* 24, 1661

Tankard, Tho. *Nov.* 16, 1662

Tuke, Sam. *March* 31, 1664

Tempest, John, *May* 25

Tucker, Giles, *July* 1

Taylor, Tho. *Jan.* 18

Tyrrel, Phil. *July* 20, 1665

Temple, Will. *Jan.* 31

Twifden, Thomas, *June* 13, 1666

Tyrrel, John, *Oct.* 22

Top, Francis, *July* 25, 1668

Thompson, John, *December* 16, 1673

Tynte, Halfwell, *Jan.* 26

Tulpe, Rich. *April* 23, 1675

Thornhill, Timothy, *Dec.* 24, 1682

Thomas, John, *Dec.* 24, 1694

Tichburne, Henry, *July* 12, 1697

Tipping, Tho. *March* 24

Thornycroft, John, *August* 12, 1701

Thorold, George, *Sept.* 9, 1709

Thorpe, St. John Francis, 1715

Tent, Fisher, — 1715

V.

Vavafor, Charles, 1611

Villars, William, *July* 19, 1619

Vincent, Francis, *July* 26, 1620

Van-Loor, Peter, *ex.* *Oct.* 3, 1628

Vavafor, Thomas, *October* 24, 1628

Vavafor, Charles, *ex.* *June* 22, 1631

Valkenburgh, Matthew, *July* 20, 1642

Vavafor, William, *ex.* *July* 17, 1643

Vivian, Rich. *Feb.* 12, 1644

Van-Colster, Will. — 28

de Vic, Henry, *ex.* *September* 3, 1649

de la Val, Ralph, *June* 29, 1660

Vernon, Henry, *July* 23

Verney, Ralph, *I. V. March* 16

Viner, Tho. *ex.* *June* 18, 1616

Viner, Rob. *May* 10, 1666

Vitus, *alias* White, Ignatius, *June* 29, 1677

Vanderbrand, Peter, *June* 9, 1699

Van Acker, Nicholas, *Jan.* 31, 1700

W.

Wentworth, Will. E. B. 1611

Wentworth, John, *ex.*

Wortley, Fran. *ex.*

Woodhouse, Philip

Willoughby, Henry, *ex.*

Wynne, John

Worfeley, Richard

Wray, William, *ex.*

Wyvill, Marmaduke

Wilbraham, Richard, *ex.* *May* 5, 1621

Watson, Lewis, E. B. *June* 23

Wake, Baldwin, *Dec.* 5

Williams, Will. *ex.* *June* 15, 1622

Wastneys, Hardolph, *Dec.* 18

Wingfield, Anthony, *May* 17, 1627

Wray, Will. *ex.* *June* 30, 1628

Wiseman, William, *Aug.* 29

Wolfey, Robert, *Nov.* 24

Wiseman, Rich. *ex.* *Dec.* 18

Whitmore, Tho. *ex.* *June* 28, 1641

Wolrich, Tho. *August* 2

Windham, Hugh, *ex.* *Aug.* 4

Walter, William, — 16

Willis, Tho. *Dec.* 15

Williams, Edm. *ex.* *April* 19, 1642

William, John, *ex.* — 22
 Wintour, Geo. — 29
 Williams, Trevor, *May* 14
 Williamson, Tho. *June* 3
 Widrington, William, *E. B.*
July 9
 Widrington, Edw. *ex.* *Aug.* 8
 Wrottesley, Walter, — 30
 Waldgrave, Edward, *August* 1,
 1643
 Webb, John, *ex.* *Ap.* 2, 1644
 Williams, Hen. *May* 4
 Windibank, Thomas, *Nov.* 25,
 1645
 Wright, Benjamin, *Feb.* 7, *Sup-*
perceded.
 Willis, (Richard, *ex.* *June* 11,
 1646
 Whitcote, Jer. *April* 2, 1660
 Winch, Humph. *ex.* *June* 9
 Wright, Henry, *ex.* — 12
 Wiseman, Will. *ex.* — 15
 Wray, Will. — 27
 Warburton, Geo. — 27
 Warner, John, *ex.* *July* 16
 Willoughby, William, *Aug.* 4,
 1660
 Wheeler, William, — 11
 Wild, Will. *ex.* *Sept.* 13
 Wroth, John, *Nov.* 29
 Wynne, Geo. *Dec.* 3
 Ward, Edw. — 19
 Wakeman, Geo. *Feb.* 13, *never*
sealed.
 Wright, Benj. — 15
 Wilson, Will. *March* 4
 Williams, Griffith, *June* 16,
 1661
 Winchcombe, Henry, *ex.* *June*
 18

Windham, Will. *December* 9
 Witterong, John, *May* 2, 1662
 Wandesford, Christopher, *I. V.*
August 5
 Wenman, Fran. *Nov.* 29
 Wentworth, Thomas, *Sept.* 27,
 1664
 Wolstenholm, John, *Jan.* 10
 Werden, John, *Nov.* 28, 1672
 War, Fra. *June* 2, 1673
 Windham, Fra. *Nov.* 13
 Williams, Tho. *Nov.* 2, 1674
 Willoughby, Francis, *April* 7,
 1677
 Wharton, Geo. *Dec.* 19
 Walker, Geo. *Jan.* 18, 1679
 Wytham, John, *Dec.* 13, 1683
 Williams, William, *July* 6,
 1688
 Wentworth, John, *July* 28,
 1692
 Wheate, Tho. *May* 2, 1696
 Westcombe, Martin, *March* 23,
 1699
 Windford, Tho. *July* 3, 1702
 Webster, Tho. *May* 10, 1703
 Williams, Nicholas, *July* 30,
 1707.

Y.

Y Elverton, Will. *ex.* *May* 31,
 1620
 Young, Rich. *ex.* *March* 10,
 1627
 Yelverton, Christ. *E. V.* *June* 30,
 1641
 Young, John, *Sept.* 26, 1661
 Yeomans, John, *Jan.* 12, 1666
 Yeomans, Rob. *Dec.* 31, 1666

NUMBER XLII.

A List of the Members of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, drawn up in an Alphabetical Order.

DR. Achenbach, *Chaplain and Ecclesiastical Counsellor to the King of Prussia.*

John Afflick, *Esq;*

Henry Altham, *M. A.*

Roger Altham, *D. D.*

Monsieur Ancillon, Chaplain to the King of Prussia.

Amoos.

Francis Annesley, *Esq;*

Anthony Aufrere, *M. A.*

Samuel Barton, *D. D.*

Francis Barker, *Merchant.*

John Baker, *B. D.*

Mr. John Baskett.

James Bafnage, *M. A. at the Hague.*

George, *Lord-Bishop of Bath and Wells.*

Monsieur Bechier.

Isaac Behagel, *Merchant at Frankfort.*

Dr. Bentheim, *Provost at Brunswick.*

Samuel Benson, *Esq;*

Richard Bentley, *D. D.*

Dr. Bilberge, *Bishop of Streg-netz in Sweden.*

Thomas Bisse, *D. D.*

Sir Richard Blackmore, *Kt.*

Blackburne, *D. D. Dean of Exon.*

Ralph Blomer, *D. D.*

Frederick Bonet, *Esq; Resident to the King of Prussia.*

George, *Lord-Bishop of Bristol.*

The Honourable George Booth,

D. D. Dean of Bristol.

Samuel Bradford, *D. D.*

Brailsford, *M. A. Dean of Wells.*

William Bramston, *D. D.*

Rad. Bridges, *M. A.*

Thomas Bray, *D. D.*

Samuel Brewster, *Esq;*

Mr. John Bridger.

Thomas Bromfield, *Esq;*

Richard Bull, *Merchant.*

Whitlocke Bulstrode, *Esq;*

Lilly Butler, *D. D.*

William, *Lord Arch-Bishop of Canterbury.*

The Right Honourable Edward Earl of Clarendon.

William, *Lord-Bishop of Carlisle.*

William, *Lord Arch-Bishop of Cassel in Ireland.*

Richard Cambridge, *Merchant.*

Nathaniel Castleton, *Esq;*

J. J. Cæsar, *Chaplain to the King of Prussia.*

Monsieur Chenevix de Beville.

John, *Lord-Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield.*

Nathaniel Carpenter, *Merchant.*

John Chardin, *Esq;*

John Chamberlayne, *Esq;*

Sir Thomas Clark.

Francis Clark, *L. L. D.*

Col. William Cleland.

Dr. Ash, *Lord-Bishop of Clogher in Ireland.*

Maynard Colchester, *Esq*;
 John Comyns, *Esq*; *Serjeant at Law*.
 Edward Colston, *Esq*;
 Rowland Cotton, *Esq*;
Monsieur Le Coque.
 Dr. Crow, *Lord-Bishop of Cloyne*.
 Samuel Clark, *D. D.*
 Sir Clement Cotterel.
 The Honourable Charles Craven, *Esq*; *Governor of South Carolina*.
 Matthew Christoffers, *Merchant at Amsterdam*.
 Francis, *Lord-Bishop of Chester*.
 Thomas, *Lord-Bishop of Chichester*.
 Nathaniel, *Lord-Bishop of Durham*.
 Adam, *Lord-Bishop of St. David*.
 John Davies, *D. D.*
 Thomas Dent, *D. D.*
 Abraham De St. Dennis, *M. A.*
 The Right Honourable William Lord Digby.
 Daniel Dolins, *Esq*;
Monsieur, the General, de Dorthe.
 Col. Joseph Dudley, *late Governor of New-England*.
 Col. Walter Douglas.
 The Reverend Mr. Doughty.
 Philip Dwight, *D. D.*
 The Hon. Mr. Edgerton.
 William, *Lord-Bishop of Ely*.
 Vigerus Edwards, *Esq*;
Monsieur L'Enfant, Chaplain to the King of Prussia.
 John Evans, *Merchant*.
 Offspring, *Lord-Bishop of Exeter*.
 Thomas Frank, *M. A.*
 Thomas Frederick, *Esq*
 Richard, *Lord-Bishop of Gloucester*.
 The Right Honourable Francis Lord Guilford.
 John Gascarth, *D. D.*
 Lionel Gatford, *D. D.*

Edward Gee, *D. D.*
 Thomas Gilbert, *Gent.*
 Henry Godolphin, *D. D. Dean St. Paul's*.
 Charles Gooking, *Esq*; *Governor of Pennsylvania*.
 Thomas Gooch, *D. D.*
 Philip, *Lord-Bishop of Hereford*.
 Lieutenant-General Hamilton.
 Gideon Harvey, *M. D.*
 Robert Hales, *Esq*;
 John Hanger, *Esq*;
 Robert Hardesty, *Esq*;
 John Harris, *D. D.*
 Mr. Auditor Harley.
 Thomas Hayley, *M. A.*
 Col. Caleb Heathcote.
Monsieur L' Hermitage.
 John Higden, *Merchant*.
 Sir Charles Hobby.
 Henry Hoare, *Gent.*
 John Hodges, *Merchant*.
 Robert Hunter, *Esq*; *Governor of New-York*.
 Sir William Hustler, *Bart.*
 Price Hughes, *Esq*;
 William Hytham, *Esq*;
 Daniel Jablonski, *D. D. Chaplain to the King of Prussia*.
 John Jeffery, *D. D.*
 Edward Jennings, *Esq*;
 Thomas Jervoise, *Esq*;
 Robert Johnson, *Esq*;
 White Kennett, *D. D. Dean of Peterborough*.
 George Keith, *M. A.*
 Able Kettleby, *Esq*;
 Sir Peter King, *Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas*.
 Richard King, *M. A.*
 John King, *D. D. Master of the Charter-House*.
 Daniel King, *Esq*;
 Dr. Klinger, *Amiffes at Zurich*.
 John, *Lord-Bishop of London*.
 John, *Lord-Bishop of Landaff*.

Edmund,

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- Edmund, *Lord-Bishop of Lincoln.*
 William Lancaster, *D. D.*
 Robert Lashby, *M. A.*
 John Laughton, *B. D.*
 Benjamin Lawdell, *Merchant.*
 Jo. Leng, *M. A.*
 Thomas Lynford, *D. D.*
 Thomas Little, *D. D.*
 William Lloyd, *D. D. Chancellor of the Diocese of Worcester.*
 Sir Nathaniel Lloyd.
 Henry Loe, *Merchant.*
 Samuel Lowe, *B. D.*
 Robert Lowther, *Esq; Governor of Barbadoes.*
 Richard Lucas, *D. D.*
 Sir Humphry Mackworth.
 John Mapletoft, *D. D.*
 Margaret Professor, *Oxon.*
 Margaret Professor, *Catab.*
 Lord-Bishop of Man, *Dr. Wilson.*
 John Mandevile, *D. D.*
 Thomas Marshal, *L. L. D.*
 John Mason, *M. A.*
 Richard Mayo, *M. A.*
 Burrel Masingbeard, *Esq;*
 John, *Lord-Bishop of Meath in Ireland, Dr. Evans.*
 Anthony Meek, *Esq;*
 — Meig, *D. D. at Heydelberg.*
 John Meller, *Esq; Master in Chancery.*
 Conrade Mell, *D. D. Inspector over the Reform'd Churches in the Principality of Hersfield in Heflia.*
 William Melmoth, *Esq;*
 Philip Menard, *M. A.*
 John Millington, *D. D.*
 Abbot Molanos at Brunswick.
 John Montague, *D. D.*
 The Honourable Arthur Moor, *Esq;*
 James Moody, *Esq;*
 Col. Lewis Morris.
- Robert Moss, *D. D. Dean of Ely.*
 Charles, *Lord-Bishop of Norwich.*
 Grey Nevil, *Esq;*
 Daniel Nichols, *Esq;*
 The Reverend Mr. William Nichols.
 Francis Nicholson, *Esq;*
 Sir Arthur Owen, *Bart.*
 J. F. Ostervald at Neufchatel.
 The Right Honourable Thomas, *Earl of Pembroke.*
 Richard, *Lord-Bishop of Peterborough.*
 Thomas Paget, *D. D.*
 William Parrot, *Merchant.*
 John la Placette.
 Micajah Perry, *Merchant.*
 John Pelling, *D. D.*
 — Perkins, *D. D.*
 Col. John Perne.
 Benedict Pictet, *D. D. at Geneva.*
 Sir John Philipps, *Bart.*
 Humphrey Prideaux, *D. D.*
 Giles Pooley, *D. D.*
 Gilbert Ramsay, *M. A.*
 Regius Professor, *Oxon.*
 Regius Professor, *Cantab.*
 Thomas Railton, *Esq;*
 Hadrian Relandus, *D. D. Professor of Oriental Languages at Utrecht.*
 Peter Rival, *M. A.*
 — Rock, *Esq;*
 Mr. Arch-Deacon Rogers.
 Sir William Ruffel.
 Richard Ruth, *Esq;*
 William, *Lord-Bishop of Sarum.*
 The Honourable Timothy Salter, *Esq;*
 Monsieur Schmidtman, *Ecclesiastical Counsellor to the King of Prussia.*
 Dutton Seaman, *Esq;*
 William Sharpe, *Esq;*
 William Stratford, *D. D.*
 Thomas

Thomas Sherlock, D. D. Dean
of Chichester.

Frederick Slare, M. D.

Henry Shute, M. A.

Thomas Sprat, M. A. Arch-
Deacon of Rochester.

William Stanley, D. D. Dean
of St. Asaph.

George Stanhope, D. D. Dean
of Canterbury.

Thomas Staino, M. A.

Philip Stubbs, M. A.

Dr. Sudberg, Bishop of Scara in
Svedeland.

The Right Honourable Thomas,
Earl of Thanet.

John Tayleure, Esq;

Thomas Tennison, M. A. Arch-
Deacon of Carmarthen.

George Thorp, D. D.

John Trimmer, Esq;

Nicholas Trott, Esq;

Alexander Torriano, D. D.

Charles Torriano, Merchant.

L. Tronchin, D. D. at Geneva.

J. A. Turretin, D. D. at Geneva.

James Vernon, Jun. Esq;

Samuel Verenfels, D. D. at
Basil.

Dr. Ursini, a Bishop in Prussia.

The Right Honourable Thomas,
Lord Vicount Weymouth.

The Right Honourable Dr. Verney,
Lord Willoughby de Broke.

William, Lord-Bishop of Wor-
cester.

Jonathan, Lord-Bishop of Win-
ton.

Edward Waddington, D. D.

Joshua Walker, B. D.

John Walter, Esq;

John Waugh, D. D.

Mr. Arch-Deacon Warley.

The Honourable Thomas Went-
worth, Esq;

Richard West, D. D.

Sir George Wheler, Preb. of
Durham.

Francis Windham, Esq;

Francis Wilkinson, Esq;

Joseph Wilcox, D. D.

Sir Paul Whitcote.

George White, Merchant.

William Whitfield, M. A.

George Wright, Esq;

Dudley Woodbridge, Esq;

William, Lord Arch-Bishop of
York.

John Younger, D. D. Dean of
Sarum.

N. B. That the Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, for the Time
being, is always President; and the rest of the Bishops and
other Dignitaries are Vice-Presidents, who are chose annually,
and so be the Sub-Officers, who are as follows;

Rowland Tryon, Esq; Treas-
urer.

Secretary.

William Carter, Messenger.

John Carter, his Assistant.

NUMBER XLIII.

A LIST of the Commissioners and other Officers of the
NAVY.

John Aislaby, Esq; Treasurer, 2000 l. per Annum.

Sir Charles Wager, Comptroler,

Jacob Acworth, Esq; Surveyor,

Charles Sergison, Esq; Clerk of the Acts,

Dennis Lyddel, Esq; Comptroler of the Treasurers's Accompts,

Charles Cornwall, Esq; Comptroler of the Store-keepers's Accompts,

Richard Burton, Esq; Comptroler of the Victualing Accompts,

John Fowler, Esq;

James Littleton, Esq; at Chatham,

Isaac Townsend, Esq; at Portsmouth,

Thomas Swanton, Esq; at Plymouth,

Sal. per Annum.
500 l. each.

Mr. William Dale, Assistant to the Clerk of the Acts.

Mr. William Prestcott, Assistant to the Comptroler of the Victualing Accompts; Sal. 300 l. per Annum each.

NUMBER XLIV.

The Commissioners and other Officers for Victualing his Majesty's Navy.

Thomas Reynolds, Esq; Chairman.

Denzil Onslow,

Thomas Beer,

Henry Vincent, Jun.

Robert Arris,

Peter Jeye,

Walter Bacon,

Esqs; Sal. 400 l. per Annum
each.

Mr. Sprig Manesly, Secretary; Sal. 200 l. per Annum.

Mr.

Mr. John Bishop, *Accomptant*; *Sal.* 120*l.* per Annum.

Mr. Thomas Scadding, *his chief Clerk.*

Mr. James Lovelace, *Clerk of the Issues.*

Mr. John Rossington, *Clerk for Assigning Bills.*

Mr. John Sylvester, *Clerk of the Cheque.*

Mr. ——— Bullen, *Clerk of the short Allowance.*

Mr. ——— Rowe, *Clerk of the Slaughter-House.*

Mr. Philip Caldecot, *Clerk of the Hartshorn-Brew-House.*

Mr. Thomas Bone, *Brewer there.*

Mr. Edward Hart, *Master Baker.*

Mr. Stephen Thompson, *Master Cooper.*

Agent at { Portsmouth, Mr. John Shales.
Plimouth, Mr. Nathaniel Cooper.
Chatham, Mr. William Partridge.
Dover, Mr. Thomas Colby.
Port-Mahon, Mr. Thomas Revell.

NUM

NUMBER XLV.

A LIST of the CHARITY-SCHOOLS in and about LONDON and WESTMINSTER, and Places adjacent; alphabetically digested. Note, That C. signifies Cloath'd; pt. Cl. part Cloathed. C. and B. Caps and Bands. M. Maintain'd and set at Work. W. Set to Work only.

CHARITY-SCHOOLS

in the Parishes of

	No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
ST Allhallows Lombard-street, C. ———	1	40	—
St. Andrew Holborn, C. ———	1	80	80
In the same Parish, at St. George's Chapel, C. ———	2	50	40
St. Anne Aldersgate, C. ———	1	20	10
St. Anne Blackfriars, endowed by a private Person, C. ———	2	40	40
St. Anne Westminster, C. ———	2	50	50
Billingsgate Ward, C. ———	1	40	—
St. Botolph Aldersgate, C. ———	2	50	50
St. Botolph Aldgate, C. ———	5	115	80
St. Botolph Bishopsgate, C. ———	2	30	6
St Brides Parish, C. ———	2	50	50
Broad-street Ward, C. To which Schools there is 5 l. per Annum left for 16 Years, to place out an Apprentice, ———	2	50	30
Camberwell in Surrey, ———	1	20	20
Castle Baynard Ward, Cl. ———	1	30	—
Chelsea in Middlesex, pt. C. ———	1	30	—
In the same Parish, Cl. Another School chiefly supported by Ladies and Gentlemen, Seven of whom are Trustees, ———	1	—	30
Christ-Church in Surrey, C. ———	1	30	—
St. Clement Dane, C. ———	2	70	40
Cordwainers Ward, Cl. ———	2	50	20
Cornhill Ward, C. ———	2	50	20
Cripplegate Ward within, including the School in the Parish of St. Alphage, C. ———	2	50	25
Deptford in Kent, ———	4	55	—
St Dunstan in the West, C. To which is given the Interest of 100 l. for ever, and a Lottery-Ticket of 14 s. per Annum, ———	2	50	40

CHARI-

CHARITY-SCHOOLS

in the Parishes of

St. Edmund the King; No School, but a Subscription and Collection to put out Apprentices, such as are educated in the Charity-Schools, and 55 Children have been already put out by this Means,

Farringdon Ward *within*, C. _____

St. George Southwark, C. _____

Sir George Wheler's Chapel in Stepney Parish, C. _____

St. Giles Cripplegate, C. _____

In the same Parish, C. supported by a Lecture, _____

In the same Parish, assisted by a Lecture, _____

In the same Parish, C. supported by a Legacy of 1500 l. of the late Lady Eleanor Hollis, carried to the Gifts, _____

St. Giles in the Fields, C. _____

Greenwich, Kent W. C. _____

St. James Clerkenwell, C. _____

St. James Westminster, C. _____

St. John at Hackney, C. _____

St. John at Wapping, C. _____

St. Katharine near the Tower, C. _____

St. Katharine Creed Church, C. _____

Kensington, Middlesex, C. To which his Majesty is graciously pleas'd to give 80 l. per Annum, _____

Knights-Bridge Chapel, Middlesex, C. _____

Lambeth in Surrey, _____

St. Lawrence Pountny, C. _____

St. Leonard Shoreditch, C. _____

In the same Parish, at Hoxton, C. _____

Lewisham in Kent, _____

Lime-house Hamlet in Stepney Parish, C. and M. _____

St. Margaret Westminster Cloath'd in Blue; to which School is given 6 l. per Ann. during a Lease, and an Annuity of 21 l. a Year, for 78 Years from January 1713, _____

In the same Parish, C. in Grey and M. To this School is given a Freehold Estate of 20 l. per Annum, beside the Childrens Beer, valued at 80 l. per Annum, _____

St. Martin in the Fields, C. On these Schools there is settled 6 l. per Annum for 85 Years, _____

St. Mary-le-Bon, Cl. _____

St. Mary at Islington, C. _____

No. of Sch. BOYS. GIRLS.

2 51 30
1 50
1 50
2 120
1 25
1 15
1 50
4 135 100
1 30
2 70 30
4 102 80
2 30 22
2 40 30
2 35 15
1 40
2 40 30
1 13
2 50 12
1 18
1 50
1 50
1 6
2 50 30
2 82 40
3 110 50
1 12
2 24 20

CHARITY

CHARITY-SCHOOLS

in the Parishes of

	No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, C. ———	1	50	—
St. Mary Overree, <i>alias</i> St. Saviour Southwark, C. } To these Schools Mr. John Collet has left 115 l. <i>per Annum</i> in Houses and Land. ——— }	2	60	60
St. Mary Rotherhith, C. ———	1	30	—
St. Mary in the Savoy, <i>pt.</i> G. ———	2	24	6
St. Mary Whitechappel, C. ———	2	60	40
St. Michael Crooked-lane, The Girls School, and 24 of the 54 Boys, are cloath'd and taught at } the Charge of a private Person, ——— }	2	54	30
Newington-Butts, Surrey, C. ———	1	30	—
Norton Folgate, ———	1	60	—
St. Olave Southwark, C. ———	1	—	60
St. Paul Covent Garden, C. ———	1	30	20
St. Paul Shadwell, C. ———	2	50	50
Popler Chapel in Stepney Parish, <i>pt.</i> C. ———	3	55	20
Ratcliff Hamlet in Stepney Parish, C. ———	1	50	—
St. Sepulchre <i>within</i> , Cl. ———	1	50	—
In the same Parish <i>within</i> , Cl. ———	1	—	50
In the same Parish <i>without</i> , set up 170 ⁶ / ₇ , Cl. ———	1	33	—
In the same Parish <i>without</i> , set up 1711, Cl. ———	1	—	20
St. Stephen Walbrook, C. ———	1	24	—
Tabernacle in Petticoat-Lane, Stepney Parish, C. ———	1	30	—
St. Thomas Southwark, ———	1	30	—
Tower-Ward, C. ———	2	60	60
Vintry-Ward, C. ———	1	50	—

Boys ——— 3044 } 5827 Total of Children
Girls ——— 1783 } Taught.

Boys put out Apprentices 2179 } 3075 Total of Children
Girls put out Apprentices 896 } put out Apprentices.

NUM.

NUMBER XLVI.

A LIST of the CHARITY-SCHOOLS in
other Parts of GREAT BRITAIN.

Charity-Schools In the Counties, Towns, and Parishes following.	No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	Charity-Schools In the Counties, Towns, and Parishes following.	No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
Anglesea.				Thurleigh	1	6	
L Langeinwen	1	16		Tuddington	1	7	
Bedfordshire.				Wilden	1	5	
Amphill	1	26		Wobourn Cl.	2	30	15
Arlesey	1	6		Yelden	1		
Battlesden	1			Berkshire:			
St. Paul's Bedford	1	28	12	Abington part Cl.	2	16	10
Biggleswage	2	8	8	Bingfield	1	6	
Caddington	1	10		Bishopston	1	4	
Chalgrave Hock- liff	1			Blewbury Cl.	1	50	
Clifton	1	10	10	Boreton	1	7	
Cranfield	1	20		Bray part Cl.	4	20	41
Dean	1	20		Buckland	1		
Dunstable	1			Chadleworth	1		
Flitton cum Silso	1	23		Childrey	1		
Hawnes	1	30		Cheworth	1	16	
Henlow	1	10		Colshill	1	12	
Leighton Beau- defert	1	10		Comner & Wooton	1	27	
Malden	2		12	Compton	1		
Melchburn	1	12		Hinton parva	1		
Mepperfall	1	8		Hurst	1	14	
Milbrook	1			Longcott	1	32	
Milton Earneys	1			Maidenhead pt. Cl.	1	19	
Norhill	1	25		Newbury Cl.	1	40	
Sandy	1	20		Pangborne	1	12	
Southill	1	12		Peasemore	1		
Stretley	1	8		Reading pt. Cl.	2	40	8
Studham	1			Shinfield Cl.	1	12	
Sutton	1	6		Shotsbrook Cl.	1	5	1
				Shrevenham	1		
				Sparsholt	1	13	
				Speen	1	30	
				Sunninghill	1	13	
				Sunning	1	12	

Char-

Charity - Schools In the Counties, Towns, and Parishes following.	No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
Sutton Courtney	1	12	
Uffington and Woolston }	1	12	
Willingford	1	12	
Wantage	1		20
Warfield	1	12	
Wargrave	1	47	
Watchfield	1	12	
Welford	1	30	
West Isley	1	10	
White Waltham pt. Cl. }	1	20	
Windfor New Cl.	2	40	30
Windfor Old	5	36	
Wingfield Cl.	2	20	20
Witney Cl.	1	10	

Becknockshire.

Glasbury	1	50	
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Buckinghamshire.

Aston Clinton	1		
Aston Sanford	1		
Beaconsfield	1	5	
Blechley	1	20	
Brom Brickhill	1	12	
Great Brickhill	1		
Brill	1	23	
Chalfont St. Peter	1	40	
Cheham	1	40	
Colnbrook	1	10	
Cublington	1		
Denham	1	4	
Gerard's Cross	2	20	15
Grenden Under- wood }	1	6	
Hambleton	1	40	
Great Hampden	1	6	
Hardwick	1	10	
Iver	1	24	
Ivingo	1	10	

Charity - Schools In the Counties, Towns, and Parishes following.	No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
Great Linford	1	20	
Great Marlow Cl.	1	20	
Medmenham	1	5	
Moulso	1		
Newport Pagnel Cl.	1	24	16
Quainton	1	20	
Stoke Goldington	1	6	
Stoke Hamond	1	20	
Stony Stratford	1	8	
Swanbourn	1	8	
Waddesten	1		
Wavendon	1	20	
Wendover	1		
Westbury	1		
West Wycomb Cl.	1	40	
Wing	1	20	
Wingrave	1	8	
Wormenhall	1		

Cambridgeshire.

Burrough Green Cl.	1		
Butwell	1	40	
CAMBRIDGE, pt. Cl.	12	300	
Chippenham pt. Cl.	1	6	6
Croxton	1	15	
Elme and Elmesly	1		
Ely	2	40	20
Fordham	1	30	
Gamlingay	1	28	
Horseheath	1		
Iselham	1	24	
Kennet	1	2	4
Soham	1	100	
Wisbech	3	104	40

Carmarthenshire.

Aberguilly	1	8	
Carmarthen Cl.	1	24	
Llanboidy	1	9	
Llandowrough pt. Cl.	1	20	
Llangan	1	4	

Sharity - Schools

In the Counties,
Towns, and Parishes
following.

No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
Llangunnogg	1	4
Llanomdyfri	1	
Llaugharne	1	20
Marros	1	
Penboyer	1	10
Penbrey	1	24

Cheshire.

CHESTER, Cl. —	1	40
Darnhall	1	
Holm's Chapel pt. C.	1	10
Little Budworth	1	
Namptwich C. and B.	2	40
Northwich	1	10
Stockport	2	14
Whitegate	1	
Wybunbury p. Cl. —	2	10

Cornwall.

St. Colomb Cl. —	2	12
Grampond	1	
Lanceston Cl. —	2	10
Liskard	1	
Looe	1	
Morvel	1	
Penfance	1	
Polperra near Loo	1	
Saltash	1	

Cumberland.

Croglin	1	
Longtown	1	60
Penrith pt. Cl. —	2	20

Denbighshire.

Bettws Abergelau	1	10
Denbigh	1	20
Gresford	1	20

Charity - Schools

In the Counties,
Towns and Parishes
following.

Marchwiall	1	10
Wrexham	1	40

Derbyshire.

Etwal	1	6
Hiedge	1	
Milbourn Cl. —	1	18
Risley	1	25
Smalley	1	16
Spondon	2	60
Sutton on the Hill..	1	
Ticknal	1	30
Whitwell	1	19

Devonshire.

Barnstable Cl. —	2	50
Buckland Mona-chorum	2	12
Chudleigh	1	
Crediton Cl. —	1	40
Clyst-Heydon	1	18
Dodbrook	1	
Exminster	1	12
EXON Cl. —	4	100
Gittisham	1	30
Honiton pt. Cl. —	1	30
Paington	1	
Plimouth Cl. —	5	128
Rockbeare	1	9
Sidbury	1	12
South Moulton Cl. —	1	30
Stoke Gabriel	1	
Tiverton Cl. —	2	60
Torrington Cl. —	1	32
Trusham	1	6
Walkhampton Cl. —	1	20

Dorsetshire.

Beamister	1	20
Beere Regis	1	
Catshoke	1	12

Charity.

Charity - Schools In the Counties, Towns, and Parishes following.				Charity - Schools In the Counties, Towns, and Parishes following.			
No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.		No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	
Maiden Newton	1		10	Langharne	1	20	
Pool	1	20		Lantriffent	1	30	
Sherborne Cl.	1		10	Merthir Tidvil	3		
Spetsbury and Charlton	1			Gloucestershire.			
Stalbridge	1			Almondsbury	1		
Yetminster	1	20		Badminton	1		
Durham.				Berkley	1	20	
DURHAM	4	63		Breem	1	30	
In the Neigh- bourhood	1			Cam pt. Cl.	1		30
Gates-Head	1			Campden	2	24	30
Wickham	1	36		Cheltenham Cl.	1	20	
Winlaton	1			Cirencester	1	100	
Essex.				Cleve	1	40	
Bradfield	1	20		Coleford	1	40	
Brentwood	1		6	Dumbleton	1		
Chelmsford Cl.	2	41	20	Dursley Cl.	1	30	
Chigwell Cl.	1		10	GLOUCESTER Cl.	1	50	20
Chipin-Ongar p. Cl.	2	26	12	Huntley	1	10	
Colchester pt. Cl.	3	100	50	Kingswood	1		
Denham	1	40		Laberton	1	20	
Friering Cl.	1	10		Leonard Stanley	1		
Heydon	1			Mathfield	1	12	
Ingafton Cl.	1	10		Michell Dean	1	25	
Low-Leyton Cl.	1	10	4	Mincing Hampton	1	9	
Malden Cl.	1	6		Newent	2	50	
Rumford pt. Cl.	2	50	20	Newland pt. Cl.	4	75	
South Okendon	1	14		Oxenhall	2	20	
Stansted Mount- Fichet	1	10		Painswick	1	11	
Withersfield	2	20	20	Prestbury	1		
Woodhamwater	1			Puckle-Church	1		
Writtle	1	10		Randwick	1	8	
Glanmoganshire.				Rodborough pt. Cl.	1	20	
Cardiff	1			Sandhurst pt. Cl.	1	20	
Cowbridge	1			Stanton pt. Cl.	1		
				Stonehouse	1	12	
				Stroud pt. Cl.	1	60	
				In the Neighbourhood			
				pt. Cl. & M.		1	34
				Tainton	1	14	
				Tewksbury pt. Cl.	1	30	
				Weston Birt	1	10	

Charity - Schools		No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	Charity - Schools		No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
In the Counties, Towns, and Parishes following.					In the Counties, Towns, and Parishes following.				
Wickwar	—	1	20		Kinton	—	1		
Wick	—	1			Ledbury	—	2	53	
Woodchester	—	1			Leominster	—	1		
Hampshire.					Linton Cl.	—	1		
Alton	—	2	40	20	Little Laintol	—	1		
Amport	—	1	30		Long Laintol	—	1		
Andover	—	1	30		Lufton	—	1	100	
Basingstoke C. & M.	—	3	32	24	Much Marcle	—	1	20	
Bishop's Waltham	—	1	12		Pyon Regis	—	1	15	
Broughton	—	1			Rofs Cl.	—	2	30	20
Chilbolton	—	1	24		Weobly pt. Cl.	—	2		15
Cliddefden	—	1			Weston under Penyard	—	2	20	
Corhampton	—	1	8		Hertfordshire.				
Dummer	—	1			St. Albans Cl.	—	1	30	10
Rumsey	—	1	20		Aldbury	—	1	12	
Isle of Wight	Freshwater	1	14		Aldenham	—	1	60	
	Gatcomb	1			Apfden	—	1	12	
	Godshill	1			Ashwel	—	1	24	
	West Cows	1	5	2	Aston	—	1	6	
Milbrook	—	1	6		Berkoamstead St. Mary	—	1		
Odiam	—	1	30		Buntingford Cl.	—	1	22	5
Overwallop	—	1			Hatfield	—	2	20	20
Selbourn pt. Cl.	—	3	46		Hertford pt. Cl.	—	4	75	20
Sherbourne	—	1			Hitchin Cl.	—	1	30	
Silchester	—	1	5		Kimpton	—	1		
Soberton and Meon pt. Cl.	—	1	24		North Wims	—	1	14	12
Southampton Cl.	—	1	30		Osley	—	1	20	
South Stonham	—	1			Rickmersworth	—	1	20	10
Tichfield Cl.	—	1	12		Stevenage	—	1		
WINCHESTER pt. Cl.	—	3	75	30	Tewing	—	1	4	
Wounston	—	1	12		Therfield	—	2	30	
Hertfordshire.					Tring Cl.	—	1	20	
Aymstry	—	1			Watford Cl.	—	1	40	
Dower	—	1			Watton	—	1	20	
Hampton Court Cl.	—	1	12		Welwin	—	1	4	
HEREFORD Cl.	—	2	60	40	Westmill	—	1	4	
Kingsland	—	1	15		Huntingdonshire.				
					Abbot Ripton	—	1		

Charity - Schools <i>In the Counties, Towns, and Parishes following.</i>			Charity - Schools <i>In the Counties, Towns, and Parishes following.</i>		
No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
Bluntham cum Erith	1	20	Sevenoaks	1	15
Buckden	1	34	Shoreham	1	25
Cunnington	1		Sittingbourne	1	7
Elton	1		Staple	1	
Fenny Stanton } cum Hilton — }	1	6	Sundrich	1	20
Folkeſworth	1	4	Iſle of Thanet at } Birchington — }	1	12
Glatton Cl.	1	12	Minſter	1	12
Graffan	1		St. Nicholas	1	8
Hamarton	1	10	St. Peter	1	20
Holme pt. Cl.	1	20	Throwleigh and } Sheldwitch — }	1	16
Holywell	1	15	Tunbridge-Wells	1	70
St. Neots	1	25	Wickhambreux	1	
Ramſey	1		Wingham	1	20
Somerſham	1	6	Wye	1	
Stanground cum } Farcet — }	1	60			
Stilton	1	9	Lancashire.		
Great Stoughton	1	15	Fulwood	1	
Kent.			Leverpool Cl.	1	50
Adiſham	1		Manchester	2	80
Aſt	1	20	Newton	1	10
Ailesford Cl.	1	20	Overdellet in Bol- } ton Pariſh. — }	1	
Barham	1		Preſton p. Cl.	2	25
Barming	1	23	Radcliffe Bridge	1	12
Boxley	1	12	Stalmyn	1	
Bradſtead	1	8	Todmordin	1	6
CANTERBURY Cl.	2	50	Warrington pt. Cl.	2	24
Chelſfield	1				
Chevening	1	30	Leiceſterſhire.		
Deal Cl.	1	27	Appleby	1	100
Eltham Cl.	2	20	Little Aſhby	1	
Folkeſtone	1	20	Barrow	1	6
Grain	1		Barkby	1	10
Hyth	1	24	Blaby	1	
Lidd	1	28	Bringhurſt	1	
Loofe	1	17	Calke	1	
Maidſtone pt. Cl.	4	50	Church Langton	1	12
St. Mary Cray	1	6	Cole Orton	1	
Newnham	1	20	Cotesbach	1	
Sandwich pt. Cl.	2	25			

Charity - Schools

*In the Counties,
Towns, and Parishes
following.*

	No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
Congeston	1	12	
Croxton Kyrier	1	6	
Difeworth	1	6	
Freaby	1	16	
Hallaton	1	26	
Hinkley Stoke- Goldington	1		
Husbands Bose- worth	1	30	
Ibstock	1		
North Kilworth	1	6	
South Kilworth	1		
St. Margaret's Lei- cester.	2	44	10
Lockington	1	20	
Loughborough Cl.	1		20
Milbourne	1		
Rothely	1	12	
Sileby	1	14	
Stony-Stanton	1		
Swineford	1	16	
Thruffington	1	15	
Thurcaston	1	12	
Waltham on the Wolds	1		
Wimondham	1	37	
Withcock	1		

Lincolnshire.

Afferby	1	50	
Barnoldby	1	7	
Barrowby	1	12	
Barlinges	1		
Bennington	1	12	
Billingburgh	1	16	
Billinghay	1		
Bilsby	1	10	
Binbrook St. Ga- briel	1		
Boston Cl.	3	75	50
Brent Broughton	1		
Bucknall	1	12	

Charity - Schools

*In the Counties,
Towns, and Parishes
following.*

	No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
Burgh	1		
Burton Coggels	1	14	
Great Carleton	1	25	
Carleton Moreland	1	3	
Croft	1	30	
Crowle	1	20	
Denton	1	50	
Digby	1	3	
Dowsby	1		
Edenham	1	25	
Epworth	1	6	
Faldingworth	1		
Fillingham	1	20	
Folkingham	1	14	
Glentworth	1		
Gorberton	1	10	
Grantham	2		
Gretford cum Wilsthorpe	1	10	
Haconby	1	6	
Great Hale	1	18	
Hannestone	1		
Hanworth	1		
Harmston	1		
Hatcliffe	1		
Hatton	1	14	
Holton cum Bec- kering	1	10	
Horbling	2	20	
Ingham	1	10	
Kelfey St. Mary	1	10	
Kilby	1	4	
L I N C O L N	5	132	
Louth	1	40	
Ludbrough	1	12	
Maltby	1		
Marsh Chappel	1	4	
Netlam	1	12	
Nocton	1		
North Coates	1		
North Somercoates	1		
Owersby	1	12	
Rathby	1	20	

Charity.

Book III. of GREAT BRITAIN:

631

Charity - Schools

*In the Counties,
Towns, and Parishes
following.*

No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
Rippingale	1	24
Ruskington	1	20
Scawby	1	20
Skellingthorp	1	25
Spalding	1	24
Stallingburgh	1	4
Stamford pr. M.	1	42
Stickney	1	30
Stow	1	20
Surfleet	1	20
Thorpe	1	
Trusthorpe	1	
Utterby	1	3
Waddingham	1	16
Waddington	1	20
Washingburgh	1	10
Wibberton	1	10
Witham on the Hill	1	18
Wooton	1	
Wrangle	1	
Wrawly	1	
Wroot	1	

Derionethshire.

Towyn	1	15
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Middlesex.

Bedfont	2	18
Brentford p. Cl.	1	30
Chiswick Cl.	1	20
Craneford pr. Cl.	1	20
Ealing pr. Cl.	2	25
Edgworth and Whitchurch Cl. }	1	6
Finchley pr. Cl.	1	15
Hammer-Smith Cl.	2	27
Harefield Cl.	1	10
Hendon Cl.	2	20
Hounslow Cl.	1	12
Uxbridge	1	
Shepperton	1	

Charity - Schools

*In the Counties,
Towns, and Parishes
following.*

Stanes	1	25
Stanwel	1	9
Sundbury	2	30
Teddington	1	26
Tottenham Cl.	1	
Twickenham Cl.	1	50

Monmouthshire.

Abergevenny	1	
Monmouth	3	60

Montgomeryshire.

Kerry	1	
Llangunnog	1	12

Norfolk.

Attleborough	1	
Brigham	1	
Diss pr. Cl.	1	
Denton	1	12
Easterling	1	
Netherfett	1	
NORWICH	10	240
Northwold	1	
Shottesham	2	44
Stoe Beedle & Cason	1	
Terrington in Marshland }	1	22
Thorp	1	10
Weeting	1	
Yarmouth Cl.	2	40

Northamptonshire.

Aino	1	
Ashton	1	40
Barnwell	1	
Great Brington	1	30
Castle Ashby C. & M.	1	2
Dainton	1	50

Charity - Schools
In the Counties,
Towns, and Parishes
following.

No. of Sch.
BOYS.
GIRLS.

Charity - Schools
In the Counties,
Towns, and Parishes
following.

No. of Sch.
BOYS.
GIRLS.

Daventre Cl. —	1	8	
Findon Cl. —	1		20
Greens Norton —	1	20	
Harringworth —	1		
Hemington —	1		
Little-Houghton —	1		
Kettering Cl. and M. —	1		20
Luddington —	1		
Northampton Cl. —	1	30	10
Oundle pt. Cl. —	3	30	
PETERBOROUGH —	2	60	
Polebrook —	1		
Scaldwel —	1		
Seyresham —	1	6	
Wellingborough C. —	1	10	30
Weston-Favil —	1		
Whitfield —	1	8	
Yelvertoft pt. Cl. —	1	16	

Northumberland

Berwick —	1	60	
Benwell —	1	70	
Embleton —	1		
Newcastle on Tyne pt. Cl. —	3	154	146
Rothbury —	2	120	

Nottinghamshire.

Best-Thorp —	1		
Bingham —	1	30	
East Bridgford —	1	10	
Finningly —	1		
Gonalston —	1	6	
Harworth —	1	12	
Haringworth —	1		
Hartshorn —	1		
Mansfield —	1	36	
Newark —	1	36	
North Collingham —	1		
Nottingham pt. Cl. —	3	58	20
Westhallom —	1		

Oxfordshire.

Bampton in the Bush —	1	20	
Banbury Cl. —	2	30	20
Blockfom —	1		
Cuddefden —	1		12
Doddington —	1	16	16
Henly upon Thames —	1	20	
Islip —	1	15	
Kirtlington —	1	20	10
Mixbury —	1		
OXFORD pt. Cl. —	5	145	40
Shipleke —	1	5	
Whitchurch —	2	20	

Pembrokeshire.

Amroth —	1		
Boulston pt. Cl. —	1	19	
St. Brides —	1	10	
Dynas —	1	4	
Haraldston West —	1	10	
Haverford West Cl. —	1	31	
Hascard —	1		
St. Issel —	1	28	
Lambston —	1		
Llanychaer pt. Cl. —	1	12	
Marloes —	1	6	
Monclothogg —	1		
Mouncton —	1	6	
Pembroke pt. Cl. —	3	27	7
Penaly —	1		
Pendergast —	1	6	
Rudbaxton —	1		
Slebetch —	1	6	6
Templeton —	1	20	
Tenby —	1		
Walton East —	1		

Radnorshire.

Presteigne Cl. —	1	20	
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Charity-

Book III. of GREAT BRITAIN. 633

Charity - Schools
In the Counties,
Towns, and Parishes
following.

Rutlandshire.

Empingham	1	
Exton	1	
Greetham	1	20
Langham	1	
Oakham Cl.	1	12
Thistleton	1	

SCOTLAND.

Abertarph	1	39
Isle of Arran some Schools		
Athol Country	1	
Auchintaul in Braemar	1	50
Carlavrock	1	
Castletown of Braemar	1	39
Diurness in Strath- naver	1	67
EDENBURGH pt. Cl.	5	136
Gairloch in the Shire of Ross	1	
Glenarcha in Perthshire	1	32
Glenelg in Inverness	1	35
Glenlednoch in Perthshire	1	26
Harray in Orkney	1	118
Herta alias St. Kilda	1	60
Inverness	1	20
Kildonan in Sou- therland.	1	
Kilmares Lochabar	1	
Largg in Sutherland	1	40
Lockearnside in Perthshire	1	40
Shapinsby in the North Isles of Orkney	1	42

Charity - Schools
In the Counties,
Towns, and Parishes
following.

Snizort in the Isle of Skye	1	25
Tomavulan in the Shire of Bamff	1	49
Walls in Zetland	1	40

Shropshire.

Bishop's Castle	1	14
Lidbury North	1	
Ludlow Cl.	2	50
Mainston	2	20
Norton	1	6
Ofwestry Cl.	1	40
Shrewsbury pt. Cl.	5	140
In the Suburbs of Shrewsbury	1	30

Somersetshire.

BATH Cl.	2	50
BRISTOL Cl.	4	190
Crookhorn	1	20
Farmborough	1	
Froom	1	
Kainsom	1	20
Keinton	1	
Kilmerfdon	1	40
Mells	1	20
Newton St. Loe	1	
Reinton	1	
Stannon-drew	1	15
Trent	1	20
Wellow	1	
WELLS	2	20
Yeovil	1	30

Staffordshire.

Cheadle	1	
Eccleshall pt. Cl.	2	20
Grindon	1	20
LICHFIELD Cl.	2	30
Rowley-Regis	1	20

Chari-

Charity - Schools

*In the Counties,
Towns, and Parishes
following.*

Stoke upon Trent	1	40	
Stone	1	40	
Wolverhampton Cl.	2	50	40

Suffolk.

Beures St. Maries	1	30	
Great Bradley pt. Cl.	1	24	
Bury St. Edmunds Cl.	3	40	50
Dunwich	1		
Freckenham	1	10	
Gazely	1		
Glemsford	2	40	
Haleworth	1	20	
Hartest and So-	1	40	
merton			
Horringer	1		
Ipswich pt. Cl.	3	70	40
Lidgate	1		
Martlesham	1	6	
Market- Weston	1		
New-Market	2	20	20
Neyland pt. Cl.	2	40	20
Owfen	1	15	
Parham Hacheston	1	12	
Rufham	1		
Syleham	1		10
Tuddingham	1	6	
Wichambrook	1	30	
Wingfield	1	34	
Witnesham	1	10	

Surrey.

Great Buckham	1	6	2
Beddington pt. Cl.	2	20	20
Cobham Cl.	1		
Croydon Cl.	1	10	10
East-Horsley	1	50	
Egham	1	50	
Epsom pt. Cl.	1	40	
Ewhurst	1		

Charity - Schools

*In the Counties,
Towns, and Parishes
following.*

Farnham	1		
Guildford pt. Cl.	1	50	20
Horne	1		
Kingston Cl.	1	30	
Leatherhead Cl.	1	10	11
Mortlake pt. Cl.	1	34	
Richmond	2	50	50
Stretham Cl.	1		12
Sutton Cl.	1	6	4
Walton	2	20	20
Wandsworth	1	40	
Wimbledon	2	50	
Wonerth	1	10	

Sussex.

Battel	1	40	
Brighthelmston	2	50	20
Bucksted	1	10	
CHICHESTER Cl.	2	40	20
Hastings pt. Cl.	2	200	
Horstead-Keynes	1	20	
Lewes pt. Cl.	1	28	
Mayfield	1		
Ringmer	1	12	6
Rye	1	30	
Seaworth	1	12	
Waldron	1		
West-Terring.	1	12	

Warwickshire.

Alcester	1		
Atherstone pt. Cl.	1	20	
Atturbury	1		
Ausley	1		
Badgely	1		
Bagington	1		
Baxterley	1	16	
Berkeswell	1	50	
Castle Bromwich	1		
Chaldecot	1		
Colehill Cl.	2		21

Charity.

Charity - Schools In the Counties, Towns, and Parishes following.			Charity - Schools In the Counties, Towns, and Parishes following.		
No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
COVENTRY Cl. —	1	12	Wootton-Basset —	1	
Dunchurch —	1		Worcestershire.		
Hampton in Arden —	1		Alvechurch —	1	20
Kingsbury —	1	10	Bengworth Cl. M. —	1	30
Lea-Marston —	1	10	Birtsmorton —	1	
Mancester —	1		Blockley —	1	20
Middelton —	1	10	Broadway —	1	
Polefworth —	1	20	Bromsgrove Cl. —	1	12
Rugby Cl. —	2	15	Dudley —	1	50
Sheldon —	1	50	Elembidge —	1	30
Solihull —	1		Evesham —	1	
Southam —	1	20	Feckenham —	1	12
Temple —	1	20	Fladbury —	1	20
Walter Orton —	1	10	Hadzor —	1	30
Warwick Cl. —	3	42	Hartlebury pt. Cl. —	1	20
Westmorland.			Kidderminster —	3	60
Kendall —	1	16	Leigh —	1	
Wiltshire.			Madresfield —	1	
Ambresbury —	1	15	Mitton —	1	6
Bishopston —	1	4	Northfield —	1	20
Box —	1	30	Ombersley —	1	
Bradford —	1	65	Ripple —	1	20
Broadhinton —	1	18	Salwarpe —	1	10
Calne Cl. —	1	40	Spetchly —	1	
Catston —	1	6	Stourbridge Cl. M. —	1	60
Chippingham —	1	24	Swinford Old pt. Cl. —	3	60
Cholderton —	1		Upton upon Severn —	1	
Clevepepper —	1		WORCESTER p Cl. —	6	110
Deverel Longbridge —	1	30	Several other Schools		
Devizes pt. Cl. —	2	70	Yardley —	1	10
Hacklestone —	1		Worshire.		
Hannington —	1		Askew —	1	8
Hullavington —	1	20	Bedel —	1	
Market - Lavington —	1	36	Beverly M. —	1	36
Marlborough pt. Cl. —	1	44	Carleton pt. Cl. —	1	8
Potterne Cl. —	1	50	Cleasby —	1	
Ramsbury —	1		Copgrave —	1	3
SALISBURY Cl. —	3	120	Croftone —	1	12
Southmarston —	1		Hawnby —	2	8
			Charity-		

Charity - Schools

*In the Counties,
Towns, and Parishes
following.*

	No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
Great Houghton	1	1	
Hunfinger	1	12	
Hutton Wanesley, } alias Long Mar- } ston	1	20	
Keighley	1	40	
Kingston on Hull M.	1	65	
Kirkdeighton	1		
Kirkleatham in } Cleaveland	1	50	
Kirkby - Overblows	1		
Leeds Cl. and M.	2	100	
Marston	1	20	
Pontefract Cl.	1	24	12

Charity - Schools

*In the Counties,
Towns, and Parishes
following.*

	No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
Reavey	1	1	
Ripley	1	1	
Rotherham Cl.	1	42	
Selby	1		
Sheffield	2	30	20
Silfdon	1		
Skern	1		
Skipton Cl.	1	12	
Spofforth Cl.	1	40	
Wakefield pt. Cl.	1	63	
Wentworth Cl.	1	25	25
Wetherby	1	5	
YORK pt. Cl. & M.	3	60	20

Note, Where the Number of Children have been signified, without distinguishing the Sexes, they are put in the Column of Boys; which is the Reason of the great Disproportion between the Number of Boys, and that of Girls, taught in the Country.

The Names of the Places in and about London, Where and When Lectures are Preach'd, and Collections made for setting up, and maintaining Charity-Schools; for the Information of such as are Strangers, and want Opportunity of contributing to so good a Work.

ST. Alban's Church in Woodstreet, every Second Sunday in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

St. Alphage near Sion-College, at the same time.

St. Andrew Holbourn every Third Sunday in the Month at 5 in the Evening.

St. Anne within Aldersgate every Third Sunday in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

St. Anne in Westminster, on Sunday next before Christmas-Day, at Ten in the Morning, and Two in the Afternoon.

Book III. of GREAT BRITAIN. 637

St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, every Second Sunday in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

St. Botolph without Aldgate, the Second Sunday after every Quarter-Day, at Two in the Afternoon.

St. Edmund the King, in Lombard-street.

St. George in Southwark, every Third Sunday in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

St. Giles without Cripple-Gate, every First, Third and Last Sunday in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

St. James Clerkenwel, every Last Sunday in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

St. John Wapping, the Last Sunday but one in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

St. Katharine Creed-Church, every Sunday at 5 in the Evening.

St. Katharine near the Tower, the First Sunday after every Quarter-Day, at 5 in the Evening.

St. Lawrence Jewry, every First Sunday in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

St. Margaret in Westminster, the Second Sunday in January, at Ten in the Morning, and Two in the Afternoon.

St. Martins in the Fields, every Third Sunday, at Seven in the Morning.

St. Mary Aldermary, in Bow-lane every Second and Fourth Sunday in the Month, at Five in the Evening.

St. Mary-le-Bow, in Cheapside, every Third Sunday, at Five in the Evening.

St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, every Second Sunday in the Month, at Five in the Evening.

St. Mary Rotherhith, every Third Sunday in the Month, at Five in the Evening.

St. Mary White-Chappel, every Last Sunday in the Month, at Five in the Evening.

New-Chappel in Westminster, the Fourth Sunday in Advent, at Ten in the Morning, and Two in the Afternoon.

St. Olave-Southwark, every First Sunday in the Month, at Five in the Evening.

Oxenden-Chappel, the First Sunday after every Quarter-Day, at Ten in the Morning, and Two in the Afternoon.

St. Peter le Poor, in Broad-street, every Sunday Morning at Five.

St. Sepulchres without Newgate, every Second Sunday at Five in the Evening.

St. Stephen in Coleman-street, every Third Sunday at Five in the Evening.

The Tabernacle in Spittle-Fields, every Third Sunday Evening at Five.

St. Thomas in Southwark, every Fourth Sunday at Five in the Evening.

Trinity-

Trinity-Chappel, the Wednesday before every Quarter-Day, at Ten in the Morning.

Note, That there are other Places where Sermons are preached on the same Occasion, as St. Giles in the Fields, St. Leonard's Shoreditch, &c. but the Times are not fixed.

NUMBER XLVII.

The Governors, &c. of the Bounty of Queen ANNE, for the Augmentation of the Maintainance of the Poor Clergy, are

ALL and every the Privy-Councillors of his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, now, and for the Time being.
All and every the Lieutenants of, in, and for the several Counties within the Kingdom of *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*, now, and for the Time being.

All and every the *Custodes Rotulorum*, for the several Counties within the Kingdom of *England*.

All and every the Bishops of the several Dioceses within the Kingdom of *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*, now, and for Time being.

The Deans of the several Cathedral-Churches within the Kingdom of *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*, now, and for the Time being.

All and every the Judges of the several Courts at *Westminster*, now, and for the Time being.

His Majesty's Serjeants at Law, Attorney-General, and Solicitor-General, now, and for the Time being.

The Officers of his Majesty's Board of Green-cloth.

His Majesty's Council Learn'd in the Law, and the Four Clerks in Ordinary of the Privy-Council, now, and for the Time being.

The Advocate-General, now, and for the Time being.

The Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors of the two Universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, now, and for the Time being.

The Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London*, now, and for the Time being.

The Mayor of the City of *York*, and all and every the Mayors of the Respective Cities, within the Kingdom of *England*, now, and for the Time being.

Secretary, *John Chamberlayne*, Esq;

Treasurer, *Edward Barker*, Esq;

NUM-

NUMBER XLVIII.

A LIST of the Commissioners for Finishing St. Paul's Cathedral.

WILLIAM, Lord Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*.
 William, Lord Cowper, Lord High Chancellor.
 William, Lord Arch-Bishop of *York*.
 John, Lord-Bishop of *London*.
 Jonathan, Lord-Bishop of *Winchester*.
 Edmund, Lord-Bishop of *Lincoln*.
 Charles, Lord-Bishop of *Norwich*.
 William, Lord-Bishop of *Ely*.
 Richard, Lord-Bishop of *Glocester*.
 John, Lord Somers.
 Lord-Mayor of *LONDON*.
 Sir Edward Northey, Attorney-General.
 John Fortescue Aland, Esq; Solicitor-General.
 Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Knight and Alderman.
 Dr. John Bettefworth, Judge of the Prerogative-Office of *Can-*
terbury,
 Sir Henry Penrice, Judge of the High-Court of Admiralty.
 Dr. Henchman, Chancellor of the Diocese of *London*.
 Dr. George Paul, Vicar-General.
 Sir Nathan Lloyd, Advocate-General.
 Dr. Ja. Johnson, Master of the Faculties.
 Dr. John Harwood.
 Two Sheriffs of *London*.
 Dean and Residentaries of *St. Paul's*.
 Sir Christopher Wren.
 Sir Isaac Newton.
 William Falkner, Esq;
 Whitlock Bulstrode, Esq;

NUMBER XLIX.

A LIST of the Commissioners for Building Fifty NEW CHURCHES.

His Grace the Lord Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, for the Time being.

His Grace the Lord Arch-Bishop of York, and the Lord-Bishop of London, for the Time being.

The Lords the Bishops of Winchester, Litchfield and Coventry, Salisbury, Norwich, Ely, Bristol, Gloucester and St. Asaph.

George Stanhope, D. D. Dean of Canterbury.

Henry Godolphin, D. D. Dean of St. Paul's.

White Kennet, D. D. Dean of Peterborough.

Robert Moss, D. D. Dean of Ely.

Francis Hare, D. D. Dean of Worcester.

Tho. Sherlock, D. D. Dean of Chichester.

William Stanley, D. D. Dean of St. Asaph.

Tho. Lyndford,

Lilly Butler,

Samuel Bradford,

Robert Cannon,

John Waugh,

Edw. Waddington,

Tho. Gooch,

Lord Chief Justice Parker.

Lord Chief Justice King.

Lord Chief Baron Dod.

Sir Robert Eyre.

Sir Charles Peers, Knight, Lord Mayor of London, and the Lord Mayor of London for the Time being.

Sir Joseph Jekyl, the King's first Serjeant at Law.

Sir Edward Northy, his Majesty's Attorney-General.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Kt. and Alderman.

Sir John Ward, Kt. and Sir John Fryer, Bart. Sheriffs for the City of London, and County of Middlesex, now and for the Time being.

Sir John Philipps, } Barts.

Sir George Markham,

Sir Randolph Knipe.

Sir Isaac Newton.

Sir Harcourt Masters.

John Bettefworth, Dr. of Laws,

&c.

George Paul, Dr. of Laws, &c. Sir Nath. Lloyd, his Majesty's Advocate-General.

John Hiccocks, } Esqs; Masters

John Meller, } in Chancery.

William Melmoth,

John Pulteney,

George Naylor,

William Falkner,

William Clayton,

John Ellys,

John Hoskins,

John Aislaby,

William Farrar,

Mr. Pitt, Sen.

Tho. Micklethwait,

Edward Peck,

John Laycroft, Treasurer.

Doctors in Divinity.

Esqs;

NUMBER L.

Government of LONDON, Ecclesiastical, Civil and Military.

Ecclesiastical Government.

THE Right Reverend John, Lord-Bishop of LONDON.

Dr. Henry Godolphin, Dean.

Dr. Stanley, Dean of St. Asaph,

Dr. Younger, Dean of Sarum,

Dr. Hare, Dean of Worcester,

Dr. Saunders, Chancellor,

Dr. Astrey, Treasurer,

Mr. Dibben, Præcentor,

} Residentiaries.

} Dignitaries.

Prebendaries.

Dr. Stanhope,

Mr. Halfhead,

Mr. Hotchkiss,

Dr. Gatford,

Mr. Whitfield,

Dr. Pelling,

Dr. Millington,

Dr. Williams,

Mr. Bell, Senior,

Mr. Jackson,

Dr. Carter,

Dr. Altham,

Dr. Walls,

Mr. Wall,

Mr. Baynes,

Mr. Barker,

Dr. Houghton,

Mr. Bell, Junior,

Mr. Edgely,

Dr. Sherlock,

Mr. James,

Mr. Burton,

Dr. Brabant,

Mr. Hawkins,

Mr. Beaulieu,

Mr. Cook.

Founded in the Church.

Arch-Deaconries,

Of London, Dr. Stanley.

Of Essex, Dr. Gooch.

Of Middlesex, Dr. Lancaster.

Of Colchester, Dr. Warley.

Dr. John Harwood, Commissary to the Dean of Chapter.

Civil Government.

SIR Charles Peers, Knight, Lord-Mayor and Alderman of Tower-Ward.

Aldermen above the Chair.

Sir William Ashhurst,

Sir Thomas Abney,

Sir John Parsons,

Billingsgate-Ward.

Vintry-Ward.

Bassishaw-Ward.

T c

Sib

Sir William Withers,
 Sir Samuel Garrard, Bart.
 Sir Gilbert Heathcote,
 Sir Robert Beachcroft,
 Sir Richard Hoare,
 Sir Samuel Stanier,
 Sir William Humphreys, Kt. }
 and Bart.

Farringdon within.
 Aldersgate within and without.
 Walbrook-Ward.
 Limestreet-Ward.
 Breadstreet-Ward.
 Aldgate-Ward.
 Cheap-Ward.

Below the Chair.

Sir James Bateman,
 Sir William Lewen,
 Sir George Thorold, Kt. and Bart.
 Sir Francis Eyles, Bart.
 Sir John Cals,
 Sir William Stewart,
 Sir Gerrard Conyers,
 Sir Thomas Scawen,
 Sir Peter Delme,
 Sir George Merttins,
 Sir Joseph Lawrence,
 Sir Robert Child,
 Sir Francis Forbes,
 Sir John Ward,
 Sir John Fryer, Bart.

Coremanstreet-Ward.
 Castle-Baynard-Ward.
 Cordwainers-Ward.
 Bridge without.
 Portfoken-Ward.
 Cripplegate within and without.
 Broadstreet-Ward.
 Cornhill-Ward.
 Langbourn-Ward.
 Bridge within
 Bishopsgate within and without.
 Farringdon without.
 Dowgate-Ward.
 Candlewick-Ward, }
 Queenhith-Ward, } Sheriffs.

Sir William Thomson, Kt. Recorder, who takes Place of all the Aldermen below the Chair.

Sir William Fazakerly, Knight,
 Chamberlain.

Duncan Dee, Esq; Common Ser-
 jeant.

James Gibson, Esq; Town-Clerk.

Judges of the Sheriffs Courts.

William Lightfoot, Esq;

Joseph Major, Esq;

Four Common Pleaders.

John Lingard, }
 John Cooke, } Esqs;
 Simon Urlin, }
 Charles Usher, }

Randolph Stracey, Esq; Comp-
 troler of the Chamber.

Thomas Benson, Esq; Secondary
 of Woodstreet-Compter.

Philip Jennings, Esq; Secon-
 dary of the Poultry-Comp-
 ter.

Mr. John Johnson, Remem-
 brancer.

Mr. John Round, Solicitor.

Attorneys of the Mayor's
 Court.

Mr. Edward Smith.

Mr. John Andrews.

Mr. Thomas Jackson.

Mr. Francis Hutchinson.

Bridge-Masters.

Mr. John Pitt.

Mr. Robert Swann.
Mr. Robert Walker, Hall-keeper.

Four Esquires of the Lord-
Mayor's House.

Sam. Blunt, Esq; Sword-Bearer.
John Barton, Esq; Common-
Hunt.

Isaac Grevil, Esq; Common-
Cryer.

William Boteler, Esq; Water-
Bailiff.

Serjeant-Carvers.

Francis Brown.

Edward Goslin.

Richard Ashby.

Serjeants of the Chamber or
Mace.

Ralph Pigot.

Major Cornelius Steton.

John Wind.

Robert Ballet, Serjeant of the
Channel.

Yeomen of the Chamber.

Mr. Robert Walker.

Mr. William Cowley.

Four Yeomen of the Wa-
ter-side.

William Hull.

Joseph Clements.

Edward Sorrell.

Thomas Bradford.

Thomas Chapman, Yeomen of
the Channel.

John Colt, Under Water-Bailiff.

Six Young Men belonging to

The Sword-Bearer, William
Smith.

The Common-Hunt, Francis
Lacey.

The Com. Cryer, Fra. Bancroft.

The Water-Bai- } Robert Stokes.
liffs, } Hen. Grestock.

The Chief Carver, Edw. Brooksby.

Tho. Jackson, } Meal-weighers.
Edw. Briggs, }

Martin Wardell, } Yeomen of the
Robert Dobson, } Wood-warf.

Mr. John Man, Forein Taker.

Mr. Martin Lewin, } Marshals.

Mr. Charles Hitchin, }

Eight Attorneys of the Sheriffs
Court.

Mr. Thomas Hammond.

Mr. William Timme.

Mr. George Woodcraft.

Mr. William Palmer.

Mr. John King.

Mr. John Skynner.

Two Places vacant.

Prothonotaries.

Mr. William Myers.

Mr. John Clarke.

Mr. Richard Warner, Clerk of
the Papers in the Poultry-
Compter.

Clerk-Sitters of the Poultry-
Compter.

Mr. Peter Normansel.

Mr. John Foley.

Mr. Daniel Goddard.

One Place vacant.

Joseph Brand, Esq; Clerk of the
Papers in Wood-street Compter.

Clerk-Sitters of Wood-street
Compter.

Mr. Ralph Noden.

Mr. Thomas Honeywood.

Mr. Charles Ustwick.

Mr. Charles Stracey.

Farmer of the Markets, viz.
Leaden Hall, Stocks, Hony-Lane
and Newgate Markets, and
St. George's, or the Meal-
Market at Fleet-Canal, Sir
John Parsons.

George Rivers, Esq; Coroner.

T t 2

Mr.

Reginald Marriot, Esq; Auditor.

Mr. Orlando Gee, Clerk of the Chamber.

Mr. William Martyn, Clerk to the Commissioners for Sewers.

Mr. Thomas le Gendre, Clerk of the Court of Conscience.

Mr. James Goulton, Beadle of the Court of Conscience.

William Pitt, Keeper of Newgate.

J. Pilkinton, Keeper of Ludgate.

James Lodington, Keeper of the Poultry-Compter.

Samuel Whincop, Keeper of the Woodstreet-Compter.

Isaac Olley, Clerk of the City's Works.

S O U T H W A R K.

Ralph Hartley, Esq; City Justice of the Peace.

Jeremy Pemberton, Esq; Clerk Comptroler of the Bridge-House.

Leonard Street, Esq; Steward of the Borough of Southwark.

John Marson, Esq; Bailiff of the Borough of Southwark.

Military GOVERNMENT.

A LIST of His Majesty's Commissioners of the Lieutenancy, for the City of LONDON.

THE Right Hon. *Sir Charles Peers, Knight, Lord Mayor, and the Lord Mayor for the Time being.*

*Sir William Ashhurst,
Sir Thomas Abney,
Sir John Parsons,
Sir William Withers,*

Kt. & Al.

Sir Samuel Garrard, Baronet and Alderman.

*Sir Gilbert Heathcote,
Sir Robert Beachcroft,
Sir Richard Hoare,
Sir Samuel Stanier,*

Kt. & Al.

Sir William Humfreys, Knight and Baronet, Alderman.

Sir William Thomson, Knight, Recorder, and the Recorder for the Time being.

*Sir James Bateman,
Sir William Lewen,
Sir John Ward,
Sir Geo. Thorold, Kt. and Bar. Al.*

Kt. & Aldermen.

*Sir John Fryer,
Sir Francis Eyles,*

Bar. & Al.

*Sir John Cass,
Sir William Stewart,
Sir Gerrard Conyers,
Sir Thomas Scawen,
Sir Peter Delmé,
Sir George Mertins,
Sir Joseph Lawrence,
Sir Robert Child,
Sir Francis Forbes,*

Bar. Knight and Aldermen, and the Aldermen for the Time being.

Sir Benjamin Ayloffe,
Sir Justus Beck,
Sir Robert Furnese,
Sir Joseph Hodges,
Sir Samuel Moyer,
Sir Robert Nightingale,
Sir Fisher Tench,
Sir Thomas Webster,

Sir Robert Adams,
Sir Robert Breedon,
Sir Charles Cox.
Sir Thomas Dunk,
Sir Francis Dashwood,
Sir Peter Eaton,
Sir William Fazakerley,
Sir Edward Gould,
Sir Richard Gough,
Sir James Hallett,
Sir Richard Houblon,
Sir Theodore Janssen,
Sir William Jolliff,
Sir Randolph Knipe,
Sir Harcourt Master,
Sir Joseph Martin,
Sir Samuel Ongley,
Sir William Scawen,
Sir John Scott,
Sir Joshua Sharpe,
Sir Daniel Wray,

William Attwyll,
 Robert Atkyns,
 Roger Attlee,
 William Beckford,
 William Barnesley,
 Robert Bristow,
 Robert Baylis,
 Joseph Bagnall,
 William Bihers,
 George Buckley,
 Robert Briscoe,
 Richard Chifwell,
 Henry Cornish,
 Edward Colston, *Sen.*
 James Church,

Baronets.

Knights.

Esquires.

Cæsar Chambrelan,
 John Cleeve,
 William Clayton,
 William Cotesworth,
 Thomas Clark of *Minsing-*
Lane.

Richard Carey,
 Francis Chambrelan,
 John Cookes,
 Awnsham Churchill,
 William Cooke, *Deputy,*
 John Carbonnel,
 John Cartlich,
 Charles Cooke,
 Henry Colchester,
 Richard Chauncey,
 John Cooper, *Deputy,*
 Francis Child,

James Chambers,
 Alexander Cleeve,
 Henry Clark,
 Joseph Chaplin,
 Duncan Dee,
 Paul Docminique,
 Josiah Diston,
 Charles Du Bois,
 George Dashwood,
 John Dickenson,
 William Etterick,
 John Eyles,
 Robert Eyre,

John Egleton,
 William Fawkener,
 John Fuller,
 Zachary Foxall,
 Thomas Guy,
 Thomas Gibson,
 Peter Godfrey,
 Jeremy Gough,
 Henry Greenaway,
 Carlton Goddard,
 John Gore,
 Thomas Gouge,
 Robert Gower,
 Henry Hatley,
 Urban Hall,
 Nathaniel Herne,

Esquires.

John Hanger,
 Lawrence Hatsell,
 Samuel Hayward,
 John Hopkins,
 Richard Hopkins of Devon-
shire-square,
 Robert Heytham,
 Edmund Halsey,
 John Harris,
 Henry Hankey,
 Henry Herring,
 Orlando Humfreys,
 Roger Hudson,
 Peter Joye,
 Edward Jeffreys,
 Henry Kelsey,
 Jerome Knapp,
 John Kendrick,
 Robert Knight, *Jun.*
 John Lordell,
 Henry Lyell,
 John London,
 John Lade,
 John Lloyd,
 John Ludlow,
 George Ludlam,
 Robert Mitchell,
 Humphry Morrice,
 John Mahew,
 Thomas Malyn,
 John Morrice,
 Samuel Marth,
 William Nutt,
 Richard Nicholl,
 Edward Norman,
 Philip Papillon,
 Alexander Pitfield,
 William Proctor,

Peter Paggen,
 Micaiah Perry,
 Samuel Perry,
 James Porten,
 William Parrott,
 Richard Perry,
 Richard Partidge,
 John Rudge,
 Stephen Ram,
 Samuel Shepherd, *Sen.*
 Gabriel Smyth,
 Thomas Stiles,
 Benjamin Smythe,
 John Shipman,
 Robert Stockdale,
 Edmund Shepherd,
 Charles Shales,
 Samuel Spragg,
 Jacob Sawbridge,
 John Shorey,
 James Seamer,
 Sutton Sharpe,
 Henry Sherbrook,
 John Sherman,
 John Stone,
 John Townsend,
 Anthony Tournay,
 Horatio Townshend,
 Samuel Trench,
 Nathaniel Turner,
 James Ward,
 Robert Western,
 Samuel Westall,
 John Watfon,
 Samuel Webb,
 John Wormlayton,
 John Younge,

Esquires.

Esquires.

Note, That all the Aldermen are of the Quorum.

John Smart, *Gent. Clerk and Treasurer.*
 James Boddington, *Gent Muster-Master.*
 William Bird, *Messenger.*

The Names of the Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, &c.

I. Yellow Regiment.

Colonel,	{ The Right Honourable Sir
Lieutenant-Colonel,	<i>Charles Peers</i> , Kt. Lord Mayor.
Major,	Sir <i>Peter Eaton</i> , Kt.
First Captain,	<i>Richard Lechmere</i> , Esq;
Second Captain,	<i>Matthew Belcher</i> , Esq;
Third Captain,	<i>John Hawkins</i> , Esq;
Fourth Captain,	<i>Thomas Gilbert</i> , Esq;
Fifth Captain,	<i>Alexander Garrett</i> , Esq;
Captain-Lieutenant,	<i>Benjamin Hodges</i> , Esq;
	<i>Thomas Scattergood</i> , Gent.

II. The White Regiment.

Colonel,	{ The Honourable Sir <i>William</i>
Lieutenant-Colonel,	<i>Ashhurst</i> , Knight, and Alderman.
Major,	<i>John Shorey</i> , Esq;
First Captain,	<i>John Hatley</i> , Esq;
Second Captain,	<i>Jonathan Parker</i> , Esq;
Third Captain,	<i>Richard Marsh</i> , Esq;
Fourth Captain,	<i>Thomas Thayer</i> , Esq;
Fifth Captain,	<i>Peregrine Phillips</i> , Esq;
Captain-Lieutenant,	<i>Noah de la Fontaine</i> , Esq;
	<i>John Shorey</i> , Jun. Gent.

III. The Blue Regiment.

Colonel,	{ The Honourable Sir <i>Gilbert</i>
Lieutenant-Colonel,	<i>Heathcote</i> , Knight and Alderman.
Major,	<i>Samuel Westall</i> , Esq;
First Captain,	<i>John Wicks</i> , Esq;
Second Captain,	<i>John Wellins</i> , Esq;
Third Captain,	<i>William Brind</i> , Esq;
Fourth Captain,	<i>James Innocent</i> , Esq;
Fifth Captain,	<i>Hugh Winckworth</i> , Esq;
Captain-Lieutenant,	<i>Joseph Edwards</i> , Esq;
	<i>Joseph Bell</i> , Gent.

IV. The Red Regiment.

Colonel,

Lieutenant-Colonel,

Major,

First Captain,

Second Captain,

Third Captain,

Fourth Captain,

Fifth Captain,

Captain-Lieutenant,

{ The Honourable Sir *Samuel Stanier*, Knight and Alderman.*James Porten*, Esq;*Edward Sedley*, Esq;*William Beale*, Esq;*Francis Smart*, Esq;*John Levitt*, Esq;*John Williams*, Esq;*John Sedlry*, Esq;*Walter Sutton*, Gent.

V. The Green Regiment.

Colonel,

Lieutenant-Colonel,

Major,

First Captain,

Second Captain,

Third Captain,

Fourth Captain,

Fifth Captain,

Captain-Lieutenant,

{ The Honourable Sir *William Humfreys*, Knight and Baronet, Alderman.*William Cooke*, Esq;*Robert Croshaw*, Esq;*Cristopher Parkinson*, Esq;*Ralph Snow*, Esq;*Francis Horton*, Esq;*Oliver Combes*, Esq;*Henry Vanderesch*, Esq;*George Causey*, Gent.

VI. The Orange Regiment.

Colonel,

Lieutenant-Colonel,

Major,

First Captain,

Second Captain,

Third Captain,

Fourth Captain,

Fifth Captain,

Captain-Lieutenant,

{ The Honourable Sir *Gerard Conyers*, Knight and Alderman.*James Seamer*, Esq;*George Jenkins*, Esq;*George Jenkins*, Sen. Esq;*Thomas Cartwright*, Esq;*John Kelson*, Esq;*Joseph Bawler*, Esq;*William Saunders*, Esq;*James Cox*, Gent.

NUM-

NUMBER LI.

A LIST of the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors, of the Bank of ENGLAND, for the Year 1715.

Sir Peter Delme, Knight and Alderman, Governor.

Sir Gerard Conyers, Kt. and Alderman, Deputy-Governor.

Robert Bristow, Esq;
Sir John Cope, Jun.
Richard Chiswell, Esq;
Josiah Diston, Esq;
Mr. John Edmonds.
Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Knight
and Alderman.
Mr. John Hanger.
Sir William Jolliff.
Sir Randolph Knipe.
Christopher Lethieullier, Esq;
Mr. Jeremiah Powell,
Sir William Scawen.
Mr. John Shipman.

Sir George Thorold, Knight and
Baronet, Alderman.
William Thompson, Esq;
Sir John Ward, Knight and Al-
derman.
Sir Justus Beck, Bar.
John Eyles, Esq;
Nathaniel Gould, Esq;
Philip Jackson, Esq;
Mr. John Lordell.
John Rudge, Esq;
Sir Thomas Scawen, Knight and
Alderman.

NUMBER LII.

A LIST of the Names of the Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England, Trading to the East-Indies, Elected for the Year 1715.

SIR Jonathan Andrews, Kt.
Mr. Robert Brisco.
Captain John Browne.
Sir Robert Child, Knight and
Alderman.
Mr. William Hen. Cornelison, dead.
William Dawsonne, Esq;
Matthew Decker, Esq;
Mr. John Elwick.
Mr. Joseph Eyles.
Sir Richard Gough, Knight.
Peter Godfrey, Esq;
John Gould, Esq;

William Goffelin, Esq;
Nathaniel Herne, Esq;
Thomas Heath, Esq;
Sir Joseph Hodges, Bart.
Mr. Henry Kelsey.
Henry Lyell, Esq;
Sir Robert Nightingale, Bart.
Sir Gregory Page, Bart.
John Ward, Esq;
Mr. James Wallis.
Sir Thomas Webster, Bart.
Mr. Josias Wordsworth.

NUMBER LIII.

The Members of the Royal African-Company of ENGLAND, for the Year 1716.

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty, Governor.

Sir Fisher Tench, Bar. Sub-Governor.

James Blake, Esq; Deputy-Governor.

THE Right Honourable
William Earl of Yar-
mouth.

Sir Jonathan Andrews, Kt.

Roger Acherley, Esq;

Samuel Benson, Esq;

Mr. Francis Beuzelin.

Mr. Robert Bird.

Deputy Alexander Cleeve.

James Edmundson, Esq;

Thomas Edwards, Esq;

Orlando Humfreys, Esq;

Mr. Nathan Hickman.

Mr. Andrew Hopegood, Jun.

Colonel Joseph Jory.

William Johnson, Esq;

William Lancaster, Esq;

Mr. Edward Lovibond.

Mr. William Mead.

Mr. William Pate.

Mr. Stephen Pendarves.

Col. James Porten.

Capt. Thomas Panuwell.

Mr. Thomas Pearse of Tower-hill.

Mr. Robert Sedgwicke.

Robert Wood, L. L. D.

NUMBER LIV.

The Twelve COMPANIES and their HALLS.

1. **M**ercers, in Cheap-side.
2. Grocers, in the Poultry.

3. Drapers, in Throgmorton-Street.

4. Fishmongers, in Thames-Street.

5. Goldsmiths, in Gutter-Lane.

6. Skinners, on Dowgate-Hill.

7. Merch. Taylors, in Thread-needle-Street.

8. Haberdashers, in Maiden-Lane.

9. Salters, in Swithing-Lane.

10. Ironmongers, in Fenchurch-Street.

11. Vintners, in Thames-Street.

12. Cloathworkers, in Mincing-Lane.

NUM-

NUMBER LV.

The Fellows of Sion-College, viz. The Reverend the Rectors and Vicars within the City of London and its Liberties, who are by Charter capable of being chosen Governors, viz. Presidents, Deans, or Assistants.

The GOVERNORS for the Year 1716.

LILLY Butler, D. D. President, Minister of St. Mary Aldermanbury.

Mr. William Thomas, M. A. Rector of St. Michael Woodstreet, &c.

Mr. Mountague Wood, M. A. Rector of St. Michael Royal, &c.

John Waugh, D. D. Rector of St. Peter Cornhill,

Mr. John Turton, M. A. Rector of St. Olave Hart-Street,

Mr. Samuel Baker, M. A. Rector of St. Michael Cornhill,

Deans.

Assistants.

Those who have been Presidents.

Thomas Green, D. D.

Mr. Josh. Richardson, M. A.

Mr. John Graunt, M. A.

Thomas Lynford, D. D.

John Wapletoft, D. D.

John Gaskarth, D. D.

Mr. William Stonestreet, M. A.

William Bedford, D. D.

Mr. James Gardiner, M. A.

R. St. Olave Jewry, &c.

R. Alhallows the Wall.

V. St. Dunstan West.

R. St. Edmund the King.

V. St. Lawrence Jewry, &c.

R. Alhallows Barkin.

R. St. Stephen Walbroke, &c.

R. St. George Botolph-Lane, &c.

R. Michael Crooked-Lane.

Those who have past the Nomination of Presidents, thro' Absence, Infirmities, &c.

Thomas Blomer, D. D.

Mr. Henry Halstead, M. A.

Daniel Fogg, D. D.

Mr. Samuel Angier, M. A.

John Adams, D. D.

R. Alhallows Bread-Street, &c.

R. St. Bennet, Grace-Church, &c.

R. Alhallows Stayning.

R. St. Mary Wolnoth, &c.

R. St. Bartholomew Exchange.

Those

Those who are to succeed in the Presidency rank'd according to the Seniority of their Admission into their Benefices.

Samuel Bradford, D. D.	R. St. Mary le Bow, &c.
Mr. Robert Lazinby, M. A.	R. St. Antholin.
Roger Altham, D. D.	R. St. Botolph Bishopsgate.
Mr. William Strongfellow, B. D.	R. St. Dunstan East.
Mr. George Martin, M. A.	R. St. Mildred Poultry, &c.
John Hancock, D. D.	R. St. Margaret Lothbury.
Mr. Philip Stubbs, M. A.	R. St. James Garlick Hythe.
Richard Roderick, D. D.	R. St. Michael Bassishaw.
White Kennett, D. D.	R. St. Mary Aldermay, &c.
Mr. Graftie,	R. St. James Duke's Place.
Mr. George Evans, M. A.	R. St. Bennet Fink.
Mr. Philip Castle, M. A.	R. Christ-Church, &c.
Mr. Sampson Estwick, B. D.	R. St. Michael Queen-Hythe, &c.
Mr. William Savage, B. D.	R. St. Anne Black-Fryers, &c.
Mr. William Thomas, M. A.	R. St. Michael Woodstreet, &c.
Mr. Mountague Wood, M. A.	R. St. Michael Vintry, &c.
Robert Brabant, D. D.	R. St. Andrew Undershaft.
Mr. Robert Newton, M. A.	R. St. Austin, &c.
Mr. Walter Wells, M. A.	R. St. Nicholas Coleabby, &c.
Mr. Baron,	R. St. Mary Somerset, &c.
Mr. John Turton, M. A.	R. St. Olave Hart-Street.
Mr. Luke Milbourn, M. A.	R. St. Ethelburg.
Mr. Samuel Baker, M. A.	R. St. Michael Cornhill.
Mr. Thomas Cook, M. A.	R. St. Bennet Paul's Wharf, &c.
John Harris, D. D.	R. St. Mildred Bread-Street, &c.
Mr. Freeman,	R. St. Botolph Aldersgate.
William Brampston, D. D.	R. St. Christophers.
Thomas Bray, D. D.	C. St. Botolph Aldgate.
Dr. Brown,	R. St. Margaret Pattons, &c.
Mr. Evans,	R. St. Bridget.
Mr. Sayers,	R. St. Alban Wood-Street, &c.
Mr. Samuel Brooks, M. A.	R. St. Alfage.
Andrew Snape, D. D.	R. St. Mary Athill, &c.
Dr. Williams,	R. St. Magnus, &c.
Mr. Poultenev,	R. St. Bartholomew Great.
Mr. Oliver,	R. St. Mary Abchurch, &c.
Giles Pooley, D. D.	R. St. Leonard Shoreditch.
Charles Blake, D. D.	V. St. Sepulchres.
Thomas Gooch, D. D.	R. St. Clement Eastcheap, &c.
Edward Waddington, D. D.	R. Alhallows Great.
Joseph Rawson, D. D.	{ R. St. Mary Magdalen Old-Fish- Street, &c.
Henry Sacheverel, D. D.	R. St. Andrew Holborn.
Ralph Blomer, D. D.	R. Alhallows Lombard-Street.

Mr.

Mr. Charles Lambe, M. A.
 Mr. Bell,
 Dr. Astrey,
 Mr. Ley,
 Mr. Hayes,
 Mr. James,
 Mr. Andrews,
 Mr. Sey,
 Dr. Grandorge,
 Mr. Butler,

Mr. St. Catharine Cree.
 R. St. Catharine Coleman.
 R. St. Martin Ludgate.
 R. St. Swithin.
 V. St. Stephen Coleman-Street.
 V. St. Helena.
 R. St. Bartholomew Less.
 R. St. Matthew Friday-Street.
 R. St. Dionis Blackchurch.
 R. St. Vedast, alias Foster-Lane, &c.
 R. St. Martin Outwich.
 R. St. Anne Aldersgate, &c.
 R. St. Peter le Poor.

Mr. William Reading, M. A.
 M. Thomas Sheppard, M. A.

Librarian.
 Register.

NUMBER LVI.

A Catalogue of the Fellows, Candidates, Honorary Fellows, and Licentiates, of the Royal College of Physicians, LONDON, for the Year 1716.

FELLOWS.

DR. William Dawes, *President*.
 Dr. Walter Harris, *Elect, Treasurer*.
 Dr. Walter Mills.
 Dr. Frederick Slare, *Elect*.
 Dr. Richard Darnelli.
 Dr. John Bateman, *Elect, Register, and Censor*.
 Dr. William Johnston.
 Dr. Richard Robinson.
 Dr. Edward Baynard.
 Dr. Richard Blackburn.
 Dr. Robert Gray.
 Dr. Richard Smith.
 Dr. Joshua le Fevre.
 Dr. Thomas Walfh.
 Dr. Hans Sloane, *Censor*.
 Sir Richard Blackmore.
 Dr. Tancred Robinson.

Dr. Peter Gelfthorp.
 Dr. William Musgrave.
 Dr. William Gibbons.
 Dr. John Hawys.
 Dr. Robert Conny.
 Sir Samuel Garth.
 Dr. Hugh Chamberlen.
 Dr. William Cole, *Elect*.
 Dr. Salusbury Cade.
 Dr. Humphry Brook, *Elect and Censor*.
 Dr. John Wright.
 Dr. John Woodward.
 Dr. George Colebrook, *Elect*.
 Dr. Gideon Harvey, *Elect, Med. Reg. ad Turrim*.
 Sir David Hamilton.
 Dr. Richard Morton.
 Dr. James Ladd, *Censor*.
 Dr. William Grimbaldson.
 Dr. Henry Levett.
 Dr. Thomas Crowe.

Dr.

Dr. Henry Plumptre.
 Dr. John Arbuthnott.
 Sir John Shadwell, *Med. Reg.*

CANDIDATES.

Dr. Edward Norris.
 Dr. Thomas Hoy.
 Dr. William Coward.
 Dr. Humphry Colmer.
 Dr. Thomas Pellett.
 Dr. John Gardiner.
 Dr. Richard Mead.
 Dr. Richard Hale.
 Dr. John Friend.

Honorary FELLOWS.

Dr. Daniel Cox.
 Dr. Tomas Gibson.
 Dr. John George Steigertahl.

LICENTIATES.

Dr. Philip Guide.
 Mr. John Peachey.
 Dr. William Sydenham.
 Dr. Charles Nichols.
 Dr. Caleb Coatsworth.
 Mr. John Tivill.
 Mr. Thomas Botterell.
 Dr. James Maclerc.
 Dr. Philip Rose.
 Dr. Oliver Horsman.
 Dr. Peter Sylvestre.

Dr. Charles Morton.
 Dr. William Cockburn.
 Mr. Thomas Turbeville.
 Mr. John Colebach.
 Dr. Abraham Cyprianus.
 Mr. Roger Kenyon.
 Dr. James Keith.
 Mr. Francis Bellinger.
 Mr. Francis Lee.
 Mr. John Turner.
 Mr. Robert Welsted.
 Dr. Bezaleel Angier.
 Mr. Richard Watts.
 Dr. Arnold Boate Beirman.
 Dr. James Augustus Blondel.
 Mr. Daniel Turner.
 Mr. John Cartledge.
 Dr. John Gorman.
 Dr. Joseph Eaton.
 Mr. Thomas Lewis.
 Mr. William Browning.
 Mr. John Beale.

Comitiis Censoriis ex Aedibus Collegii nostri, Dat. Decembris
 2^o. 1715.

IMPRIMATUR,

Gulielmus Dawes, *Præses*.
 Johannes Bateman,
 Hans Sloane,
 Humphredus Brook,
 Jacobus Ladd,

Censores.

NUMBER LVII.

A LIST of the Royal-Society.

The present COUNCIL.

SIR Isaac Newton, *Kt. President.*
 Robert Balle, *Esq;*

John Bridges, *Esq;*
 William Burnet, *Esq;*
 William Derham, *M. A.*
 James Douglas, *M. D.*
 Thomas Lord Foley.

Edmond

Edmond
 Rowland
 William
 Robert
 Richard
 Samuel
 Thomas
 Alexander
 James P.
 Thomas
 John S.
 Hans S.
 William
 Brook T.
 Sir Chri

Eleven
 are to be
 drew's L

John A.
 J Rich
 Ciril A.
 D'Acre
 Richard
 Fettipla
 Richard
 William
 Jonathan
 Thomas
 Richard
 Orlando
 Robert I

Gr.
 Owen B.
 Thomas
 Mr. Paul
 James Ea
 William
 John Ch
 Mr. Will
 George C
 Walter C
 St. Geor
 gher.
 William

Book III. of GREAT BRITAIN. 655

Edmond Halley, *L. L. D. Sec.*
 Rowland Holt, *Esq;*
 William Jones, *Gent.*
 Robert Keck, *Esq;*
 Richard Mead, *M. D.*
 Samuel Morland, *Gent.*
 Thomas Peller, *M. D.*
 Alexander Pitfield, *Esq Treas-*
urer.
 James Pound, *M. A.*
 Thomas Rawlinson, *Esq;*
 John Sherlock, *Esq;*
 Hans Sloane, *M. D.*
 William Stanley, *D. D.*
 Brook Taylor, *L. L. D. Sec.*
 Sir Christopher Wren, *Kt.*

Eleven of this COUNCIL
 are to be continued 'till St. An-
 drew's Day, 1716.

John Arbuthnot, *M. D.*
 Richard Areskine, *M. D.*
 Ciril Arthington, *Esq;*
 D'Acre Barret Lennard, *Esq;*
 Richard Barret, *Esq;*
 Fettiplace Bellers, *Gent.*
 Richard Bentley, *D. D.*
 William Bird, *Esq;*
 Jonathan Blackwell, *Esq;*
 Thomas Bower, *M. D.*
 Richard Bradley, *Gent.*
 Orlando Bridgeman, *Esq;*
 Robert Briggs, *M. A. L. L. Pr.*
Gr.
 Owen Brigstoke, *Esq;*
 Thomas Bromfield, *M. B.*
 Mr. Paul Buffiere.
 James Earl of Caernarvon.
 William Lord Bishop of Carlisle.
 John Chamberlayne, *Esq;*
 Mr. William Cheselden.
 George Cheyne, *M. D.*
 Walter Clavell, *Esq;*
 St. George Lord Bishop of Glo-
 gher.
 William Cockburn, *M. D.*

Mr. John Colson.
 Roger Cotes, *M. A. Astr. Pr.*
Cant.
 William Lord Cowper, *Lord*
High Chancellor of Great-Bri-
tain.
 Daniel Cox, *M. D.*
 Abraham Cyprianus, *M. D.*
 Sir Anthony Dean, *Kt.*
 John Theoph. Defaguliers, *M.*
A.
 Walter Douglas, *Esq;*
 Edward Lord Bishop of Downe
 and Conner.
 William Lord Arch-Bishop of
 Dublin.
 Charles Du Bois, *Esq;*
 Sir Matthew Dudley, *Bart.*
 Maurice Emmet, *Esq;*
 James Earl of Finlater.
 Martin Folkes, *Esq;*
 Thomas Forster, *Esq;*
 John Fortescue Aland, *Esq;*
 John Friend, *M. D.*
 John Fuller, *Esq;*
 Thomas Greene, *Esq;*
 Sir Rowland Gwynne, *Kt.*
 Sir David Hamilton, *Kt.*
 Anthony Hammond, *Esq;*
 John Harris, *D. D.*
 John Harwood, *L. L. D.*
 Philip Lord Bishop of Hereford.
 John Hicks, *Esq;*
 Abraham Hill, *Esq;*
 Thomas Hodges, *Esq;*
 Mr. James Hodgson.
 Rowland Holt, *Esq;*
 Hugh Howard, *Esq;*
 Robert Hunter, *Esq;*
 Archebald Hutcheson, *Esq;*
 John Jackson, *Esq;*
 Thomas Jett, *Esq;*
 John Inglis, *M. D.*
 Thomas Isted, *Esq;*
 John Keill, *M. D. Astr. Pr. Sav.*
 John Kempe, *Gent.*
 John Knight, *Esq;*
 Edward Laney, *D. D. Pr. Th. Gr.*
 Peter

Peter Leneve, *Esq*; Norroy.
 Owen Lloyd, *D. D.*
 John Lowthorp, *M. A.*
 Sir Berkley Lucy, *Bart.*
 John Machin, *Ast. Pr. Gres.*
 John Mapletoft, *D. D.*
 Sir George Markham, *Bart.*
 R. Myddleton Masley, *M. L.*
 Thomas Lord Middleton.
 Walter Mills, *M. D.*
 Mr. Abr. de Moivre.
 Robert Moleworth, *Esq*;
 Thomas Molyneux, *M. D.*
 Samuel Molyneux, *Esq*;
 James Duke of Montrose.
 John Moor, *Esq*;
 Benjamin Morland, *Gent.*
 Joseph Morland, *M. D.*
 John Mortimer, *Esq*;
 Mr. George Moulst.
 William Musgrave, *M. D.*
 George Lord Newborough.
 John Newey, *M. A.*
 Coll. Francis Nicholson.
 Edward Norris, *M. D.*
 William Oliver, *M. D.*
 Charles Earl of Orrery.
 James Lord Paisley.
 Lord Chief Justice Parker.
 Thomas Earl of Pembroke.
 John Lord Percivale.
 Mr. James Petiver.
 Henry Plumtre, *M. D.*
 Benjamin Pratt, *D. D.*
 Richard Rawlinson, *M. A.*
 ——— Lord Rea.
 Francis Robartes, *Esq*;
 Russel Robartes, *Esq*;
 Tancred Robinson, *M. D.*
 John Duke of Roxburghe.
 Alexander Sandilands, *M. D.*
 John Shadwell, *M. D.*
 Henry Lord Shelborne.
 Mr. James Sherard.
 Robert Shippen, *D. D.*
 Frederick Slare, *M. D.*
 John Lord Somers.
 Edward Southwell, *Esq*;

Thomas Sprat, *M. A. Arch-Dia-*
con of Roch.
 Thomas Earl of Stamford.
 Sir John Stanley, *Bart.*
 Alexander Stuart, *M. D.*
 Philip Stubs, *M. A.*
 Charles Earl of Sunderland.
 Peter Sylvestre, *M. D.*
 Mr. Joseph Tanner.
 William Tempest, *Esq*;
 Ralph Thoresby, *Gent.*
 John Thorpe, *D. D.*
 Richard Tighe, *Esq*;
 Andrew Tooke, *Geo. Prof. Gres.*
 Alexander Torriano, *L. L. D.*
 Thomas Lord Trevor.
 Samuel Tuffnell, *Esq*;
 James Venables, *Esq*;
 Humfrey Wanley, *Gent.*
 Thomas Watkins, *Gent.*
 Sir Paul Whichcot, *Kt. and Bart.*
 Mr. Thomas Woodford.
 John Woodward, *M. D. P. M. G.*
 Henry Worsley, *Esq*;
 George Worth, *Esq*;
 William Wotton, *D. D.*
 Sir Cristopher Wren, *Kt.*
 Christopher Wren, *Esq*;
 Mr. James Yonge.

Persons of other Nations.

DS. Josephus Averanius *Prof.*
Jur. Pis.
 Ds. Ludov. Dux. D'Aumont,
Leg. Ext. Gall.
 Ds. Jo. Anton Comes Baldini.
 Ds. Johannes Bernoulli, *M. D.*
& Math. Prof. Basil.
 Ds. Nicholas Bernoulli, *L. L. D.*
 Ds. Vendramin. Bianchi, *Nob.*
Patav.
 Ds. Franciscus Blanchinus.
 Ds. Ludovic. Frid. Bonetus,
Legat. Pruss.
 Ds. Dominicus Bottonus, *M. D.*
Messan.
 Ds. Joh. Philippus Breynius,
M. D. Dant.

Ds.

Book III. of GREAT BRITAIN. 657

- Ds. Willhelmus Buys, *Leg. Belg. Fed.*
 Ds. Jacobus Cassini, *Parif.*
 Ds. Dethleus Cluverus.
 Ds. Ant. Comes de Comitibus, *N. Venet.*
 Ds. Franciscus Cornaro, *Nob. Ven. Eq. Au.*
 Ds. Thomas Delbene.
 Ds. Rynaldus de Duliolo, *Prof. Med. Bonn.*
 Justus Van Effen.
 Ds. Jo. Christoph. Fatio, *Genev.*
 Francis Wicardel de Fleury.
 Ds. Stephanus Geoffroy, *M. D. Parif.*
 Ds. ——— Geoffroy, *Jun.*
 Ds. Carolus Gomes Gillenberg, *Leg. R. Suec.*
 Ds. Guido Grandus.
 Ds. W. J.'s Gravesande, *J. U. D. Leg. Bat. Sec.*
 Ds. Petrus Grimani, *Leg. Venet.*
 Ds. Jo. Theodor. Heintion, *Hannov.*
 Ds. Urbanus Hiarne, *M. D.*
 Ds. Dan Ernestus Jablonski, *V. P. R. Soc. Ber.*
 Ds. Jo. Phil. Jordis, *M. D. Franc.*
 Ds. ——— Kreienberg, *Legat. Hannov.*
 Ds. Jo. Maria Lancisius, *M. D. Rom.*
 Ds. Joh. Rod. Lavater, *M. D. Tigur.*
 Ds. Gothofr. Guil, Leibnitz, *Consil. Aulic. Imper.*
 Ds. Michael Le Vaffor.
 Ds. Antonius Leeuwenhoeck, *Delphens.*
 Monf. Chevalier de Louville.
 Ds. ——— Marparger.
 Ds. Aloyf. Ferd. Comes Marfigli, *Con. Imp. Rom.*
 Ds. Petrus de Mellarede, *Consil. R. Cital.*
 Ds. Jo. Burch. Menckenius, *Hift. Pr. Reg. Pol. Consil.*
 Ds. Alexander de Menzicoff, *Rom. and Russ. Imp. Pr. &c.*
 Ds. Raymundus Monmort, *Parif.*
 Ds. Jo. Nicholas Pechlin, *M. D.*
 Ds. Johannes Polenus, *Prof. Astr. Patav.*
 D. Moises Pujolas
 Ds. Ang. Quirinus Rivinus, *M. D. Lips.*
 Ds. Iver Baro Rosenkrantz, *Leg. R. Dan.*
 Ds. Fredrick Ruysch, *Prof. Anat. Amst.*
 Ds. Joh. Jac. Scheuchzerus, *M. D. Tig.*
 Ds. Franciscus Spoletus, *Med. Prof. Pat.*
 Ds. Ottho Sperlingus, *J. U. D.*
 Ds. Jo. Adamus Stampfer.
 Ds. Jo. Georgius Steigertahl, *M. D. Prof. Helm. Arch. Reg.*
 Ds. Michael Angelo Tilli, *Prof. Bot. Pisan.*
 Ds. Emanuel Timone, *M. D. Constant.*
 Ds. Bruno Tozzi, *Abbas Valumbr.*
 Ds. Franciscus Travigni, *Ph. Ven.*
 Ds. Nicholas Tron, *Legatus Venet.*
 Ds. Mich. Bern. Valentini, *Arch. & P. P. Giffen.*
 Ds. Antonius Vallisnerius, *Med. Pr. Pat.*
 Ds. Petrus Varignon, *Math. Proff. Reg.*
 Ds. Raymundus Vieussens, *M. D. Monspel.*
 Ds. Levinus Vincent.
 Ds. Nicholas Witsen, *Consil. Amst.*
 Ds. Christian Wolfius, *Pr. Math. Halle, &c.*

NUMBER LVIII.

Government of Westminster, Ecclesiastical, Civil and Military.

Dean and Prebendaries of Westminster.

DR. Francis Atterbury, *Dean of Westminster, and Lord Bishop of Rochester.*

Mr. Evans, (*Sub-dean.*)

Dr. South.

Dr. Only.

Dr. Dent.

Dr. Linford.

Dr. Gee.

Dr. Bradford.

Dr. Broderick.

Dr. Kimberley.

Mr. Sprat, *Arch-deacon of Rochester.*

Dr. Canon.

Dr. Watson.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Lord High Steward, *Earl of Arran.*

Deputy Steward, *Vacant.*

High-Bailiff, *Francis Mills, Esq;*
High-Constable, *Tho. Cuthbert, Gent.*

BURGESSES.

Mr. William Tuffnell, }
Mr. Nathaniel Browne, } *Chiefs.*

Mr. Isaac Terret.

Mr. Leonard Martin.

Mr. John Cook.

Mr. Jeremiah Ridge.

Mr. Francis Carne.

Mr. Richard Vincent.

Mr. Richard Brocklesby.

Benedict Ithel, *Esq;*

Mr. Charles Madock.

Mr. John Turner.

Mr. Richard Palmer.

Mr. George Shute.

Mr. Robert Fleetwood.

Mr. Charles Mathews.

ASSISTANTS.

Mr. William Roberts.

Mr. Nicholas Milner.

Mr. John Jepson.

Mr. Dongal Cuthbert.

Mr. Richard Newton.

Mr. Thomas Churchill.

Mr. William Skelton.

Mr. Robert Harrington.

Mr. Samuel Aland.

Mr. Henry Horseman.

Mr. James Hardy.

Mr. William Kendrick.

Mr. John Fyler.

Mr. James Stedman.

Mr. William French.

Mr. William Leeson.

William Crumpe, *Clerk.*

The Liberty of *St. Martins le Grand*, tho' it be situate in the City of *London*; yet the Inhabitants are subject to the Government

ment of *Westminster*, and have a Right to vote for Members of Parliament for the City and Liberty of *Westminster*.

There are two Courts held in this Liberty; one a *Leet*, the other a Court of Pleas. The *Leet* begins and ends yearly on *St. Thomas's Day*.

The Court of Pleas is an Inferior Court, and also a Court of Record for Tryal of Causes between Party and Party. This Court is held Weekly, on *Wednesdays*, if Occasion requires.

High-Steward, *Earl of Arran*.

Deputy-Steward, *Vacant*.

High-Constable, *Will. Crumpe*,
Gent.

Robert Chetwin, } *Gentlemen*
Samuel Blunt, } *Attorneys*.

William Portlock, *Gent. Clerk*.

Benj. Pyne,

Hen. Grant,

Will. Taggard,

Tho. Huckle,

Rich. Newton,

Rob. Southwood,

Richard Crispin,

William Dawson,

Hen. Fox, *H. Constable's Deputy*.

Headboroughs.

Constables.

Military GOVERNMENT.

A List of the Deputy-Lieutenants for the City and Liberty of *Westminster*, under his Grace *Thomas Duke of Newcastle*, Lord-Lieutenant of the said City and Liberty, and County of *Middlesex*.

THE Right Honourable the *Ld.*
William Pawlet.

The Right Honourable *Henry Earl*
of *Uxbridge*.

The Right Honourable *Charles*
Earl of Tankerville.

The Right Honourable *James Stan-*
hope, Esq;

The Right Honourable *Sir Richard*
Onslow, Bart.

The Rt. Honourable *Robert Wal-*
pole, Esq;

Philip Howard, } *Esqs;*
Henry Pelham, }

Sir Robert Marsham,

Sir John Rushout,

Sir Nich. Wostenholme,

Sir John Elwell,

Sir Berkley Lucy,

Sir Henry Dutton Colt,

Sir John Austen,

Sir Fisher Tench,

Sir Godfrey Kneller,

Sir Thomas Clarges,

Sir John Humble,

Sir Thomas Crofs,

Sir Roger Hill,

Sir Henry Fetherston,

Sir Lambert Blackwell,

Sir Edward Gould,

Sir John Bennet,

Sir William Ashhurst,

Sir Gilbert Heathcote,

Sir Robert Child,

Sir William Scawen,

Sir John Scot,

Sir James Smith,

Baronets.

Knights.

Sir George Cooke,
 Sir Robert Thornhill,
 Sir Richard Steele,
 Sir James Misson,
 Sir Joseph Hodges,
 Thomas Medlycot,
 Henry Barker,
 William Bucknal,
 Thomas Chambers,
 William Hucks,
 John Fauntleroy,
 Charles Greenwood,
 Robert Thornhill,
 James Pelham,
 Thomas Reynolds,
 Philip Jermyn,
 Francis Baber,
 Robert Douglas,
 George Hadley,
 Thomas Butler,
 William Pulteney,
 John Pulteney,
 Thomas Woodecock,
 Thomas Onslow,

Knights.

Esquires.

Arthur Ingram,
 George Doddington,
 Tho. Kempthorne,
 Robert Jennens,
 Philip Jennings.
 John Ellis,
 James Craggs, *Sen.*
 Joseph Offley, *Sen.*
 Robert Gardiner,
 William Watkins,
 Francis Alexander,
 John Charlton,
 Col. John Plummer,
 William Clayton,
 John Borrer,
 Henry Portman Seymour,
 James Taylor,
 Thomas Colby, *Sen.*
 Thomas Colby, *Jun.*
 Charles Medlycot,
 Peter Vanderput,
 John Fuller,
 Daniel Nichols,
 John Milner,

Esquires.

For the County of Middlesex there are Two Regiments of Foot, and One Troop of Horse, viz.

The Right Honourable Charles Earl of Tankerville, Col. of the Red Regiment.

Thomas Medlycot, Esq; Col. of the Blue Regiment.

Sir John Austen, Bart. Captain of the Troop of Horse.

James Cunningham, Gent. Muster-Master.

*For Westminster there is } One Regiment of Foot.
 } One Troop of Horse, viz.*

Philip Howard, Esq; Col. of the Red Regiment.

James Pelham, Esq; Captain of the Troop of Horse.

Professors at Gresham-Colledge.

Divinity, Edward Lany, D.D. Civil-Law, Robert Briggs, A. M. Astronomy, John Machin.	Geometry, Andrew Tooke, A. M. Rhetorick, Edw. Martin, A. M. Physick, John Woodward, M. D. Musick, William Shippen, A. M.
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NUM-

NUMBER LIX.

St. Thomas's Hospital in Southwark.

THE Governors are the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, with about Two Hundred and Sixty other substantial Citizens of London.

Sir Thomas Abney, Knight and Alderman, President.

William Cole, Esq; High-Sheriff of the County of Essex, Treasurer, who hath the Executive Government of the House; with a Committee of Thirty Governors, (Seven whereof are a Quorum) chang'd every Three Years; Ten going out Yearly, and as many Elected in their Room, at the Annual General Court; and with Twelve Almoners chosen Quarterly, who Weekly take in the Sick and Wounded, and discharge such as are cured or incurable.

Two CHAPLAINS.

Mr. Richard Mayo, Hospitaler.

Mr. Matthew Mead, Curate of the Parish..

Dr. Coatsworth, } Physicians.

Dr. Waisworth, }

Mr. Fern, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Paul, Surgeons.

Mr. Dickman, Apothecary.

Mr. Hulton, Steward.

Mr. Wright, Clerk and Register.

One Cook, one Butler, who hath also the Care of the Brew-house; two Porters, four Beadles, &c.

Mrs. Aldersey, Matron, under whom are 16 Sisters, who take care of so many several Wards; with Nurses, Helpers, Watchers, &c. attending on the Poor.

NUMBER LX.

Christ's-Hospital.

SIR Richard Hoare, President.

Mr. Thomas Lockington, Treasurer.

Dr. Hans Sloane, Physician.

Mr. William Green, Surgeon.

Mr. Isaac Massey, Apothecary.

Mr. Cornelius Jesson, Steward.

Two Clerks.

Mr. William Brockett.
Mr. John Keeley.

| Mr. John Yeo, Assistant.

Six School-Masters.

Mr. Samuel Mountfort, Upper Grammar-Master and Catechist.
Mr. George Shelly, Writing-Master.
Mr. Isaac Crew, Under Grammar-Master.
Mr. James Hodgson, Master of the Royal Mathematical Foundation.
Mr. John Barret, Musick-Master.
Mr. Bernard Lens, Drawing-Master.
Mr. William East, at Hertford, } School-Masters.
Mr. Samuel Hathaway, at Ware, }
Mrs. Elizabeth Adams, Matron.
Mrs. Susannah Ditton, School-Mistress to the Girls.
A Porter and four Beadles.
Ten Nurses.
A Cook.
A Sick-ward Nurse.

The Number of Children of King Charles II's New Royal Foundation in *Christ's Hospital, London*, that have been Educated in the Art of Navigation, and after some Years Continuance there, have been put forth Apprentices to the Practice of it; according to that King's Design in his Gracious Institution, as it was presented to his Majesty King George, by the Lord-Mayor of *London*, and the President and Governors of the said Hospital, Jan. 1. 1715.

Put forth Apprentices to Commanders of his Majesty's Ships of War, and to Masters of Merchant-Ships, from October 1675, to December 1715, 412 Children.

In the beginning of the Seventh Year of their Service, they are to be at his Majesty's Disposal.

There are at this Day 40 Children in the said Hospital, who enjoy the Bounty of King Charles II.

Children upon the Charge of the said Hospital, 840.

NUMBER LXI.

The Officers of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

THE ancient Hospital of *St. Bartholomew*, situate nigh *West-Smithfield, London*, was first founded by *Rayhere*, in the Reign of King Henry I. *An. Dom. 1102.*

After

Book III. of GREAT BRITAIN. 663

After the Dissolution of Abbies and Monasteries, refounded by King Henry VIII. A. D. 1546.

In which Hospital, with two others, one at *Kingland*, and the other called the *Lock* in *Southmark*, being both under the Charge of *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, there are about 400 Patients, Men and Women, daily reliev'd with Lodging, Diet, Physick, Chirurgery, and all other Ministrations useful and necessary for restoring Sick and Wounded Seamen, and others, to their Healths and Limbs. The said Hospital is governed by a President, Treasurer, and several Governors, out of which annually Committees are elected for the good ordering of the Affairs of that House, viz.

Auditors of the General-Accompt.

Auditors of the Renter-Accompt.

Viewers of the Revenues belonging to the said Hospital.

Overseers of the Goods and Utensils of the said Hospital.

Almoners to buy Provisions and Necessaries for the Patients.

The Treasurer, Almoners, and divers Governors, meet twice a Week within the said Hospital, to see that good Rule and Government be kept in that House, and to discharge such poor diseased Persons as are cur'd, and admit others in their Room.

The immediate President is Sir *William Stuart*, Knight and Alderman.

There are two able Physicians belonging to the said Hospital, Dr. *Henry Levitt*, Dr. *Salisbury Cade*.

William Curwen, Apothecary.

The present Master Surgeons.

John Salter.

Henry Boone.

Edward Green.

Assistant Surgeons.

Robert Gay.

Robert Keylway.

Nathaniel Smith.

William Andrew, M. A. Vicar and Hospitaler.

OFFICERS.

William Tims, Register.

Benjamin Tooke, Steward.

John Meredith, Renter.

A Matron.

Twenty Sisters, &c.

NUMBER LXII.

A LIST of the Governors of Sutton's Hospital, call'd the Charter-House, appointed by Act of Parliament.

The KING's Majesty.

THE Prince,
The Arch-Bishop of Can-
terbury.
Lord High Chancellor.
Duke of Somerset.
Duke of Shrewsbury.
Duke of Buckingham.
Earl of Pembroke.
Earl of Oxford.

Earl of Dartmouth.
Bishop of London.
Bishop of Winchester.
Lord Somers.
Lord Harcourt.
Lord Parker, Ld. Chief Justice.
Sir Nathan Wrighte.
The Master, John King, D. D.

Emanuel Langford, D. D.
Mr. William Hempson,
Robert Payne, Esq;
Thomas Walker, L. L. D.
Mr. Ralph Welfstead,
Mr. Andrew Tooke,
Mr. Love.

Preacher.
Register.
Receiver.
School-master.
Reader.
Usher.
Organist.

NUMBER LXIII.

A LIST of the Commissioners, Directors, and Officers of the Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich.

The Commissioners appointed by the King for the Regulation of the whole House; as well within as without; and who may meet *Quarterly*, or oftner, for that purpose, are

HIS Royal Highness GEORGE, Prince of Wales, &c.
The Arch-Bishops of Canterbury and York, for the Time being.

The several Great Ministers of State, for the Time being, and several other Noblemen.

The Bishops of London and Rochester for the Time being.

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High-Adm

Captain J
nant-G
Robert Row
Captain J
Charles Ber
Sir Willia
Sir Stephen
Sir Henry
Sir Matthe
Philip Stub
Sir John M
John Curry
Sir Thomas
Sir Francis

The Lord High-Admiral, or Commissioners of the Admiralty for the Time being, who empower and put in all Officers of the House and Works, (except the Governor and Treasurer, whose Nomination alone is resery'd to his Majesty) Pensioners, Servants, &c.

The Chancellor of the *Exchequer* for the Time being.

The respective Judges of the *King's-Bench*, *Common-Pleas*, and *Exchequer* for the Time being; and the Master of the *Rolls* for the Time being.

The Judge of the High-Court of *Admiralty*, the Attorney and Solicitor-General, for the Time being.

The Lieutenant-General of the *Ordnance*, and the Secretaries of the *Treasury* and *Admiralty* for the Time being.

The Flag-Officers and Commissioners of the *Navy* for the Time being.

The Lord-Mayor of *London*, and three Senior Aldermen; the Master and the five Elder Brethren of the *Trinity-House* at *Deptford* for the Time being.

The Governor, Lieutenant, and Treasurer of the said Royal Hospital, and the Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Works for the Time being; with several other Gentlemen of Note.

The *Directors* (otherwise Commissioners) who have been appointed from the first *Establishment* of the House to carry on the *Buildings*, state the *Accounts*, and make *Contracts*; for which Purpose they may meet once a *Fortnight*, or oftner, and receive 20 s. each Sitting, if they shall think it reasonable to demand it.

These have been as follows, in Order as they stand in the *Commission*, or as they have been appointed by the Lord High-Admiral, or Commissioners of the *Admiralty*, viz.

Captain John Clements, Lieutenant-Governor.

Robert Raworth, Esq;

Captain John Bromwell.

Charles Bertie, Esq;

Sir William Gifford, Governor.

Sir Stephen Fox.

Sir Henry Shere.

Sir Matthew Andrews.

Philip Stubbs, Chaplain.

Sir John Morden.

John Curry, Esq;

Sir Thomas Grantham.

Sir Francis Child.

Dr. John Radcliffe.

William Bridges, Esq;

Thomas Colson, Esq;

Charles Godolphin, Esq;

William Lee, Esq;

Dr. William Maundy, Physician.

William Hever, Esq;

John Evelyn, Esq;

William Draper, Esq; Treasurer.

Captain Kerrill Roffy.

Edmond Dummer, Esq;

Dr. Salisbury Cade.

Dr. Henchman.

Richard Gee, Esq;

The present Directors are

Matthew Aylmer, Esq; Governor.

Captain Robert Robinson, Lieutenant-Governor.

Captain Thomas Cleasby.

Sir Joseph Hodges.

Sir Jonathan Andrews.

Sir William Sanderson.

John Mapletoft, D. D.

Sidney Godolphin, Esq;

Captain John Robinson.

Roger Birdeys, Esq;

Captain Thomas Jennings.

Captain John Guy.

Galfridus Walpole, Esq; Treasurer.

Sir Alexander Cairnes.

Sir Gregory Page.

Sir Christopher Wren.

Sir James Bateman.

Sir John Vanbrugh.

James Craggs, Sen. Esq;

Samuel Travers, Esq;

William Dawson, Esq;

William Watkins, Esq;

Michael Richards, Esq;

Dr. William Oliver, Physician.

The Treasurer, *Galfridus Walpole, Esq;* Sal. per Ann. 200 l.

The Secretary, *Mr. William Vanbrugh,* Sal. per Ann. 100 l.

The Officers of the House, who with the Governor are a Council, and sit Weekly or oftner, for the Government of it; together with their Appointments as such, are

THE Honourable Matthew Aylmer, Esq; Governor, Admiral in Chief of his Majesty's Fleet.

Captain Robert Robinson, Lieutenant-Governor, has superannuate Pay, at 8 s. per Diem, and 54 l. from the House, with Lodgings, Table, &c.

Captain Thomas Cleasby, has half Pay, at 10 s. per Diem, with Lodgings, Table, &c.

Mr. Phil. Stubbs, first Chaplain, 100 l. Sal. from the House, in lieu of the Ordinary at *Woolwich*, with Lodging, Table, &c.

Second Chaplain, 100 l. Salary in lieu of the Ordinary at *Debitford*, with ditto.

Mr. John Constable, First Lieutenant, 100 l. per Ann. with Lodgings, Table, &c.

Mr. Edward Smith, Second Lieutenant, 100 l. per Ann. with ditto.

Mr. Thomas Grimstone, Third Lieutenant, 100 l. per Ann. with ditto.

Dr. William Oliver, Physician, 10 s. per Diem, with ditto.

Mr. Joseph Gascoygne, Steward, 100 l. per Ann. with ditto.

Mr. Isaac Rider, Surgeon, 100 l. per Ann. with ditto.

Warrant

Warrant-Officers, not of the Council of the House.

Patron, Mrs. Elizabeth Cremer, 30 l. per Annum, with House and Table-Money, 14 d per Day.

Cook, Thomas Bird, 20 l. per Annum, with Lodgings and House-Diet.

Robert Ellis, First Mate, 15 l. per Ann. with ditto.

Edward Griffith, Second Mate, 10 l. per Ann. with ditto.

Richard Draper, Third Mate, 10 l. per Ann. with ditto.

Butler, John Watts, 15 l. per Ann. with ditto.

John Wood, Butler's Mate, 10 l. per Ann. with ditto.

Scullery-man, William Steele, 15 l. per Ann. with ditto.

John Silkworth, his Mate, 10 l. per Ann. with ditto.

Porter, Thomas Hogg, 15 l. per Ann. with Lodgings and Diet, with a reasonable Proportion of the Monies collected on View of the House.

Barber, William Blockley, 6 l. per Ann. and 2 d. a Month for each Head in the House-Books, he finding all Necessaries, with Lodgings and Diet.

Assistants, or Deputies, with Allowance.

To the Governor, A Clerk, Mr. Bell, at 30 l. per Annum, with Lodgings, Table-Money, &c.

To the Lieutenant-Governor, A Clerk, at 12 l. per Annum, with House-Diet.

To the Treasurer, Mr. George Jermayne, at 50 l. per Annum.

To the Steward, A Clerk. at 40 l. per Annum.

To the Surgeon, An Assistant, at 40 l. per Annum.

To the Secretary, A Clerk, at 40 l. per Annum.

Servants, with Salaries.

To the Governor, Two Men and two Maids, at 6 l. per Annum, with House-Diet and Cloaths.

To the Lieutenant-Governor, One Man and one Maid, at ditto.

To the Captain, One Man-Servant, at ditto.

To the Steward, A Labourer, at 10 s. per Week.

To the Surgeon, One Servant in the Dispensary, at 30 l. per Annum.

To the Household, Four Labourers, at 9 s. per Week each.

Officers

Officers of the Works.

Sir Christopher Wren, Surveyor, no Salary.

Mr. Nicholas Hawksmore, Clerk of the Work, 5 s. per Diem, and 50 l. per Annum for assisting the Surveyor in Designing and Drawing.

Mr. John James, his Assistant, at 3 s. per Diem.

Labourers and Watchmen thereabouts, are more or less, at the Occasions of the Building require.

Pensioners in the House are entertain'd 450, amongst which are 16 Boatswains, so call'd, and 36 Boatswain's Mates who have been formerly Warrant-Officers: The former are distinguish'd by Gold-lac'd Coats and Hats, having 2 s. 6d. per Week Spending-Money allow'd them; the other by Edg'd Hats only, at 18 d. per Week. The Pensioners have all 12 d. per Week paid every Monday by the Steward, over and above their Cloathing, Lodging and Diet, very good and sufficient, agreeable to that of Chelsen.

Nurses, are 30, at the Rate of 6 to each 100 Men, who have 6 l. per Annum a-piece, with Cloaths and the House-Diet; those who attend in the Infirmary 2 s. more, all Widows of Seafaring Persons.

Boys, there are Cloath'd 15 already, not with the House Allowance, but the Monies given for seeing the House, and so order'd to be apply'd by the Care of Admiral Aylmer the Governor: They are taught the Mathematicks at present, and all have a Catechetical Lecture for them every Lord's Day in the Afternoon, so soon as the Parish-Church shall be fitted up for the Parishoners, which is expected soon.

NUMBER LXIV.

A LIST of his Majesty's Land-Forces, &c.

Generals.

JOHN Duke of Marlborough, Captain-General.

William Stewart, Esq;

Thomas Erle, Esq;

Earl of Portmore,

Henry Lumley, Esq;

Earl of Orkney,

Duke of Argyle,

Lord Trawley,

} Generals.

Lieutenant

George
Henry
William
Hatton
Lord Wi
Thomas
Lord Visc
William
James S

Owen V
John Bay
Sher. Da
Thomas
William
Gilbert
Joseph S
Thomas
William

Sir James
John Stev
Earl De L
Richard R
Henry M
— Bi

Jacob Bor
— P

Lord Willi

Lord John

John Hob

Thomas F

Sir Charles

Humphrey

P. Honyw

Hunt Wit

— P

Phineas Bo

Robert Ste

George Pre

Henry Gro

Lieutenants-General.

George, Lord Newborough.	Marquis de Montandre.
Henry Withers, <i>Esq</i> ;	Lord Viscount Monjoy.
William Seymour, <i>Esq</i> ;	Nicholas Sankey, <i>Esq</i> ;
Hatton Compton, <i>Esq</i> ;	Richard Gorges, <i>Esq</i> ;
Lord Windsor.	George Carpenter, <i>Esq</i> ;
Thomas Meredith, <i>Esq</i> ;	Earl of Stair.
Lord Viscount Shannon.	Earl of Barrymore.
William Cadogan, <i>Esq</i> ;	Lord Cobham.
James Stanhope, <i>Esq</i> ;	Charles Wills, <i>Esq</i> ;

Majors-General.

Owen Wynne, <i>Esq</i> ;	John Pepper, <i>Esq</i> ;
John Baynes, <i>Esq</i> ;	George Kellum, <i>Esq</i> ;
Sher. Davenport, <i>Esq</i> ;	Joseph Wightman, <i>Esq</i> ;
Thomas Whetham, <i>Esq</i> ;	Charles Sybourg, <i>Esq</i> ;
William Tatton, <i>Esq</i> ;	Richard Holmes, <i>Esq</i> ;
Gilbert Primrose, <i>Esq</i> ;	Earl of Orrery.
Joseph Sabine, <i>Esq</i> ;	George Wade, <i>Esq</i> ;
Thomas Pearce, <i>Esq</i> ;	Thomas Stanwix, <i>Esq</i> ;
William Evans, <i>Esq</i> ;	

Brigadiers-General.

Sir James Jefferyes.	_____ Mead, <i>Esq</i> ;
John Stewart, <i>Esq</i> ;	_____ Windsor, <i>Esq</i> ;
Earl De Lorain.	_____ Wheeler, <i>Esq</i> ;
Richard Ruffel, <i>Esq</i> ;	Lord Mark Kerr.
Henry Morryson, <i>Esq</i> ;	_____ Hunter, <i>Esq</i> ;
_____ Biffet, <i>Esq</i> ;	_____ Moncall, <i>Esq</i> ;
Jacob Borr, <i>Esq</i> ;	William Stewart, <i>Esq</i> ;
_____ Price, <i>Esq</i> ;	Earl of Hyndford.
Lord William Hay.	Alexander Grant, <i>Esq</i> ;
Lord John Kerr.	_____ Bruce, <i>Esq</i> ;
John Hobbart, <i>Esq</i> ;	_____ Panton, <i>Esq</i> ;
Thomas Ferras, <i>Esq</i> ;	Robert Naper, <i>Esq</i> ;
Sir Charles Hotham.	_____ Warring, <i>Esq</i> ;
Humphrey Gore, <i>Esq</i> ;	_____ Danzeel, <i>Esq</i> ;
P. Honeywood, <i>Esq</i> ;	Richard Munden, <i>Esq</i> ;
Hunt Wither, <i>Esq</i> ;	_____ Chreighton, <i>Esq</i> ;
_____ Peyton, <i>Esq</i> ;	James Dormer, <i>Esq</i> ;
Phineas Bowles, <i>Esq</i> ;	_____ Crofts, <i>Esq</i> ;
Robert Sterne, <i>Esq</i> ;	_____ Richards, <i>Esq</i> ;
George Preston, <i>Esq</i> ;	Earl of Longford.
Henry Groves, <i>Esq</i> ;	

First Troop of Horse-Guards.

John Duke of Mountague, Colonel.	James Mackdonel,	} Esqs; Brigadiers.
William Cosby, } Esqs; Lieut.	George Lloyd,	
John Blathwayte, } Colonel.	James Batson,	} Esqs; Sub-Brigadiers.
John West, Esq; Cornet.	Henry Burroughs,	
Robert Dormer, Esq; Guidon.	Richard Neale,	} Esqs; Sub-Brigadiers.
William Elwes, }	Henry Goodiere,	
Will. Latton, }	William Cavell,	} Esqs; Adjutant.
Tho. Taylor, }	Thomas Smith,	
Edm. Wright, }	James Batson, Esq; Surgeon.	} Esqs; Exempts.
	John Browne, Esq; Surgeon.	
	Edward Whitcomb, Chaplain.	

Second Troop of Horse-Guards.

Algernoon, Earl of Hertford, Colonel.		
Henry Cornwall, Esq;	} Lieutenants-Colonel.	
Sir Samuel Leonard, Knight,		
Lewis Dives, Esq; Cornet.	Thomas Offley,	} Esqs; Sub-Brigadiers.
George Compton, Esq; Guidon.	Thomas King,	
Henry Masclary,	James Golding,	} Esqs; Exempts.
William Weaver,	Arthur Edwards,	
John Currants,		} Esqs; Sub-Brigadiers.
John Dainty,	John Greenhill, Esq; Adjutant.	
Francis Rogers,	John Paulett, Esq; Surgeon.	} Esqs; Exempts.
George Foulke,	Robert Warren, Chaplain.	
Edmund Smith,		
Peter Hardisty,		

Third Troop of Horse-Guards.

The Lord Newborough, Colonel.	Lelio Hensbergh,	} Esqs; Brigadiers.
Hatton Compton, } Esqs; Lieut.	Henry Sutton,	
John Baynes, } Colonel.	Francis Dupine,	} Esqs; Sub-Brigadiers.
	Joseph Neal,	
Lewis Bealeu, Esq; Cornet.	William Kraut,	} Esqs; Sub-Brigadiers.
Gab. Marquiss De Quesne, Guidon.	William Russell,	
	John Slater,	} Esqs; Adjutant.
	Mascal Cooks,	
	James Edmonds, Esq; Surgeon.	} Esqs; Exempts.
Daniel Mason,	Dr. Robert Gay, Surgeon.	
Henry Miger,	Dr. William Scrafton, Chaplain.	
Phillip Roberts,		
Adrian Medcalf,		

Fourth

Fourth Troop of Horse-Guards.

<i>The Earl of Dundonald, Colonel.</i>	Richard Marriot,	} <i>Esqs; Bri- gadiers.</i>
Peter Campbell,	Tho. Kennaway,	
Samuel Horfey,	David Campbell,	
} <i>Esqs; Lieute- nants-Col.</i>		
<i>The Lord Forbes, Cornet.</i>	Duncan Dee,	} <i>Esqs; Sub- Brigadiers.</i>
Samuel Horfey, <i>Esq; Guidon.</i>	Hen. Brightman,	
	—Buckley,	
	—Coghrin,	
	—Bolton,	} <i>Esqs; Adjutant.</i>
Daniel Charlot,	—Giffard, <i>Esq;</i>	
Charles Dilkes,	—Laponge, <i>Esq; Chirurgion.</i>	
Duncan Dee,	—Chaplain.	
David Campbell,		

First Troop of Grenadier Guards.

<i>The Lord Lumley, Colonel.</i>	Sir Harbottle Luckin,	} <i>Captains.</i>
—Paget, <i>Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>	Kt.	
Robert Denton, <i>Esq; Major.</i>	—Lloyd, <i>Esq;</i>	
	—Decluseau, <i>Esq; Guidon.</i>	

Second Troop of Grenadier Guards.

<i>Earl of De Lorain, Colonel.</i>	William Powlet,	} <i>Esqs; Captains.</i>
Edmond Turner, <i>Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>	Edw. Hutchinson,	
Alexander Hubert, <i>Esq; Major.</i>	John Duncomb, <i>Esq; Guidon.</i>	

Royal Regiment of Horse-Guards, late Peterborough's.

John Duke of Argyle, <i>Colonel.</i>	} <i>Lieutenants-Colonel.</i>
Sir Francis Compton,	
George Fielding, <i>Esq;</i>	
Francis Byng, <i>Esq; Major.</i>	

General Lumley's.

Henry Lumley, <i>Esq; Colonel.</i>
Brigadier Panton, <i>Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>
—Morey, <i>Esq; Major.</i>

Colonel Pitt's.

—Pitts, <i>Esq; Colonel.</i>
— <i>Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>
— <i>Esq; Major.</i>

Lord

*Lord Windsor's.**Lord Windsor, Colonel.**— Shute, Esq; Lieutenant-Col.**James Eaton, Esq; Major.***DRAGOONS.***Royal Regiment, late Strafford's.**Richard Lord Cobham, Colonel.**Edward Benson, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.**— Esq; Major.**Earl of Portmore's.**David Earl of Portmore, Colonel.**Charles Cathcart, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.**Sir Robert Hay, Major.**Lieutenant-General Carpenter's.**George Carpenter, Esq; Colonel.**Joseph Guest, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.**— Foley, Esq; Major.**Major-General Evans's.**William Evans, Esq; Colonel.**Henry Hawley, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.**— Esq; Major.**Earl of Stair's, late Eclyn's.**John Earl of Stair, Colonel.**John Upton, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.**Charles Otway, Esq; Major.**Colonel Kerr's.**William Kerr, Esq; Colonel.**Lord Torphichin, Lieut. Colonel.**Matthew Stewart, Esq; Major.**Major-General Pepper's.**John Pepper, Esq; Colonel.**Thomas Erle, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.**A. Bellamy, Esq; Major.**Brigadier Dormer's.**James Dormer, Esq; Colonel.**H. Killebrew, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.**Solomon Rapin, Esq; Major.**Sir Robert Rich's.**Sir Robert Rich, Colonel.**J. Farmer, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.**— Goddard, Esq; Major.**Colonel William Stanhope's.**William Stanhope, Esq; Colonel.**R. Nanfan, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.**R. Manning, Esq; Major.**Brigadier Bowles's.**Phineas Bowles, Esq; Colonel.**T. Strickland, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.**J. Orfeur, Esq; Major.**Brigadier Honeywood's.**P. Honeywood, Esq; Colonel.**A. Hamilton, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.**Humphrey Bland, Esq; Major.**Major-General Wynne's.**Owen Wynne, Esq; Colonel.**H. Pearson, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.**John Dunbar, Esq; Major.**Brig-*

Brigadier Gore's.

Humphrey Gore, *Esq*; Colonel.
P. Hawker, *Esq*; Lieutenant-Colonel.
Paston Knever, *Esq*; Major.

Colonel Tyrrell's.

James Tyrrell, *Esq*; Colonel.
J. Stewart, *Esq*; Lieutenant-Colonel.
C. Povey, *Esq*; Major.

Colonel Churchill's.

Charles Churchill, *Esq*; Colonel.
G. Bates, *Esq*; Lieutenant-Col.
H. Drysdale, *Esq*; Major.

Brigadier Munden's.

Richard Munden, *Esq*; Colonel.
Cl. Nevill, *Esq*; Lieutenant-Col.
Sam. Freeman, *Esq*; Major.

Colonel Molefworth's.

Richard Molefworth, *Esq*; Col.
R. Dansey, *Esq*; Lieutenant-Col.
Edward Ridley, *Esq*; Major.

Colonel Newton's.

William Newton, *Esq*; Colonel.
J. Moyle, *Esq*; Lieutenant-Colonel.
G. Knightly, *Esq*; Major.

FOOT.

First Regiment of Guards.

Duke of Marlborough, Colonel.
Henry Withers, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Will. Tatton, *Esq*; First Major.
Rich. Ruffel, *Esq*; Second Major.

Second Regiment.

William Cadogan, *Esq*; Colonel.
Rich. Holmes, *Esq*; Lieutenant-Colonel.
—— Oughton, *Esq*; Major.

Third Regiment.

Earl of Dunmore, Colonel.
John Stewart, *Esq*; Lieutenant-Colonel.
Lord William Hay, First Major.
James Scot, *Esq*; Second Major.

Other Regiments.

Colonel Kirk's.

Piercy Kirk, *Esq*; Colonel.
—— *Esq*; Lieutenant-Colonel.
—— *Esq*; Major.

Lieutenant-General Wills's, late Lord Forfar's.

Charles Wills, *Esq*; Colonel.
Brigadier Payton, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Alexander Ross, *Esq*; Major.

Lieutenant-General Seymour's.

William Seymour, *Esq*; Colonel.
Magnus Kempenfelt, *Esq*; Lieutenant-Colonel.
—— Bissett, *Esq*; Major.

Col. Harrison's, late Hertford's.

Henry Harrison, *Esq*; Colonel.
William Handfyde, *Esq*; Lieutenant-Colonel.
Francis Burton, *Esq*; Major.

Brigad. Morryson's, late Webb's.

Henry Morryson, *Esq*; Colonel.
—— Columbire, *Esq*; Lieuten. Col.
—— *Esq*; Major.
Briga-

*Brigadier Grove's, late North
and Grey.*

Henry Groves, *Esq; Colonel.*
 ——— *Esq; Lieutenant-Col.*
 ——— *Esq; Major.*

Colonel Mountague's, late Hill's.

Edw. Mountague, *Esq; Colonel.*
 Herbert Lawrence, *Esq; Lieu-*
tenant-Colonel.
 Charles Irvin, *Esq; Col.*

Colonel Clayton's.

—— Clayton, *Esq; Col.*
 ——— *Esq; Lieutenant-Col.*
 ——— *Esq; Major.*

Lord Irwin's, late Hamilton's.

Lord Irwin, *Col.*
 ——— *Esq; Lieutenant-Col.*
 ——— *Esq; Major.*

Major-General Wightman's.

Joseph Wightman, *Esq; Col.*
 ——— *Esq; Lieutenant-Col.*
 ——— *Esq; Major.*

*Brigad. Sterne's Royal-Regiment
of Ireland.*

Robert Sterne, *Esq; Col.*
 Moses Leathes, *Esq; Lieute-*
nant-Col.
 Peter Doffranvill, *Esq; Major.*

Earl of Orrery's.

Earl of Orrery, *Col.*
 William Murray, *Esq; Lieute-*
nant-Col.
 James Montresor, *Esq; Major.*

Col. Handasyde's.

Roger Handasyde, *Esq; Jun. Col.*
 ——— Howard, *Esq; Lieute-*
 ——— *Esq; Major.*

Major-General Sabine's.

Joseph Sabine, *Esq; Col.*
 ——— *Esq; Lieutenant-Col.*
 ——— *Esq; Major.*

Lord Shannon's, late Maitland's.

Lord Viscount Shannon, *Col.*
 John Middleton, *Esq; Lieute-*
nant-Col.
 John Grace, *Esq; Major.*

Brigad. Preston's.

George Preston, *Esq; Col.*
 ——— *Esq; Lieutenant-Col.*
 ——— *Esq; Major.*

Col. Edgerton's, late Desney's.

William Edgerton, *Esq; Col.*
 Robert Innes, *Esq; Lieuten-*
ant-Col.
 William Hargrave, *Esq; Major.*

Col. Fane's, late Windres's.

—— Fane, *Esq; Col.*
 ——— *Esq; Lieutenant-Col.*
 ——— *Esq; Major.*

Major-Gen. Stanwix's.

Thomas Stanwix, *Esq; Col.*
 Thomas Weld, *Esq; Lieuten-*
ant-Col.
 ——— Mac Lean, *Esq; Major.*

Colonel Chudleigh's.

Thomas Chudleigh, *Esq; Col.*
 Thomas Whitney, *Esq; Lieute-*
nant-Col.

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Book III. of GREAT BRITAIN. 675

Charles Douglas, *Esq; Major.*

Sir Charles Hotham's.

Sir Charles Hotham, *Col.*

F. Norcliff, *Esq; Lieutenant-Col.*

George Green, *Esq; Major.*

Colonel Dubourgay's.

Charles Dubourgay, *Esq; Col.*

Lord Dumbarton, *Lieutenant-Col.*

Edward Wolfe, *Esq; Major.*

Brigadier Grant's.

Alexander Grant, *Esq; Col.*

— Hibbert, *Esq; Lieutenant-Col.*

— Cecil, *Esq; Major.*

Colonel Pocock's.

John Pocock, *Esq; Col.*

G. Whitmore, *Esq; Lieutenant-Col.*

— Maidman, *Esq; Major.*

Colonel Lucas's.

— Lucas, *Esq; Col.*

G. St. George, *Esq; Lieutenant-Col.*

Richard Pack, *Esq; Major.*

In IRELAND.

HORSE.

Major-General Davenport's, late Harvey's.

Sher. Davenport, *Esq; Col.*

— Hatton, *Esq; Lieutenant-Col.*

David Renard, *Esq; Major.*

Major-General Kellum's,

George Kellum, *Esq; Col.*

Robert Naper, *Esq; Lieutenant-Col.*

William Hall, *Esq; Major.*

Brigadier Waring's.

— Waring, *Esq; Col.*

— Petre, *Esq; Lieutenant-Col.*

— Robinson, *Esq; Major.*

Major-Gen. Sybourn's.

Charles Sybourn, *Esq; Col.*

— *Esq; Lieutenant-Col.*

— Norton, *Esq; Major.*

DRAGOONS.

Col. Sydney's, late Ross's.

— Sydney, *Esq; Col.*

John Hill, *Esq; Lieutenant-Col.*

Richard Gore, *Esq; Major.*

FOOT.

Royal Regiment.

George Earl of Orkney, *Col.*

— Irwin, } *Esqs; Lieutenant-Col.*

— Coburn, }

— Hume, } *Esqs; Majors.*

— Cunningham, }

Colonel Dormer's.

James Dormer, *Esq; Col.*

— *Esq; Lieutenant-Col.*

— *Esq; Major.*

FOOT.

Colonel Campbell's.

— Campbell, *Esq; Col.*

— *Esq; Lieutenant-Col.*

— *Esq; Major.*

Colonel Groves's.

George Groves, *Esq; Col.*

— Handasyde, *Esq; Lieutenant-Col.*

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Richard

Richard Hawley, Esq; Major.

Major-General Primrose's.

Gilbert Primrose, Esq; Col.

——— Esq; Lieutenant-Col.

——— Esq; Major.

Colonel Barrel's.

——— Barrel, Esq; Col.

——— Esq; Lieutenant-Col.

——— Esq; Major.

Lord Mark Kerr's.

Lord Mark Kerr, Col.

Charles Cracherode, Esq; Lieutenant-Col.

Benjamin Columbine, Esq; Major.

Lord Forrester's, late Lieutenant-General Will's.

Right Honourable the Lord Forrester, Col.

——— Esq; Lieutenant-Col.

——— Esq; Major.

Lord John Kerr's.

John Lord Kerr, Colonel.

——— Esq; Lieutenant-Col.

——— Esq; Major.

Brigadier Borr's.

Jacob Borr, Esq; Col.

George Burstin, Esq; Lieutenant-Col.

Robert Kemp, Esq; Major.

Major General Wade's.

George Wade, Esq; Col.

——— Esq; Lieutenant-Col.

——— Esq; Major.

Major-General Gorge's.

——— Gorges, Esq; Colonel.

——— Dunbar, Esq; Jun. Lieutenant-Col.

——— Dumbar, Esq; Sen. Major.

In the PLANTATIONS.

Colonel Alexander's Regiment of FOOT.

Four Companies at New-York.

Four Companies at Annapolis Royal.

Four Companies at Placentia.

One at Bermudas.

Two at Jamaica.

In the Island of Minorca.

FOOT.

Royal Regiment of Fuzileers, The Hon. Col. O'Hara's.

Col. Richard Philips's.

Major-General Tho. Whetham's, Lieutenant-General Nicolas Sankey's.

In the Garrison of GIBRALTER FOOT.

Major-General Thomas Pearce's Regiment.

Col. Cotton's.

Lieutenant-General Thomas Meredith's.

Earl of Barrymore's.

General-Staff-Officers.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Lincoln, Pay-Master-General of his Majesty's Guards, Garrisons, and Land-Forces in Great-Britain, and Forces Abroad.

Michael Hyde, Esq; Commissary-General.

David Crawford, Esq; Deputy Commissary-General.

The Honourable William Pultney, Esq; Secretary at War.

John Merril, Esq; his Deputy.

Mr. Richard Arnold, Gent. his first Clerk.
The Reverend the Dean of Worcester, Chaplain-General.

Comptrolers of the Accompts of the Army.

Sir Philip Meadows, Knight, Junior.
The Honourable James Bruce, Esq;
James Astry, Esq, their Secretary.
Sir Samuel Garth, Physician-General.
Alexander Inglis, Esq; Surgeon-General.
Benjamin Teale, Esq; Apothecary-General.

N U M B E R L X V.

*The Establishment of the Governor, and the rest of the
Officers, Civil and Military, belonging to the Royal-
Hospital near Chelsea.*

Sa'. per Annum.
l. s. d.

THE Honourable Major-General Stanwix, Go- vernor, —————	500	00	00
The Hon. Col. Tho. Chudleigh, Lieutenant-Governor, —	200	00	00
Richard Bettsworth, Esq; Major. —————	100	00	00
More to him 'till better provided for, —————	50	00	00
Dr. Emanuel Langford, } Chaplains, 100 l. each, —	200	00	00
Mr. Henry Bland, }			
Dr. John Smart, Physician, —————	100	00	00
James Frazier, Esq; Secretary and Register, —	100	00	00
Kingmil Eyre, Esq; Acting Secretary and Register, }			
Robert Man, Esq; Deputy-Treasurer, —————	100	00	00
Henry Wood, Esq; Comptroler and Steward, —————	50	00	00
Mr. Alexander Inglis, —————	73	00	00
Mr. Isaac Garnier, Apothecary, —————	50	00	00
Mr. Hugh Warren, Clerk of the Work, —————	20	00	00
Captain Sylvanus Tompkins, Adjutant, —————	20	00	00

*Men-Servants, who besides their respective Salaries, are
allow'd Diet.*

Mr. William Hepburne, Surgeon's Mate, —————	20	00	00
Mr. John Astell, Comptroler of the Cole-Yard, —————	20	00	00
Mr. Henry Pope, Wardrobe-Keeper, —————	20	00	00
Mr. William Daniel, Master Cook, —————	40	00	00
Mr. James Floyd, Second Cook, —————	30	00	00
X x 3			Three

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Three Under Cooks, at 10 <i>l.</i> each, —————	30	00	00
Mr. <i>Thomas Brown</i> , Master Butler, for himself and } Servants, ————— }	40	00	00
Mr. <i>Thomas Symons</i> , Second Butler, —————	25	00	00
Mr. <i>Henry Parsons</i> , Master Baker, for himself and } Servants, ————— }	50	00	00
Mr. <i>Christoph. Capel</i> , Barber, for himself and Servants, —	60	00	00
Mr. <i>William Liffeman</i> , Scullery-Man, —————	20	00	00
Two under Scullery-Men, at 10 <i>l.</i> each, —————	20	00	00
Mrs. <i>Margaret Sopp</i> , Sexton, —————	16	00	00
Mr. <i>William Lovelace</i> , Usher to the Hall, —————	20	00	00
Mr. <i>Smith</i> , Porter, —————	12	00	00
Mr. <i>Jeremy Smith</i> , Canal-Keeper, and Turncock, —	20	00	00
Mr. <i>George Holder</i> , Yeoman of the Cole-Yard, —————	20	00	00
Two Sweepers, at 10 <i>l.</i> each, —————	20	20	00

Women Servants.

Mrs. <i>Utrisia Afley</i> , House-keeper, besides Diet, —	30	00	00
Twenty-four Matrons, at 8 <i>l.</i> per <i>Ann.</i> each, ———	192	00	00

Other Contingent Charges.

Mr. <i>Peter Large</i> , Messenger to the Lords-Com- } missioners, ————— }	20	00	00
Mr. <i>Richard Brayne</i> , for keeping the } Lamps in Repair by Contract, — } With Diet, { Mr. <i>Storey</i> , Gardiner, for keeping the } Hospital Gardens in Repair, and } carrying off the Soil by Contract, }	20	00	00
Mr. <i>Cole</i> , for keeping the Water-Engine in Repair, —	20	00	00
Mr. <i>Peter Dumas</i> , Organist, —————	20	00	00
Mr. <i>Joseph Prestwood</i> , for keeping the Clocks, ———	6	00	00
Mr. <i>Harris</i> , for Repairing and Tuning the Organ, —	6	00	00
To the Rector of <i>Chelsea</i> for Tyths and Rent, ———	18	09	00
To the Vicar of <i>Kensington</i> for Tyths, —————	2	00	00

Military Officers and Soldiers.

26 Officers, at 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per Week, for 52 Weeks and } one Day, ————— }	237	05	00
34 Light Horse-men, at 2 <i>s.</i> for the same Time, ———	177	05	00
32 Serjeants, at 2 <i>s.</i> for the same Time, —————	166	17	00
48 Corporals and Drummers, at 10 <i>d.</i> —————	104	04	00
336 Private Men, at 8 <i>d.</i> per Week for the same Time, } 583	19	00	00

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W. Northey
J. Clerk.
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Joseph Jory
Paul Docm
Martin Bla
Thomas Hea

The Lords-Commissioners for the said Hospital, are,
 The Lord-President of the Council, now, and for the Time being.
 The Captain-General of His Majesty's Forces in *Great-Britain*.
 The First Lord-Commissioner of the Treasury, or Lord High-Treasurer of *Great-Britain* for the Time being.
 The two Principal Secretaries of State.
Thomas Erle, Esq; General of the Foot.
Henry Lumley, Esq; General of the Horse.
 The Right Honourable the Earl of *Lincoln*, Pay-Master General of his Majesty's Guards and Garrisons.
 The Honourable *William Pulteney*, Esq; Secretary at War.
Sir Philip Meadows, Kt. Jun. } Comptrolers of the Accompts of
 The Hon. *James Bruce*, Esq; } the Army.
 The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the said Hospital.

N U M B E R L X V I.

The Lieutenancy of the Tower-Hamlets.

THE Honourable Lieutenant-General *Hatton Compton*, Esq;
 Lord-Lieutenant of the *Tower and Royal Hamlets*.
 The Generals, *Erle* and *Cadogan*, and several Principal Officers of the *Ordnance* and *Mint*.
 The Honourable *Robert D'Oyly*, Esq; Deputy-Governor.

Sir Thomas Robert, Bar.
Sir Fisher Tench, Bar.
Sir Isaac Newton, Kt.
Sir Harcourt Master, Kt.
Sir Rob. Thornhil, Kt.
William Benson.
Daniel Dolins.
Matthew Holworthie.
William Dawson.
Francis Tyssen.
W. Northey.
J. Clerk.
D'Oyly Michel.
Joseph Jory.
Paul Docminique.
Martin Bladen.
Thomas Heath.

Peter Lekeaux.
Hugh Raymond.
George Rogers.
Robert Denmet.
Bostwick Johnson.
John Gore.
Jos. Hayne.
Daniel King.
J. Wilson.
Edward Peck.
Samuel Web.
Thomas Sargeant.
Robert Thornhil.
M. Raper.
T. Johnson.
John Elwic.
Sherman Godfrey.

Thomas West.
R. Hudson.
Samuel Jones.
Ambrose Page.
Lawrence Hatsel.
Samuel French.

Major Hardwic.
Tho. Kemp.
S. Perey.
William Brassey.
Lee.
Rich. Harris, Esquires.

NUMBER LXVII.

Officers of the Mint.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
SIR Richard Sanford, Warden of the Mint, for himself, Clerk and Servants, _____	640	00	00
Sir Isaac Newton, Master and Worker, for himself and Clerk, _____	580	00	00
Sir Richard Sanford, Bar. Keeper of the Change and Coinage, _____			
Martin Bladen, Esq; Comptroler, for himself and Clerk, _____	340	00	00
Charles Brattell, Esq; Assay-Master, _____	400	00	00
Mr. Tho. Hall, Clerk of the Papers, and his Clerk, _____	120	00	00
_____ Pinkney, Deputy-Warden, _____	190	00	00
Hopton Haynes, Esq; Weigher and Teller, _____	100	00	00
Dr. John Francis Fouquiere, Deputy Master Worker, _____	100	00	00
Edward Hawke, Esq; Deputy-Comptroler, _____	100	00	00
Major-Gen. Will. Evans, Clerk of the Irons, _____	100	00	00
_____ Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London;			
Sal. 500 l. per Ann.			
_____ His Deputy, Sal. 100 l. per Ann.			

NUMBER LXVIII.

A LIST of the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament, for Taking, Examining, and Stating the Debts due to the Army.

Thomas Pelham,	}	Esqs;	} Commissioners, Sal. 500l. per Ann. each.
Grey Neville,			
John Plumpere,			
Deonard Smelt,	}	Barts.	
Sir William Gordon,			
Sir Thomas Palmer,	}	Barts.	
Robert Bristow, Esq;			
James Moody, Esq; Secretary.			

Three

Three Clerks, at 100 l. per Annum each.		A Chamber-keeper.
Three Under Clerks, at 40 l. per Ann. each.		Two Messengers.
		A Porter.

NUMBER LXIX.

A LIST of the Officers of the General-Post-Office in Lombard-Street.

POST-MASTER-GENERAL.

THE Right Honourable Charles Lord Cornwallis,	}	1500 l. per
James Craggs, Esq;		Ann. each.
Mr. George Searl, Accomptant,	}	300 l. per
Arthur Onslow, Esq; Receiver-General,		Ann. each.

Officers of the Inland-Office.

Arnold Beeky, Esq; Comptroler, 200 l. per Annum.

CLERKS.

Mr. Charles Jackson, of the Chester-Road,	100 l. per Annum.	}	Sal. 60 l. per Ann. each.
Mr. George Colly, of the North-Road,			
Mr. Thomas Santel, of the West-Road,			
Mr. William Greene, of the Bristol-Road,			
Mr. Rob. Colcroft, of the Tarmouth-Road,			
Mr. Martin Buckle, of Kent-Road,			
Mr. Edmond Warren, Clerk of the By-Nights,			
Mr. Alex. Say, Window-Man,			

ASSISTANTS to

The Chester-Road,	Mr. Robert Giddens,	}	60 l. per Annum each.
The North-Road,	Mr. Robert Russell,		
The West-Road,	Mr. Philip Musgrave,		
The Bristol-Road,	Mr. Evan Lewis,		
The Tarmouth-Road,	Mr. Hugh Hays,	}	50 l. per An. each.
The Kent-Road,	Mr. Rich. Turbet,		
Sorters 10, of which Eight have 50 l. per Ann. each, and			
Two 40 l. each.			
67 Letter-Carriers, at 11 s. per Week.			
4 Porters.			

Officers of the Foreign-Office.

Aburnham Frowde, Esq; Comptroler, 150 l. per Ann.
Mr. William Goslin, Alphabet-Keeper, 100 l. per Ann.

Mr.

Mr. Francis Clewet,

Mr. Adam Franco,

Mr. Daniel Faretes,

Mr. John Walter,

Mr. Lefevre,

A Foreign Officer, Michael Beale, 40 l. per Ann.

John Lloyd, Esq; Secretary to the Post-Master-General, 200 l. per Ann.

John Gardner, Clerk to the Post-Master-General, 50 l. per Ann.

John Fowle, Esq; Solicitor, 200 l. per Ann.

Accomptant's Clerks, } 50 l. per Annum each.

Receiver's Clerks,

NUMBER LXX.

The Officers of the Penny-Post.

Robert Baylis, Esq; Comptroler; Sal. 200 l. per Annum.

Mr. Edmund Greene, Accomptant, } 70 l. per Annum each.

Mr. William Pate, Collector,

Rich. Titterton, Comptroler's Clerk, 30 l. per Annum.

SORTERS.

Stephen Lindon.

Joseph Baker.

Robert Kimpton.

Ben Affir Sacheverel.

William Martyn.

William Wildman.

Sal. 40 l. per Ann. each.

SUB-SORTERS.

John Williams.

Edward Nevey.

Joseph Walkington.

Nevil Brookes.

William Parsons.

Edw. Redish.

George Williams.

Roger Rant.

Sal. 26 l. per Ann. each.

Besides there are above a Hundred Messengers, who have an Allowance of 20 l. per Annum each, for carrying and re-carrying Letters, and above Four Hundred Houses that receive for the Penny-Post.

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Henry, Ea
Sir Jacob
John Cocke
John Chet
Charles Co
Paul Dozm
Joseph Add
John Molef
William Po
Mr. Bryan

Mr. Justini
Mr. Samuel
Mr. Israel
Mr. Ant
Mr. William
Mr. William
Mr. Thomas

Mr. Daniel C
Mr. Samuel
Mr. John Gr
Mary Fry, N

NUMBER LXXI.

Commissioners of Trade and Plantations.

THE Lord-Chancellor, or Keeper.
 Lord-President of the Council.
 Lord-Treasurer, or First Commissioner of the Treasury,
 now and for the Time being.
 Lord High Admiral, or First Commissioner of the Admiralty,
 now and for the Time being.
 Lord Privy-Seal.
 The Two Secretaries of State.
 The Lord-Bishop of London.
These have no Salary.

Henry, Earl of Suffolk and Bindon,	}	These have 1000 l. per Ann. each.
Sir Jacob Astley, Bar.		
John Cockburn,		
John Chetwynd,		
Charles Cooke,		
Paul Doëminique,		
Joseph Addison,		
John Molesworth,	}	Esq;
William Popple, Esq; Secretary, 500 l. per Ann.		
Mr. Bryan Wheelock, Deputy Secretary, 100 l. per Ann.		

Clerks in the Office.

	Sal. per Ann.	l.	s.	d.
Mr. Justinian Loggan,	80	00	00	
Mr. Samuel Gellibrand,	70	00	00	
Mr. Israel Hudson,	60	00	00	
Mr. Anthony Saunderson,	50	00	00	
Mr. William Gray,	50	00	00	
Mr. William Hodskin,	40	00	00	
Mr. Thomas Holford,	40	00	00	

Chamber-Keepers.

Mr. Daniel Child,	40	00	00	
Mr. Samuel Clarke,	45	00	00	
Mr. John Gray, Messenger,	45	00	00	
Mary Fry, Necessary Woman,	30	00	00	

The Colleges, Names of the Founders, Years when Founded, Number of Fellows, and Scholars of the Foundation, with the present Heads of the Colleges and Halls, and the Magistrates and other Officers in the University of Oxford.

Colleges.	Founders.	Years.	Fellows.	Sch. & H.	Heads of Colleges.
University,	King <i>Alfred</i> .	872	12	12	Dr. <i>Charlet</i> , Master.
Baliol,	{ <i>John Baliol & Devorgilla</i> his Wife, Parents of the K. of Scots.	1262	12	—	Dr. <i>Baron</i> , Master.
Merton,	{ <i>Walter de Merton</i> , L. Ch. & B. of Roch.	1274	20	14	Dr. <i>Holland</i> , Ward.
Exeter,	{ <i>Walter Stapleton</i> , Bishop of Exeter.	1316	23	—	Dr. <i>Paynter</i> , Rect.
Oriel,	{ <i>K. Edward II.</i>	1337	18	12	Dr. <i>Carter</i> , Provost.
Queens,	{ <i>R. Eaglesfeild</i> , B.D.	1340	15	9	Dr. <i>Lancaster</i> , Prov.
New Colleg.	{ <i>Will. of Wickham</i> , L. Ch. & B. of Winc.	1375	70	29	Dr. <i>Cobb</i> , Warden.
Lincoln,	{ <i>Richard Fleming</i> , Bish. of Lincoln.	1480	12	2	Dr. <i>Adams</i> , Rector.
All-Souls,	{ <i>Henry Chicheley</i> , Archb. of Canter.	1437	40	11	Dr. <i>Gardiner</i> , War.
Magdalen,	{ <i>W. of Wainfleet</i> , L. Ch. & B. of Winc.	1459	40	58	Dr. <i>Harwar</i> , Presid.
Brazen-Nose	{ <i>William Smith</i> , Bishop of Lincoln.	1515	20	33	Dr. <i>Shippen</i> , Princ.
Corpus-Christi,	{ <i>Rich. Sutton</i> , Esq; <i>Rich. Fox</i> , Ld. Pri. Seal, & B. of Winc.	1516	20	22	Dr. <i>Mather</i> , Presid.
Christ-Church.	King <i>Henry VIII.</i>	1549	101	24	Dr. <i>Smalridge</i> , (Bp. of Bristol) Dean.
Trinity,	{ <i>Sir Thomas Pope</i> .	1555	12	12	Dr. <i>Dobson</i> , Presid.
St. John's,	{ <i>Sir Thomas White</i> , Mer. Tayl. Lond.	1557	50	12	Dr. <i>Delaune</i> , Presid.
Jesus,	{ <i>Queen Elizabeth</i> .	1572	16	24	Dr. <i>Wynne</i> , (Bp. of St. Asaph) Princ.
Wadham,	{ <i>Nic. Wadham</i> , and <i>Dorothy</i> his Wife.	1613	15	15	Dr. <i>Dunstar</i> , Ward.
Pembroke,	{ <i>Thomas Tisdale</i> , & <i>Richard Whitwick</i> .	1620	15	11	Dr. <i>Panting</i> , Mast.
Worcester,	{ <i>Sir Tho. Cocke</i> .	1700	6	6	Dr. <i>Bleckinden</i> , Pro. Hall.

Halls.	Colleges to which they belong.	Founders.	Principals.
Alban-Hall.	Merton.	Abbot of St. Albans.	Dr. Bouchier.
Hart-Hall.	Exeter.	Walter Stapleton.	Dr. Newton.
Edmund-H.	Queens.	St. Edm. A. Cant.	Dr. Pierſon.
St. Mary-H.	Oriel.	King Edward II.	Dr. Hudſon.
New-Inn-H.	New-College.	Will. of Wickham.	Dr. Brabant.
Magdalen-H.	Magdalen.	Will. of Wainfleet.	Mr. Cotes.

MAGISTRATES.

Charles Earl of Arran, Chancellor.
Dr. John Barron, Vice-Chancellor.

Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

Dr. Arthur Charlet. | Dr. Dobſon.
Dr. Lancaſter. | Dr. Bernard Gardiner.

Two Proctors.

Mr. Will. Dering of Oriel. | Mr. Tho. Dodd of Brazen-Noſe.

Pro-Proctors.

Mr. Beckham, } of Oriel-Col- | Mr. Radcliffe, } of Brazen-Noſe
Mr. Wickſey, } lege. | Mr. Leach, } College.

Profeſſors in the Univerſity.

Dr. John Potter, (Biſhop of Oxford) King's Profeſſor of Divinity.
Dr. Thomas Terry, King's Profeſſor of Greek.
Dr. Robert Clavering, King's Profeſſor of Hebrew.
Dr. James Bouchier, King's Profeſſor of Law.
Dr. Thomas Hoy, King's Profeſſor of Phyſick.
Dr. William Delaune, Margaret Profeſſor of Divinity.
Dr. Edmond Halley, } Savilian Profeſſors in } Geometry.
Dr. John Keil, } } Aſtronomy.
Dr. Charles Tadlow, Anatomy-Reader.
Mr. John Wallis, Profeſſor in Arabick.
Dr. Charles Aldworth, Cambden Profeſſor of Hiſtory.
Dr. James Farrar, Natural Philoſophy-Reader.
Dr. Richard Frewin, Profeſſor of Chymiſtry.
Mr. Digby Cotes, Univerſity Orator.
Mr. Thomas Girdler, Moral Philoſophy-Reader.
Mr. Jacob Bobart, Botanick Profeſſor.
Mr. Richard Goodeſon, Muſick Profeſſor.

LECTURES.

LECTURES.

Mr. William Dering, of Logick.
 Mr. Thomas Dodd, of Metaphysick.
 Mr. John White, of Grammar.
 Mr. Charles Holt, of Rhetorick.
 Mr. Benjamin Colinge, for Divinity,
 Mr. William Mussendine, for Law, } Esq; Beadles.
 Mr. Nathan Crynes, for Physick,
 Mr. Joseph Trapp, of Poetry.
 Mr. Sherwyn, }
 Mr. Newlin, } Yeoman Beadles.
 Mr. Rawlins, }
 Mr. Whistler, Verger.

The Scarlet-Gown Days in the University of Oxford are as followeth.

Circumcision, or New-Years Day,
 Epiphany, or Twelfth-Day.
 Purification, or Candlemas-Day.
 Annunciation, or Lady-Day, Sermon at New-College.
 Ascension, or Holy-Thursdai.
 Restoration of King Charles the Second, or the 29th of May.
 Whitsunday.
 Trinity-Sunday, Sermon at New-College.
 Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Moudai and Tuesday Morning in the
 Aft Time, at Sermon and Congregation.
 All-Saints-Day.
 The Fifth of November, or Gun-Powder-Treafon.
 All Publick Thankfgiving-Days.
 Christmas-Day.

The Habit-Day in the University of OXFORD.

The Day the Judges come to Town, Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Doctors meet at St. Mary's, and then go to wait on the Judges in their Formalities.

All Latin Sermons.

Morning-Sermons in Term-time.

All Sermons at St. Peter's in Lent.

Congregation-Days.

Scholastica, being the 10th of February.

The Day after Michaelmas, when the Mayor is sworn at St. Mary's, in the Morning by the Senior Proctor.

NUM-

NUMBER LXXIII.

A LIST of the Colleges, Halls, Names of the Founders, Years when Founded, Number of Fellows, and Scholars of the Foundations, with the present Heads of the Colleges and Halls, and the Magistrates and other Officers in the University of Cambridge.

Colleges and Halls.	Founders.	Years.	Fellows.	Schol.	Heads of the Colleges.
St. Peter's.	Hugo de Balsham, Bishop of Ely.	1256	22	42	Dr. Richardson, Mast.
Clare-Hall,	Richard Badew.	1326	18	63	Mr. Grigg, Master.
Pembroke-Hall.	Mary de St. Paul, Co. of Pembroke.	1343	15	30	Dr. Laney, Master.
Corp. Christ. or Bennet C.	Hen. of Monmouth, D. of Lancaster.	1351	12	40	Dr. Green, Master.
Trinity-H.	William Bateman, B. of Norwich.	1353	12	14	Sir Nath. Lloyd, Master.
Gonville and Caius-C.	Edmund de Gonville, and John Caius.	1348 1557	26	74	Sir J. Ellis, M.D. Ma.
King's College	King Henry VI.	1441	70		Dr. Adams, Provost.
Queen's-C.	Margaret of Anjou, Q. Cons. to H. 6.	1448	19	65	Dr. James, Presid.
Catherine-Hall.	Robert Woodlarke, Chanc. of the U.	1475	6	30	Dr. Sherloke, Dean of Chichester, Mast.
Jesus-Col.	J. Alcock, L.L.D. Bishop of Ely.	1496	16	41	Dr. Ashton, Master.
Christ's-Col.	Margaret, Count. of Richmond & Derby,	1505	15	56	Dr. Corvill, Mast.
St. John's-C.	Mother of King Henry VII.	1508	53	95	Dr. Jenkin, Master.
Magdalen-College.	Edw. Stafford, D. of Buckingham.	1519	13		Mr. Waterlande, Ma.
Trinity-Col.	K. Henry VIII.	1546	65	91	Dr. Bentley, Master.
Emanuel-C.	Sir Walt. Mildmay, Ch. of the Exch.	1584	14	50	Dr. Balderston, Mast.
Sidney-Col.	Francis Sidney.	1598	13		Dr. Fisher, Master.

The Magistrates and other Officers of the University.

HIS Grace Charles Duke of Somerset, Chancellor.
 The Right Hon. Charles Earl of Manchester, High-Steward.
 Mr. Waterlande, Vice-Chancellor.
 Mr. Dunne, of King's-College, } Proctors.
 Mr. Selby, of Pembroke-Hall, }
 Mr. Newhouse, of Gonville and Caius-College, } Taxers.
 Mr. Whitacre, of Emanuel-College, }

Professors in the University.

Dr. James, Regius Professor of Divinity.
 Dr. Jenkin Margaret Professor.
 Dr. Colbatch, Casuistical Professor.
 Dr. Ayliffe, Professor of Law.
 Dr. Green Professor of Physick.
 Mr. Whiston, Mathematical Professor.
 Dr. Boucquet, Hebrew Professor.
 Mr. Oackley, Arabic Professor.
 Mr. Pilgrim, Greek Professor.
 Mr. Cotes, Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy.
 Dr. Covill, Lady Margaret's Preacher.
 Dr. Ayliffe, Publick Orator.
 Mr. Brooke, Library-Keeper.
 Mr. Grove, Register.
 A Philosophy }
 A Logic }
 A Mathematical } Lecturer, annually chosen.
 A Rhetoric }
 Mr. Martin, }
 Mr. Clarke, } Esquire Beadles.
 Mr. Atwood, }
 Mr. Alexander Norfolk, Yeoman Beadle.

The Scarlet-Gown Days in the University of Cambridge are as follow.

ALL-Saints-Day.
 Christmas-Day.

Easter-Day.

Ascension-Day.

Whit Sunday.

Trinity-Sunday Commencement.

To Funerals, Clerums, and Supplications,

All Doctors go as to Congregations.

That is, in their Robes.

The 29th of May.

At the two Fairs Proclaiming,
 in June and September.

The Feast of St. Michael.

The Fifth of November.

NUM.

NUMBER LXXIV.

The Places where the several Offices are kept, that are mentioned in the foregoing Lists.

THE Council-Office, }
The Treasury-Office, } in the Cockpit.

The Custom-House, in Thames-street.

The Excise-Office, in the Old-Jewry.

Salt-Duty Office, in York-Buildings.

Wine-Licence Office, in Arundel-street.

Stamp-Office, in Lincolns-Inn-Square.

Hackney-Coaches-Office, in Surry-street.

Hawkers and Pedlars-Office, in High-Holbourn.

Lord Privy-Seal's Office, in Whitehall.

The Earl-Marshal's Office, at the College of Arms on St. Bennets-Hill.

The Secretaries of State's Offices, in the Cockpit.

Signet-Office, in Whitehall.

The Paper-Office, in the Cockpit.

Board of Greencloath Office, at St. James's.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, in the Cockpit.

Master of the Wardrobe's Office, in York-Buildings.

Secretary of War's Office, in Whitehall.

The Plantation Office, and the Commissioners of Trade, in the Cockpit.

The Office for Stating and Examining the Debts due to the Army, in Dorset-Court, Cannon-Row, Westminster.

Lumber-Office, in St. Martin's-Lane, Westminster.

Law-Offices, where kept.

KING'S-BENCH.

The King's-Bench Office, in the Inner-Temple.

Crown-Office, in the Middle-Temple.

Custar, Brevium. Nisi prius, and the Paper-Offices, in the said King's-Bench Office.

Office of the Clerk of the Bails and Postea's, in Furnival's-Inn in Holbourn.

Offices belonging to the Court of Chancery.

Chancery-Office, in Chancery-Lane.

Office of the Rolls, in ditto.

Office of the Masters in Chancery, in ditto.

Clerk of the Crown's Office, in Mitre-Court in Fleet-street.

Att-Clerks Office, in Chancery-Lane; near which is the Office of the Two Examiners in Chancery.

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The

The Prothonotary in Chancery's Office, in Middle-Temple-Lane.
 Register's Office in Chancery, in Symonds-Inn in Chancery-Lane.
 Petty-Bagg Office, is next the Rolls Chappel in ditto.
 Curfitors Office, in ditto.
 Alienation Office, in the Inner-Temple.
 Subpæna Office, in Chancery-Lane.
 Affidavit Office, in ditto.
 Patent Office, in Paul's Graveshead-Court, near Temple-Bar.

Offices belonging to the Court of Common-Pleas.

Custos Brevium Office, Brick-Court, near the Middle-Temple.
 One of the Prothonotaries Offices, in the Middle-Temple.
 Another in Mitre-Court, in the Inner-Temple.
 The Third in Serle's Court in Lincolns-Inn.
 The Chirographer's Office, in Middle-Temple-Lane.
 The Clerk of the Treasury's Office, and of the Enrollments of
 Fines and Recoveries, in the Inner-Temple.
 The Clerk of the Outlawries Office, in Fleet-street.
 Office of Clerk of the Warrants, in the Inner-Temple.
 Office of Clerk of the King's Silver, in Symond's-Inn in Chancery-
 Lane.
 Office of Clerk of the Juries and Habeas Corpus's, in the Inner-
 Temple.
 Office of Clerk of Effoins, in the Inner-Temple.
 Supersedeas Office, in the Poultry-Compter, London.

Offices belonging to the Court of Exchequer.

Office of the Clerk of the Pleas, in Lincolns-Inn.
 King's Remembrancer's Office, in the Inner-Temple.
 Pipe-Office, in Grays-Inn.
 Foreign-Opposers Office, in ditto.
 First-Fruits Office, in the Middle-Temple.

The Court of the Dutchy of Lancaster

Is kept near the lower Exchequer, in Westmenster-Hall.
 The Offices belonging to that Court, are kept in the Old
 Buildings, in the first Court in Grays-Inn.

Admiralty-Office, against Whitehall.
 Commissary-General's Office, at the Horse-Guards.
 Office of the Pay-Master-General of the Guards and Garisons, at
 the Horse-Guards.
 Judge Advocate's Office at the same Place.
 Office of the Comptrollers of the Army-Accompts, in Privy-Garden.
 Navy.

Navy-Office, in *Crutched-Friers*.
 Pay-Master's Office of the Navy, in *Broad-street*.
 Victualing-Office, on *Little-Tower-Hill*.
 Office of Ordnance, in the *Tower*.
 The Meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in
Foreign Parts, at the Archbishop of *Canterbury's Library* in
St. Martin's in the Fields.
 Office of the Governors of the late *Queen's Bounty* to the poor Clergy, in
 the new Building adjoining to the *Banqueting-House* in *Whitehall*.
Bank of England Office, in *Grocers-Hall* in the *Poultry*.
East-India Office, at the *East-India-House*, } in *Leaden-Hall-street*.
 Royal *African-Company's* Office,
Sion-College, near the North-side of *London-Wall*.
 The College of *Physicians*, in *Warwick-Lane*.
Dofors-Commons, in the Parish of *St. Bennet, Paul's-Warf*, where
 are held the *High-Court of Admiralty*, the *High-Court of*
Delegates, the *Arches Court of Canterbury*, and the *Prerogative*
Court of Canterbury.
 The *Royal Society* Office and Repository, in *Grane-Court, Fleet-*
street.
 General-Post-Office, in *Lombard-street*.
 There are Six Penny-Post-Offices, the chiefest is in *Threadneedle-*
street; *Westminster-Office*, near *Charing-Cross*; *Southwark-Office*,
 near *St. Mary Overy's Church*; *St. Paul's-Office*, in *Pater-*
Noster-Row; *Temple-Office*, in *Chancery-Lane*; and *Hermitage-*
Office, on *Little-Tower-Hill*.

Book

Of

II. N

The N

D

James H
Hamilton
Anne S
Buccleugh
Charles Lenox
George Gordon
C. Douglas, D
John Campbell
Archibald D
Dowglas,

A

LIST

Of all the

Offices and Officers

IN

II. *North-Britain or Scotland.*

NUMBER I.

The Nobility of Scotland, and their Second Titles.

D U K E S.

Eldest Sons.

James Hamilton, Duke of	}	Marquis of Clifdale.
Hamilton,		
Anne Scot, Dutches of	}	Earl of Dalkeith.
Buccleugh,		
Charles Lenox, Duke of Lenox,		Earl of Darnley.
George Gordon, D. of Gordon,		Marquis of Huntly.
C. Douglas, D. of Queensberry,		Earl of Drumlanrig.
John Campbel, D. of Argyle,		Marquis of Lorne.
Archibald Dowglas, D. of	}	Earl of Angus.
Dowglas,		

Y Y 3

John

John Murray, *Duke of Athol*, *Marquiss of Tullibardine.*
 * Ja Graham, *D. of Montross*, *Marquiss of Graham.*
 * John Ker, *D. of Roxburgh*, *Marquiss of Cesford.*

MARQUISESSES.

Eldest Sons.

* William Kerr, *Marquiss of* } *Lord Newbottle and Jedburgh,*
 Lothian, }
 * W. Johnston, *Marquiss of An-* } *Lord Johnston.*
 nandale, }

E A R L S.

Eldest Sons.

John Lindsay, *Earl of Craw-* } *Lord Lindsay.*
 ford, }
 John Hay, *E. of Errol,* *Lord Hay.*
 * John E. of Sutherland, *Lord Strathnaver.*
 * John Lesly, *E. of Rothes,* *Lord Lesly.*
 Robert Dowglas, *E. of Morton,* *Lord Aberdour.*
 * David Areskin, *E. of Buchan,* *Lord Auchterhouse.*
 W. Cunningham, *E. of Glen-* } *Lord Kilmaurs.*
 carn, }
 A. Montgomery, *E. of Eglin-* } *Lord Montgomery.*
 ton, }
 John Kennedy, *E. of Cassils,* *Lord Kennedy.*
 John Sinclair, *E. of Caithness,* *Lord Berrendale.*
 Charles Stuart, *E. of Murray,* *Lord Down.*
 Alexander Home, *E. of Home,* *Lord Dunglas or Coldingham.*
 E. of Dunbar,
 W. Fleeming, *E. of Wigtoun,* *Lord Fleeming.*
 Thomas Hamilton, *E. of Aber-* } *Lord Pasley.*
 corn, }
 Alexander Areskin, *E. of Kelly,* *Lord Pittenweem.*
 * Thomas Hamilton, *E. of Had-* } *Lord Binning.*
 dington, }
 James Stuart, *E. of Galloway,* *Lord Garleis.*
 John Maitland, *E. of Lauder-* } *Lord Maitland.*
 dale, }
 Thomas Hay, *E. of Kinnoul,* *Lord Duplin.*
 * Hugh Campbell, *E. of Loudon,* *Lord Machlin.*
 P. Creichton, *Countess of Dum-* } *Lord Creichton.*
 freis, }
 William Alexander, *Earl of* } *Lord Alexander.*
 Striveling, }
 Thomas Bruce, *E. of Elgin, and* } *Lord Kinlofs.*
 English Earl of Alisbury, }

Charles Stuart, <i>E. of Traquair,</i>	<i>Lord Linton.</i>
— Ker, <i>E. of Ancrum,</i>	<i>Lord Nisbet.</i>
David Weems, <i>E. of Weems,</i>	<i>Lord Elcho.</i>
Will. Ramsay, <i>E. of Dalhousie,</i>	<i>Lord Ramsay.</i>
James Ogilvy, <i>E. of Airly,</i>	<i>Lord Ogilvy.</i>
James Ogilvy, <i>E. of Findlator</i>	<i>Lord Deskford.</i>
and <i>Seafield,</i>	
David Lesly, <i>E. of Leven,</i>	<i>Lord Balgony.</i>
Lionel Talmash, <i>E. of Dysert,</i>	<i>Lord Huntingtour.</i>
Cha. Hamilton, <i>E. of Selkirk,</i>	<i>Lord Daire.</i>
Da. Carnegie, <i>E. of Northesk,</i>	<i>Lord Roschill.</i>
Alex. Bruce, <i>E. of Kincardin,</i>	<i>Lord Bruce.</i>
Colin Lindsay, <i>E. of Belcarras,</i>	<i>Lord Cummerlane.</i>
Cha. Gordon, <i>E. of Aboyn,</i>	<i>Lord Glenliver.</i>
W. Livingston, <i>E. of Newburgh,</i>	<i>Lord Kinnaird.</i>
Will. Boyd, <i>E. of Kilmarnock,</i>	<i>Lord Boyd.</i>
John Cochran, <i>E. of Dundonald,</i>	<i>Lord Cochran.</i>
Ja. Douglas, <i>E. of Dumbarton,</i>	<i>Lord Ettrick.</i>
Will. Keith, <i>E. of Kintore,</i>	<i>Lord Inverury.</i>
J. Campbel, <i>E. of Braidalbin,</i>	<i>Lord Glenurchie.</i>
George Gordon, <i>E. of Aberdeen,</i>	<i>Lord Haddo.</i>
Cha. Murray, <i>E. of Dunmore,</i>	<i>Lord Fincaſtle.</i>
David Melvil, <i>E. of Melvil and</i>	<i>Lord Raith.</i>
<i>Leven,</i>	
*G. Hamilton, <i>E. of Orkney,</i>	<i>Lord Kirkwal or Dechmont.</i>
John Hamilton, <i>E. of Ruglen,</i>	<i>Lord Rickartoun or Hillhouſe.</i>
Will. Dowglas, <i>E. of March,</i>	<i>Lord Neidpath.</i>
Patr. Hume, <i>E. of Marchmont,</i>	<i>Lord Polwart.</i>
G. Carmichael, <i>E. of Hyndford,</i>	<i>Lord Carmichael.</i>
J. MacKenzy, <i>E. of Cromarty,</i>	<i>Lord Tarbat.</i>
*John Dalrymple, <i>E. of Stair,</i>	<i>Lord Dalrymple.</i>
Archibald Primroſe, <i>E. of Roſe-</i>	<i>Lord Dalmeny.</i>
<i>berry,</i>	
Dav. Boyle, <i>E. of Glaſgow,</i>	<i>Lord Boyl.</i>
Dav. Collier, <i>E. of Portmore</i>	<i>Lord Collier,</i>
and <i>Blacknefs,</i>	
*James Stuart, <i>E. of Bute,</i>	<i>Lord Montſtuart.</i>
Cha. Hoptoun, <i>E. of Hoptoun,</i>	<i>Lord Nithrie.</i>
*Henry Scot, <i>E. of Delorain,</i>	<i>Lord Hermitage.</i>
Cha. Dowglas, <i>E. of Solway,</i>	<i>Lord Tibbers.</i>
*Archb. Campbel, <i>E. of Ilay,</i>	<i>Lord Oranſay or Dunoon, &c.</i>

VISCOUNTS.

Robert Carey, <i>Viscount of Falkland.</i>	William Levingston, <i>V. of Kilsyth.</i>
Edward Constable, <i>Viscount of Dumbar.</i>	Peregrine Osborn, <i>V. of Dumblane.</i>
David Murray, <i>Viscount of Stormont.</i>	W. Cheney, <i>V. of Newhaven.</i>
R. Arbuthnot, <i>Viscount of Arbuthnot.</i>	J. Drummond, <i>V. of Strathallen.</i>
— Creighton, <i>V. of Fren-draught.</i>	Thomas Levingston, <i>V. of Teviot.</i>
Arch. Seton, <i>V. of Kingston.</i>	Tho. Hay, <i>V. of Duplin, now Earl of Kinnoul.</i>
Rob. Mackgil, <i>V. of Oxenford.</i>	John Crawford, <i>V. of Garnock.</i>
Arthur Ingram, <i>V. of Irving.</i>	

BARONS or LORDS.

William Forbes, <i>Lord Forbes</i>	Thomas Fairfax, <i>L. Cameron</i>
Will. Frazer, <i>L. Salton</i>	— Richardson, <i>L. Cramond</i>
Patrick Gray, <i>L. Gray</i>	George Machay, <i>L. Rae</i>
— Stuart, <i>L. Ochiltree</i>	W. Forrester, <i>L. Forrester</i>
Allen Cathcart, <i>L. Cathcart</i>	Alex. Forbes, <i>L. Pitiligo</i>
Henry Sinclair, <i>L. Sinclair</i>	Charles Frazer, <i>L. Frazer</i>
— Dowglas, <i>L. Mordington</i>	W. Hamilton, <i>L. Bargeny</i>
Francis Semple, <i>L. Semple</i>	George Ogilvy, <i>L. Bamff</i>
J. Elphinston, <i>L. Elphinston</i>	Patrick Murray, <i>L. Elibank</i>
Charles Oliphant, <i>L. Oliphant</i>	David Falconer, <i>L. Halkerton</i>
— Frazer, <i>Baroness Lovat</i>	* John Hamilton, <i>L. Belhaven</i>
* William Rois, <i>L. Rois</i>	— Sandilands, <i>L. Abercromby</i>
W. Sandilands, <i>L. Torphichen</i>	Robert Rollo, <i>L. Rollo</i>
David Leslie, <i>L. Lindors</i>	Robert Colvil, <i>L. Colvil</i>
J. Elphinston, <i>L. Balmerinloch</i>	Rob. Rutherford, <i>L. Rutherford</i>
Walter Stuart, <i>L. Blantyre</i>	J. Bellenden, <i>L. Bellenden</i>
William Cranston, <i>L. Cranston</i>	Ph. Lesly, <i>L. Newark</i>
Robert Balfour, <i>L. Burleigh</i>	John Churchill, <i>L. Aymouth,</i>
— Napier, <i>L. Napier</i>	<i>now Duke of Marlborough.</i>

N. B. *The Lords whose Names are thus * mark'd, represent the Peers of North-Britain in the present Parliament.*

N. B. *There are several Lords left out of the above List, on Account of their being Engaged in the late Unnatural Rebellion.*

NUM

NUMBER II.

The Officers of State.

John Duke of Roxburgh, Keeper of the Seal used in Place of the Great Seal.

William Marquis of Annandale, Lord Privy-Seal.

Archibald Earl of Hly, Lord Register; Sal. per Ann. 444*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

Sir David Dalrymple, Lord Advocate; Sal. per Ann. 1000*l.*

Adam Cockburn, Lord Justice Clerk; Sal 400*l.*

Sir James Stewart, The King's sole Sollicitor; Sal. 400*l.*

Privy-Council, See the English Lists.

NUMBER III.

The Commissioners of the Thesaury, See the English Lists.

NUMBER IV.

The Barons of the Court of Exchequer.

John Smith, Esq; Lord Chief Baron; Salary 1000*l.* per Annum.

John Scrope,
Alexander Maitland,
John Clerk,
George Dalrymple, } Esqs; Barons; Salary 500*l.* per Ann.
each.

King's Remembrancers.

John Tarver
William Stewart, } Esqs; Salary 100*l.* per Annum each.

Attorneys of the Court.

John Beaumont,
Richard Wood,
William Atkinson, } Gent. Salary per Annum, 50*l.* each.
Esq; Remembrancer to the Treasury; Sal. 100*l.*
per Ann.

Clerks

Clerks of the Pipe.

John Tyas,
Colin Mackenzie,

} Esqs; Salary 100 l. per Annum each.

Auditors of the Revenue.

John Philip,
Robert Arbuthnot,

} Esqs; Sal. per Annum, 150 l. each.

Mr. John Veitch, Presenter of Signatures; 52 l. 15 s. 6 d.

Mr. Andrew Anderson, Clerk of the Property Roll; Salary 35 l.

Mr. William Bowles, King's Solicitor to the Court; Salary 80 l. per Annum, and for defraying the Charge of Prosecutions, 250 l.

Mr. William Montgomery, Marshal; Salary 80 l.

Roger Oswald, Examiner to the Court; Salary 50 l.

Thomas Rogers, Clerk to the Port-Bonds in the Exchequer; Salary 40 l.

Robert Ballantine,

John Hog,

David Graham,

} Macers of the Exchequer; Salary 150 l.

Lord Bellenden, Hereditary Usher; Salary 11 l. 10 s.

James Stephens, Usher Deputy; Salary 200 l.

William Dowle, Messenger; Salary 6 l. 13 s. 04 d.

Robert Morison,

William Keith,

} Door-Keepers; Salary 30 l. each.

Archibald Douglas of Cavers, Esq; Receiver-General of his Majesty's Land-Rents and Capealties, and Pay-Master of Salaries and Pensions, for himself and Deputy, 650 l. per Ann.

Mr. Gawin Plummer, late Treasurer of the City of Edinburgh, Deputy.

For his Majesty's Charities and Bounties to such Indigent Persons as shall be approved by the Barons of the Exchequer, to be distributed Quarterly, 2000 l. per Ann.

NUM

MR.
M M
Sir Patri
Mr. Robe
Mr. Char

NUMBER V.

The Lords of Session.

SIR Hugh Dalrymple of North-Berwick, *Baronet, Lord President*; Salary *per Annum*, 1000 l.

Sir John Lauder of Fountain-Hall,

Sir Rob. Dundas of Armiston,

Sir John Maxwell of Pollock,

Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto,

Adam Cockburn of Ormiston,

Sir Alexander Ogilvie of Forglen,

Mr. James Erskine of Grange,

Sir Francis Grant of Collen,

Mr. David Erskine of Dunn,

Sir James Mackenzie of Royston,

Sir William Calderwood of Poltoun,

Mr. James Hamilton of Pentcailand,

Mr. James Elphinston of Couper,

Sir Andrew Hume of Kimerghame,

} Sal. 500 l. per Ann. each.

William, Marquis of Annandale,

Hugh, Earl of Loudon,

Archibald, E. of Ilay,

John, Duke of Athol,

Mr. John Dalrymple, Clerk of his Majesty's Process before the Court of Session; Salary 40 l.

Alexander Findlayson, Under Clerk

of his Majesty's Process,

James Reid, Extracter,

Charles Maitland,

Andrew Graham,

Patrick Grant,

John Mitchell,

} Extraordinary Lords, who give their Opinion and Vote in all Causes with the other Lords.

} Sal. 10 l. per Ann. each.

} Masters of Session; Sal. 10 l. per Ann. each.

NUMBER VI.

The Faculty of Advocates.

MR. Will. Dundas,

Mr. James Dae,

Sir Patrick Home,

Mr. Robert Bennet,

Mr. Charles Grey,

} 1663

1667

1672

1675

Sir James Dalrymple,

Mr. Michael Lumsden,

Mr. John Menzies,

Mr. Robert Cook,

} 1677

Sir

Sir John Ferguson,	1678	Mr. Charles Binning,	
Sir James Nasmyth,	1683	Mr. George Cruickshank,	
Mr. Alexander MacLeod,	1684	Mr. Walter Stewart,	
Mr. Alexander Ferguson,	1685	Mr. James Grahame,	1698
Sir Archibald Sinclair,		Mr. John Dundas,	
Mr. Alex Wedderburn,		Mr. Adam Cunningham,	
Mr. James Oliphant,	1687	Mr. Thomas Halyburton,	1699
Sir Walter Pringle,		Mr. James Boswall,	
Mr. Matthew Mackaile,	1688	Mr. John Elphinston,	
Sir David Dalrymple,		Mr. John Falconer, Sen.	1709
Sir Thomas Wallace,		Mr. George Douglas,	
Mr. John Stewart,	1690	Mr. Patrick Leith,	
Mr. Archibald Hamilton,		Mr. Mungo Law,	1701
Mr. William Brodie,		Mr. John Falconer, Jun.	
Mr. James Robertson,	1691	Mr. William Fowles,	
Mr. John Horne,		Mr. John Areskine,	1702
Mr. James Gellie,		Mr. John Hume,	
Mr. Robert Pringle,	1692	Mr. Adam Colt,	
Sir Alexander Cuming,		Mr. Alexander Menzies,	1703
Sir Robert Forbes,		Mr. Archibald Ogilvie,	
Mr. John Fairholme,	1693	Mr. Colin Mackenzie,	
Mr. Robert Craig,		Mr. William Weir,	1704
Sir Robert Douglass,		Mr. Alex. Falconer, Sen.	
Mr. George Lesley,	1694	Mr. George Seaton,	
Mr. John Murray,		Mr. John Borthwick,	1705
Mr. Simon Mackenzie,		Mr. George Shaw,	
Sir Alexander Anstruther,	1695	Mr. John Mackintosh,	
Mr. John Bellsches,		Mr. James Craig,	1706
Mr. Alexand. Abercrombie,		Mr. Thomas Hope,	
Mr. John Mitchelson,	1696	Mr. David Bethune,	
Mr. John Fleeming,		Mr. David Plenderleith,	1707
Mr. William Carmichael,		Mr. Thomas Hamilton,	
Mr. George Hutcheson,	1697	Mr. Henry Faulis,	
Mr. Alexander Forrester,		Mr. Andrew Massie,	1708
Mr. Thomas Wallace,		Sir William Scot,	
Mr. William Forbes,	1698	Mr. John Ogilvie,	
Mr. James Colvill,		Mr. James Baylie,	1709
Mr. Adam Watt,		Mr. Alexander Bruce,	
Mr. David Bethune,	1699	Mr. Patrick Turnbull,	
Mr. Thomas Kennedy,		Mr. Kenneth Gordon,	1710
Mr. John Spottiswood,		Mr. John Carnegie,	
Mr. Isaac Fullerton,	1700	Mr. Andrew Lauder,	
Mr. James Ferguson,		Mr. Gilbert Burnet,	1711
Mr. James Morison,		Mr. James Hume,	
Mr. Alexander Hay,	1701	Mr. William Lyon,	
Mr. William Hall,		Mr. James Hamilton, Sen.	1712
Mr. Thomas Rigg,		Mr. James Cathcart,	
Mr. Thomas Weems,	1698	Mr. Francis Hume,	

Mr. John Dalrymple,		Mr. Robert Craigie,	
Sir James Dunbar,	1703	Mr. David Walker,	
Mr. Andrew Ramsay,		Mr. William Scott, Jun.	
Mr. James Hamilton, Jun.		Mr. James Murray,	
Mr. Alexander Irving,		Mr. John Stewart,	
Mr. Cha. Areskine, Sen.	1704	Mr. John Mac Leod,	1710
Mr. Neill Campbell,		Mr. Alexand. Murray,	
Mr. David Kennedy,		Mr. John Reid,	
Sir James Stewart,		Mr. Hugh Dalrymple,	
Mr. William Clerk,		Sir Henry Stirling,	
Mr. Joseph Douglas,		Mr. George Mackenzie,	
Mr. Alexander Rarsay,		Mr. Thomas Boyd,	
Mr. George Ross,		Mr. Patrick Honstoun,	
Mr. Thomas Buchan,		Mr. Philip Austruther,	
Mr. Alexander Falconar,		Mr. James Ferguson,	
Sir Alexander Maxwell,	1705	Mr. John Innes,	1711
Mr. Charles Cockburn,		Mr. Archibald Stewart,	
Mr. James Barclay,		Mr. Robert Sinclair,	
Mr. James Gillon,		Mr. Cha. Areskine, Jun.	
Mr. Francis Wanchope,		Mr. Robert Gordon,	
Mr. William Scott, Sen.		Mr. Patrick Boyle,	
Mr. William Muire,		Mr. David Scott,	
Mr. James Dundass,		Mr. William Douglas,	
Mr. George Gordon,		Mr. Patrick Grant,	
Mr. David Lawder,		Mr. Simon Mackenzie,	1710
Mr. William Montgomery,	1706	Mr. Lawrence Craigie,	
Mr. John Laurie,		Mr. Alexand. Garden,	
Mr. Thomas Menzies,		Mr. John Crawford,	
Mr. John Dunbar,		Mr. George Sharp,	
Mr. John Rutherford,		Mr. Andrew Wanchope,	
Mr. David Lundie,		Mr. John Scott,	
Mr. Alexander Stevenson,		Mr. John Sinclair,	
Mr. John Ker,	1707	Mr. William Fraser,	
Mr. William Stewart,		Mr. George Lindsay,	
Mr. James Paterfon,		Mr. John Forbes,	1713
Mr. Hugh Wallace,		Mr. Thomas Hunter,	
Mr. Alexand. Campbell.		Mr. Geo. Gordon,	
Mr. Robert Alexander,		Mr. John Polson,	
Mr. Andrew Mac Donall,		Mr. Alexand. Blair,	
Mr. Charles Cochbran,	1708	Sir Robert Dalrymple,	
Mr. Robert Dundass,		Mr. Alexand. Cumming,	
Mr. Geo. Smellet,		Mr. James Holburne,	
Mr. John Hamilton.		Mr. Robert Hepburne,	1714
Mr. John Kennedy,		Mr. Alexan. Bain,	
Mr. Robert Dunbar,		Mr. James Lumsden,	
Mr. Duncan Forbes,	1709	Mr. Archibald Grant,	
Mr. Patrick Campbell,		Mr. Francis Grant,	

Mr. John Alves,
Mr. Patrick Halden.

1714

Mr. Peter Wedderburn,
Mr. Charles Burnet,

1714

Officers of the Faculty of Advocates.

Sir David Dalrymple, Dean of the Faculty.

Mr. John Mitchelson, Treasurer.

Mr. Adam Colt, Clerk.

Mr. Duncan Forbes,

Mr. Andrew Massie,

Mr. Robert Gordon,

Mr. John Spotwood,

Mr. Adam Colt,

Mr. Alexander Bruce, Collector of the Decisions of the Lords of Session.

} Curators of the Library.

} Keepers of the Library.

Private Examinators, Anno 1715.

Mr. John Horn

Mr. George Hutchison

Mr. James Dundas

Mr. Hugh Dalrymple

Mr. Thomas Boyd

Mr. Robert Craigie

Mr. Alexander Gairden

Mr. William Fraser

Mr. John Forbes

Public Examinators, Eodem Anno.

Mr. Robert Alexander

Mr. James Ferguson

Mr. Robert Dundas

Sir Robert Dalrymple

Mr. Patrick Grant

Mr. Robert Gordon

Mr. Patrick Campbell

Mr. David Scott

Mr. Robert Dundas

Mr. Alexander Macdowall

Mr. George Mackenzie

Mr. Lawrence Craigie

Mr. Archibald Grant

Mr. Patrick Boyle

Mr. Alexander Bayn

NUMBER VII.

The Justiciary and Officers under them.

Archibald Earl of Ilay, Lord Justice General; Sal. 1000 l. per Annum, and for going the Circuit, 200 l.

Adam Cockburn of Ormiston, Lord Justice Clerk; Sal. 400 l. per Annum, and for going the Circuit, 100 l.

Sir Gilbert Eliot of Minto,
 Sir James Mackenzie of Roystoun, } *Sal. 100 l. per Ann. each,*
 Mr David Erskine of Dun, } *and the like Sum for go-*
 Sir William Calderwood of Poltoun, } *ing the Circuit Yearly.*
 James Hamilton of Pancaitland,
 James Montgomery of Langshaw, *Clerk of the Justice Court ; Sal.*
per Annum 100 l.

— Scot of Ednam, *Heretable Coroner of Scotland.*

Alexander Ross, *Clerk, Deputy.*

James Forrest,
 Charles Kinross, } *Macers of the Court ; Sal. 10 l. per Ann. each.*
 John Grierson,
 John Park, *Dempster ; 5 l. per Annum.*
 John Johnstone, } *House-Keepers ; Sal. 8 l. 6 s. 8 d. per An-*
 William Murray, } *num each.*

N U M B E R V I I I.

Officers of the Admiralty.

John Earl of Rothes, *Lord Vice-Admiral of Scotland.*
 Alexander Bayn of Logie, *Secretary.*
 Mr. James Graham, *Advocate, Judge of the Admiralty.*
 Mr. John Elphinston, *Procurator Fiscal.*
 Daniel Hamilton, *Clerk.*
 Alexander Gordon, *Clerk Depute.*
 James Forrest,
 James Naper, } *Macers of Admiralty.*
 Alexander Smith,

N U M B E R I X.

Lord Privy-Seal and his Officers.

William Marquiss of Annandale, *Lord Privy-Seal ; Sal. 2000 l.*
per Annum
 Mr. James Baily, *his Deputy.*
 William Douglas, *Writer to the Privy-Seal.*

NUM-

NUMBER X.

The Keeper and other Officers of the King's Signet.

MR. Charles Cockburne, Advocate, Keeper of his Majesty's Signet in Scotland, under his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for Great-Britain, and Principal Keeper of the said Signet.

Writers to the Signet.

Sir James Elphinstoun, Bar.

Commissioner,

William Menzies,

Mr. William Stirling,

John Strachan,

Mr. Thomas Aikman,

John Cunningham, Sen. Com-
missioner,

Mr. James Home,

Mr. John Montgomerie,

Mr. James Anderson,

Mr. John Plenderleith,

John Inglis, Commissioner,

Mr. Tho. Pringle,

Mr. James Baillie, } Commis-
sioners,

Patrick Home,

James Brisbane,

Mr. David Ramsay,

Ronald Campbell, } Commis-
sioners,

Alexander Glas,

Hugh Somervell,

George Turnbull,

Andrew Ker, Commissioner,

Mr. Arthur Forbes,

Charles Menzies,

James Baird,

Alexander Eyfe,

Mr. William Wilson.

George Cockburn, Commissioner,

Alexander Guthrie,

James Taylor,

Alexander Alison,

Mr. William Robertson,

John Ouchterbony,

Andr. Haliburton, Commissioner,

William Alves,

Charles Bell,

Robert Wallace, } Commis-
sioners,

John Lumsdaine, } Commis-
sioners,

William Edmondstone,

John Stewart, } Commis-
sioners,

Rob. Campbell,

Mr. James Ure,

Mr. Henry Scrimscour,

Mr. George Ædie,

Andrew Majoribanks,

Patrick Murray,

Mr. Alexander Fargrison,

William Innes,

Patrick M^c Dowall,

John Ewing,

Robert Boyes, Commissioner,

Patrick Pitcarne,

George Wilkie,

Charles Chalmers,

Mr. Robert Hepburn, Commis-
sioner,

Roger Oswald,

Robert Fullertone, Sen.

James Drummond,

Mr. John Thomson,

William Murray,

Lodowick Brodie,

Mr. James Cheyne,

John Hamilton,

Mr. Robert Dalrymple, Com-
missioner,

William Dalrymple,

Adam Smith,

Mr. Harry Maule, Commissioner,

Mr. Æneas Oliphant,

William Kelfo,

Mr.

Mr. James Craig,	John Mac Gonau,
John Ferguson,	Alexander Mitchell,
Mr. Robert Alexander,	Alexand. Stevenson,
William Seton,	John Dundas,
David Hope,	William Cunninghame,
Charles Ferguson,	John Cunninghame, Jun.
George Duncan,	John Bogle,
Walter Riddell,	William Caddell,
George Fall,	Alexander Bannerman,
Charles Mastertone,	Robert Fullarton, Jun.
John M ^c Farlane,	Mr. David Maule,
James Gray,	Alexander Pitcaru,
George Kennedie,	Alexand. Mackenzie,
John Russell,	Colen Kirk,
Alexander Hamilton, Commis-	Andrew Grahame, } Clerks.
soner,	James Grahame, }

NUMBER XI.

The Officers of the Chancery.

JOHN Duke of Roxburgh, Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland;
 Sal. 2000 l. per Annu n.
 Mr. Thomas Pringle his Deputy.
 Charles Lord Kerr, Director of the Chancellary; Sal. 25 l. per
 Annum.
 Ronald Campbell, his Deputy.
 Robert Bell,
 Robert Grant, } Chancery Clerks conjunct.
 William Smith,

NUMBER XII.

The Lord Register and his Officers.

Archibald Earl of Ilay, Lord Clerk Register; Sal. 444 l. 16 s. 8 d
 per Annum.
 Mr. John Mackenzie,
 Sir James Justice,
 Mr. Robert Alexander,
 Mr. John Dalrymple,
 Mr. Alexand. Gibson,
 Mr. James Robertoun, } Clerks to the Lord Clerk Register be-
 fore the Session.

Sir *Alexand Anstruther*, } Deputies to the Register, as Clerk to
Philip Anstruther, } the Bills before the Session.
 Mr. *James Sinclair*, }
 Mr. *Charles Inglis*, } Under-Clerks of the Bills.
 Mr. *David Watson*, }
 Mr. *William Fowles*, Clerk to the Register of Seazins.
 Mr. *David Crawford*, Clerk to the Admission of Notars.
 Mr. *John Mitchelson*, Keeper of the Register of Hornings; Sal.
 20l. per Annum.

NUMBER XIII.

Officers of the CROWN.

THE Earl of *Erroll*, Lord High-Constable.
 The Earl of *Mareschal*, High Mareschal.
 The Earl of *Kintore*, Knight Mareschal; Sal. 400 l. per Annum.

NUMBER XIV.

The Officers of the King's Household.

JOHNS Duke of *Argyle*, Heretable Great Master of the King's Household.

Sir *Alexander Dalmahoy* of that Ilk, Deputy.

Sir *Alexand. Cockburn* of *Langtoun*, Heretable King's Usher;
 Sal. 250 l. per Annum.

Sir *John Anstruther* of that Ilk, King's Heretable Carver, and
 Master of the Household.

John Teats,

Francis Marine, Sen.

James Teats,

Daniel Thomson,

Francis Marine, Jun.

Gilbert Teats,

} King's Household Trumpets; Salary
 16 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Annum each.

NUM-

NUMBER XV.

The Heretable Keepers of His Majesty's Palaces in North-Britain.

THE Dutcheſs of Hamilton, Heretable Keeper of the Palace of Holyrood-Houſe; Sal. 45 l. per Annum.

John Porterfield, Under-Keeper; Sal. 50 l. per Annum.

John Hamilton, Porter; Sal. 37 l. 15 s. 6 d. per Annum.

George Earl of Linlithgow, Heretable Keeper of the Palace of Linlithgow.

John Duke of Athol, Heretable Keeper of the Palace of Falkland.

David Viſcount Stormont, Heretable Keeper of the Palace of Scoon.

Earl of Rothes, Heretable Keeper of the Palace and Caſtle of Stirling.

William Marquiſs of Annandale, Heretable Keeper of the Caſtle of Lochmaban.

John Duke of Argyle, Heretable Keeper of Dunſtaſnage, and of Carrick.

NUMBER XVI.

Officers of the King's Works.

MR. John Campbell, Maſter of the Works; Sal. per Annum 400 l.

Walter Murray, Clerk of the Stores; Sal. 30 l. per Annum.

NUMBER XVII.

The Wardrobe Officers.

MR. Walter Stirling, Maſter of the Wardrobe; Salary 55 l. 11 s. 4. per Annum.

James Baird, Clerk; Sal. per Annum 30 l.

James Oliphant, Firſt Under-Keeper; Sal. 40 l. per Annum.

Robert Morifon, Second Under-Keeper; Sal. 20 l. per Annum.

NUMBER XVIII.

A SCHEME of the Stalls of the Sovereign and Knights-Brethren of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of of the Thistle according to the Method of Placing them in the Chapel of that Order, in his Majesty's Palace of Holyrood-House.

GEORGE, King of Great-Britain, Sovereign.

GEORGE Duke of Gordon, admitted the 6 June, 1687.

JOHN Duke of Athol, 7 February, 170 $\frac{3}{4}$.

GEORGE Earl of Orkney, Ditto.

WILLIAM Marquiss of Lothian, 30 October, 1705.

JOHN Earl of Stair, 25 March, 1710.

SIR DAVID NAIRNE, Knight, Secretary.

THOMAS BRAND, Esq; Usher of the Green-Rod.

WILLIAM Marquess of Annandale, 7 Feb. 170 $\frac{1}{4}$.

CHARLES Earl of Orrery, 30 Oct. 1705.

HUGH Earl of Loudon, 10 August, 1706.

DAVID Earl of Portmore, 17 Jan. 171 $\frac{2}{3}$.

NUMBER XIX.

The Lord Lyon, and the rest of the Heralds, and Pursuivants at Arms.

SIR ALEXANDER ARESKINE, Lord Lyon, King at Arms; Sal. 300 l. per Annum.

Heralds.

HENRY FRAZER, Ross.

JAMES BARR, Albany.

WALTER MELVIL, Rothsay.

JAMES STEILL, Ilay.

ALEXANDER DRUMMOND, Snadown.

GEORGE PHILP, Marchmont.

Each 25 l. per Annu.

Pursuivants.

ROBERT BROWN, Carrick.

CHARLES ARESKINE, Bute.

ALEXANDER MARTINE, Ormond.

DAVID ANCHMONTY, Dingwall.

WILLIAM ARESKINE, Unicorn.

————— Kyntire.

Each 16l. 13s. 4d. per Ann.

NUMBER XX.

*The Baronets in Scotland, Alphabetically digested, with
the Dates of their Creation.*

A.

William Alexander of Menstrie, 28 May 1625, Scottish
Earl, Extinct.

Archibald Acheson of Glencairn, 1 Jan. 1628, Ex.

Michael Arnot of that Ilk, 27 July 1629

Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw, 28 July 1629

James Abercrombie of Birkenboig, —

Robert Anstrother of Wrae, 28 Nov. 1694

John Anstruther of that Ilk.

B.

Thomas Burnet of Leyes, 1 April 1626

John Blaccader of Tulliallan, 28 July 1626, Ex.

William Bruce of Stenhouse, 29 Sept. 1628

James Balfour of Denmiln, — 1631

Jame Brown in Barbadoes, 17 Feb. 1664, Ex.

William Bruce of Balcaskie, 21 October 1668

Robert Barclay of Pearstoun, 22 Octob. 1668

William Bennet of Grubbet, 18 Nov. 1670

George Bennet in the Prov of Fife, 28 July 1671, Ex.

William Baird, Son to the Lord Newbyth, 4 Feb. 1680

Alexander Bannerman of Ellick, 28 Decemb. 1682

Patrick Brown of Colstoun, 16 Feb. 1686

James Baird of Sauchtoun-Hall, 28 Feb. 1695

C.

Duncan Campbel of Glenorchie, 29 May 1625, S. E.

John Calquhoon of Lufs, 30 July 1625

William Cunningham of Cunningham-Head, 4 July 1627

William Cockburn of Langtoun, 21 Novemb. 1627

Colin Campbel of Lundie, 31 Decemb. 1627, Ex.

Dougal Campbel of Auchinbreck, 12 Jan. 1628

Donald Campbel of Ardnamurchan, 14 Jan. 1628

David Cunningham of Robertland, 25 Nov. 1630

William Carmichael of Westeraw, 17 July 1628

James Carmichael of that Ilk, — S. E.

David Carnegie of Pittarrow, 20 Feb. 1663

James Chalmers, Son to Cults, 24 Nov. 1664

Z z 3

John

John Cunningham of Lamburghtoun, 21 Sept. 1669
 Alexander Cuninghame of Corshil 26 Feb. 1672
 Colin Campbel of Ardkinlafs, 23 March 1679
 ——— Cocran of Ochiltrie
 John Clerk of Pennicook, 24 March 1679
 James Calder of Muirtoun, 5 November 1686
 James Cockburn of that Ilk, 24 May 1671
 Colin Campbel of Aberuchyl
 Robert Cunningham of Auchinharvie, 3 Aug. 1673
 Alexander Cumming of Culter, 28 Feb. 1695
 David Cunningham of Milncraig, 3 Feb. 1702
 Hugh Cathcart of Carletoun, 30 Nov. 1703

D.

William Douglass of Glenbervie, 28 May 1625
 William Dick of Braid, *Ex.*
 James Dalrymple of Stair, 2 June 1664
 David Dunbar of Baldoon, 13 Octob. 1664
 Robert Danziel of Glenae, 11 April 1666
 Alexander Don of Newtoun, 7 June 1667
 James Douglass of Kelhead, 26 Feb. 1668
 John Dalmahoy of that Ilk, 12 Decemb. 1679
 Thomas Dalziel of Binns, Novemb. 1685
 James Dunbar of Mochrum, 29 March 1694
 William Dumbar of Durn, 29 Feb. 1698
 James Dalrymple of Killock, 28 April 1698
 Hew Dalrymple of North-Berwick, 29 Ap. 1698
 David Dalrymple of Hales, 8 May 1701
 William Dumbar of Hemprigs, 10 Ap. 1700
 James Sutherland *alias* Dumbar of Hemprigs, 21 Decemb. 1706.
 James Dick of Prestfield, 2 March 1677
 Robert Dickson of Sornbeg, 1 March 1695

E.

Gilbert Eliot of Stobs, 3 Decemb. 1666
 Gilbert Eliot of Headshaw, 19 April 1700
 James Elphinstoun of Logie, 2 Decemb. 1701
 Charles Erskin of Alva, 30 Ap. 1666
 Charles Erskin of Cambo, Lyon, 20 August 1666

F.

George Forrester of Carstorphin, 17 Nov. 1625, S. L.
 William Forbes of Monimusk, 30 March 1626, *Ext.*
 Arthur Forbes of Castleforbes, 29 Sept. 1628, J. E.
 William Forbes of Craigivar, 20 Ap. 1630
 Alexander Foulis of Collingtoun, 7 June 1634
 Archibald Fleming of Ferm, 23 September 1661

John

Book III. of GREAT BRITAIN: 711

John Foulis of Ravelstoun, 15 Septemb. 1661
 Alexander Falconer younger of Glenfarquhar, 30 March 1670
 Alexander Frazer of Doors, 2 August 1673
 John Ferguson of Kilkerran, 30 Novemb. 1703
 Samuel Forbes of Foveran, 10 April 1700

G.

Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, 28 May 1625
 Alexander Gordon of Clunie, 3 July 1625, Ex.
 Ja. Gordon of Lesmoir, 2 Sept. 1625
 William Grahame of Bracco, 28 Sept. 1625, Ex.
 John Gordon of Haddo, 18 June 1631, S. E.
 Robert Gordon of Lochimvar, 1 May 1626, S. V.
 Andrew Gilmoire, 16 August 1661, Ext.
 William Grahame of Gartmore, 28 June 1665
 Alexander Gilmoir of Craigmillier, 1 Feb. 1678
 Robert Grierson of Lag, 28 March 1685
 John Gordon of Park, 21 August 1686
 James Graunt Advocate, 10 August 1688
 Tho. Gibson, Son to Sir John Gibson of Pentland, 31 Dec. 1702
 William Gordon of Dalphollie, 8 Feb. 1704
 Francis Grant of Cullen, 7 Decemb. 1705
 William Gordoun of Ashtoun, 29 July 1706
 James Gray, Esq; 5 March 1707

H.

Thomas Hope of Craighall, 19 Feb. 1628
 Francis Hamiltoun of Killoch, 29 Sept. 1628, Ext.
 Patrick Hume of Polwarth, S. E.
 Thomas Hay of Park, 26 August, 1663, Ext.
 John Henderson of Fordel, 15 July 1664
 Sir William Hamilton of Prestoun
 James Hay of Lenplum, 26 March 1667
 Alexander Hamiltoun of Hags, 11 Feb. 1670, Ex.
 Patrick Houstoun of that ilk, 28 Feb. 1668
 Charles Hacker of Pitferren, 25 Jan. 1671
 Alexander Hope of Keise, 30 May 1672
 John Hall of Dungalass, 8 Octob. 1687
 George Hamiltoun of Barntoun, 1 March 1692
 Patrick Hume of Lumsdane, 31 Decemb. 1697
 William Hope of Kirklistoun, 1 March 1698
 John Hay of Alderstoun, 22 Feb. 1703
 Archibald Hamiltoun of Rosehall, 10 Ap. 1703
 John Hume of Blaccader, 25 Jan. 1671
 Ja. Holburn of Menstrie, 22 June 1706
 Colonel Scipio Hill, 4 Feb. 1707

I.

Robert Innis of *that Ilk*, 29 May 1625, whose Patent bears the Privilege to his eldest Son of the Title of Knight, while the Father is alive.

George Johnstoun of Caskiben, 31 March 1626

Samuel Johnstoun of Elphinstoun, 18 Feb. 1628, Ex.

Robert Innes of Balveny, 15 Jan. 1628, Ex.

Alexander Jardin of Applegirth, 25 May 1672

Alexander Innes of Coxtoun, 22 March 1686

James Inglis of Cramond, 22 March 1687

John Johnstoun of Westerhall, 25 Ap. 1700

M.

William Keith of Ludquhairn, 28 July 1629

Ja. Keith of Powburn, 4 June 1663

John Kirkaldie of Grange, 14 May 1664

John Kennedy of Girvenmaines, 4 August 1573

Archibald Kennedy of Cullean, 8 Decemb. 1682

Tho. Kilpatrick of Closeburn, 26 March 1685

David Kinloch of *that Ilk*, 5 Sept. 1685

Francis Kinloch of Gilmartoun, 16 Sept. 1686

Andrew Kennedy of Clowburn, 8 June 1698

L.

David Livingstoun of Dunipace, 30 May 1625, Ex.

Jo. Lesly of Wardis, 1 September 1625, Ex.

John Livingstoun of Kinnaird, 29 June 1627

Alexander Lindsay of Evelick, 15 April 1666

William Lockart of Carstairs, 28 Feb. 1672

William Murray of Auchtertyre, 3 Jan. 1673

Robert Lawrie of Maxwelltoun, 27 March 1685

Alexander Livingstoun of Glentirren, 20 June 1685

John Lauder of Idingtoun, 17 July 1688

James Livingstoun of Westquarter, 20 May 1699

John Lauder of Fountainhall, 25 Jan. 1690

K.

Donald Mc Donald of Slate, 14 July 1625

Richard Murray of Cockpool, 19 July 1625, Ex.

John Moncrief of *that Ilk*, 2 April 1626, Ex.

William Murray of Clermouth, 1 July 1626

Donal Mc Kay of Stranaver, 18 March 1627, S. L.

John Maxwell of Calderwood, 18 March 1627

James

James Mc Gill of Cranstoun Riddel, 18 July 1627
 Robert Montgomery of Skelmorly, 18 Jan. 1628
 Archbald Murray of Blackbarrony, 15 May 1628
 Robert Murray of Elibank, 16 May 1628, S. L.
 Kenneth Mackenzie of Cromarty, 21 May 1628 S. E.
 William Murray of Dalreny, 2 Octob. 1630
 John Murray of Abermonth, 1631
 Patrick Muir of Rowallan, 4 May 1662
 Robert Maxwell of Orchardtoun, 30 June 1663
 William Murray of Stenhope, 12 Feb. 1664
 George Mowat of Ingliftoun, 2 June 1664, Ex.
 Alexander Mc Culloch of Myrstoun, 10 Aug. 1664
 John Malcom of Balbedie, 25 July 1665
 Alexander Menzies of that Ilk, 2 Septemb. 1665
 Richard Maitland of Pittrichie, 12 March 1672
 Thomas Murray of Glendoick, 2 July 1676
 John Maitland of Ravelrig, 12 March 1672, S. E.
 William Maxwell of Monreith, 8 Jan. 1681
 John Maxwell of Netherpollock, 12 August 1682
 Patrick Maxwell of Sprinkell, 7 Feb. 1683
 Thomas Moncrief of that Ilk, 30 November 1683
 Charles Mill of Earntoun, 19 March 1686
 Andrew Morton of Gogar, 28 June 1701
 James Mackenzie, Son to the Earl of Cromarty, 8 Feb. 1704
 Kenneth Mackenzie, also Son to the said Earl, with
 his Grandfather Sir John Mackenzie of Tarbets, } 8 Feb. 1704
 Precedency in the Year 1628
 Alexander Murray of Melgum, 29 January 1704

N.

Archibald Napier of Merihistoun, 2 March 1627, S. L.
 John Nicholson of Leswade, 27 July 1629
 Thomas Nicholson of Carnock, 16 Jan. 1637, Ex.
 Patrick Nisbet of Craigentenny, 2 Decemb. 1669
 Thomas Nicholson of Balcaskie, 15 Ap. 1700
 John Nicholson of Tullicultry, Ex.
 Thomas Nairn of Dunfinnen, 31 March 1704
 James Nasmith of Davick, 31 July 1706

O.

John Ogilvie of Innerquharity, 29 Sept. 1626
 George Ogilvie of Carnoullie, 24 April 1626
 George Ogilvie of Bamf, 30 July 1627, S. L.
 James Oliphant of Newtoun, 28 July 1629
 George Ogilvie of Barras, 5 July 1662
 Alexander Ogilvie of Forglen, 25 July 1701

P.

John Prestoun of Airdry, 22 Feb. 1628
 Archibald Primrose of Chester, 5 August 1651
 William Purves of Purveshall, 5 July 1665
 Robert Pringle of Stichel, 5 Jan. 1683
 Hugh Paterfon of Bannockburn, 6 March 1686
 William Paterfon of Grantoun, 28 July 1687
 Robert Pollock of that Ilk, 30 Nov. 1703

R.

Gilbert Ramsay of Balmain, 3 Sept. 1625
 John Riddle of that Ilk, 14 May 1628
 John Richardson of Pancartland, 13 Novemb. 1630
 John Ramsay of Whitehill, 2 June 1665
 Francis Ruthven of Reidcastle, 11 July 1666
 Gilbert Ramsay of Bamf, 3 Decemb. 1666
 Andrew Ramsay of Abbotshall, 23 June 1669
 James Rothead of Innerlieth, 4 June 1704
 John Reid of Barra, 30 Novemb. 1703

S.

Alexander Strachan of Thorntoun, 28 May 1615
 James Stuart of Bute, 28 March 1627
 ——— Sinclair of Kinnaird
 James Sibbald of Rankeiller, 24 April 1630, Ex.
 John Sinclair of Dumbeath, and } 2 January 1631
 ——— Sinclair of Canisbay,
 Jo. Skeen of Currihill
 Jo. Sinclair of Stevinson, 18 June 1636
 Walter Seatoun of Abercorn, 3 June 1663
 Jo. Seatoun of Garletoun, 9 Decemb. 1664
 Robert Sinclair of Longformacus, 10 Decemb. 1664
 George Stirling of Glorat, 30 April 1666
 Alexander Stirling of Ardoch, 2 May 1666
 Francis Scot of Thirlstane, 22 August 1666
 Archibald Stuart of Blackhall, 27 March 1667
 Archibald Stuart of Castlemik, 28 Feb. 1668
 Rob. Seatoun, Son to the Lord Wintoun, 24 Jan. 1671
 Patrick Scot of Ancrum, 27 October 1671
 Charles Stuart, second Son to } 23 September 1681 S. E.
 the Earl of Murray
 William Sharp of Scotsraig, 21 April 1683
 Thomas Stuart of Blair, 2 Jan. 1683
 Alexander Seatoun of Pitmedden, 11 Decemb. 1683
 Thomas Strachan of Inchtuthel, 8 May 1685

John Schaw of Greenock, 28 June 1687
 Robert Stuart of Allanbank, 15 August 1687
 Archibald Stuart of Burrow, 4 Novemb. 1687
 Thomas Stuart of Cultnesh, 29 January 1698
 George Suttie of Balgown, 5 May 1702
 James Stuart of Goodtrees, 22 December 1705
 Robert Stuart of Tillicutry, 24 April 1707

T.

Patrick Threapland of Fingask, 10 November 1687

W.

John Weems of that Ilk, 28 May 1625, S. E.
 Henry Wardlaw of Pittrezie, 5 March 1631
 John Wood of Bonningtoun, 11 May 1666
 Thomas Wallace of Craigie, 8 March 1670
 George Weir of Blackwood, 28 Novemb. 1694
 Peter Wedderburn of Gosfoord, 30 Decemb. 1697
 Adam Whitefoord of Blairquhan, 30 Decemb. 1707
 John Widderburn of Blacknesh, 9 August 1704
 James Weems of Bogie, 22 October 1704
 George Wishart, 17 June 1706

Sum Total 238

N U M B E R XXI.

*The Sheriffs in North-Britain. H. signifies Hereditary,
 and D. P. during Pleasure.*

Shires.

Sherieffs.

Edinburgh, or Midlothian,	{ Marquiss of Lothian, D. P. { Mr. Duncan Forbes, { Mr. Hamilton, } Deputies.
Haddington, or East-Lothian,	{ , D. P. { Mr. Alexander Hay, Deputy.
Berwick, or Merse,	Patrick Earl of Marchmont, D. P.
Roxburgh, or Terviotdale,	Archibald Douglas of Cavers, H.
Linlithgow, or Westlothian,	Charles Earl of Hoptoun.
Perth,	John Duke of Athol.
Kinkardin,	Earl of Marshall, H.
Aberdeen,	, D. P.

Inver-

Inverness,
Ross,
Nairn,
Cromartie,
Argyle,
Fife,
Forfar, or Angus,
Barnff,
Sil Kirk,
Peebles, or Tweeddale,
Lanark,
Dumfries,
Wigtoun, or Galloway,
Aire,
Dumbartoun,
Bute,
Renfrew,
Sterling,
Sutherland,
Cathness,
Clackmannan,
Kinross,
Elgin,
Kickenbright,
Orkney,

Brigadier *Alexand. Grant*, D. P.
Hugh Ross of *Kilravock*, H.
Sir Hugh Campbell of *Calder*, H.
Earl of Cromertie, H.
John Duke of *Argyle*, H.
Earl of Rothes, H.
Earl of Northesk, D. P.
John Murray of *Philiphaugh*, H.
Earl of March, H.
Dutcheffs of *Hamilton*, H.
Duke of Queensbury, H.
Sir James Agnew of *Lochnaw*, H.
Hugh Earl of *Loudon*, D. P.
Duke of Montross, D. P.
Earl of Bute, H.
Earl of Eglinton, H.
Earl of Sutherland, H.
Earl of Broadalbin, H.
Mr. William Dalrymple, D. P.
Colonel Hope, H.
Alex. Dumbar of *Westfield*, H.
Marquiss of Annandale, H.
Earl of Morton, H.

NUMBER XXII.

The Heretable Stuarties and Baillaries in North-Britain.

SIR *Alexander Areskine*, Stewart of *Monteith*.
William Drummond of *Megginth*, Stewart of *Strathern*.
Earl of Mortoun, Stewart of *Orkney and Zetland*.
William Marquiss of *Annandale*, Stewart of *Kirkubright*.
John Duke of *Athol*, Stewart of *Faulkland*.

Heretable Baileries.

Earl of Eglinton, of *Cunningham*.
Earl of Cassils, of *Carrick*.
Earl of Loudon, of *Kyle*.

NUM-

NUMBER XXIII.

The Commissars of North-Britain, their Names and Districts.

SIR James Elphinstoun,
 Mr. James Majoribanks,
 Mr. William Brodie,
 Sir James Smallet,
 William Nairn of Dunsinnes, Commissar Clerk of Edinburgh.
 Thomas Mercer, Clerk Depute.

} —Edinburgh.

Procurator Fiscal.

Mr. John Lindsay,
 Mr. David Bethune,

} —St. Andrews.

George Monro of Auchinbowie, —Sterling.

Patrick Hume of Bastlerig, —Lauder.

John Stewart of Ladywell,

} —Dunkeld.

Mr. George Pitcairn,

Mr. Robert Paterson, —Aberdeen.

Alexander Tullock of Tanachy, —Elgin.

John Stewart, Writer to the Signet, —Inverness.

William Ross of Easterfern, —Ross.

Mr. David Lyon, —Brechin.

Mr. Robert Taylor,

James Taylor of Pitcairly, } Conjunct, Dumblaine.

Mr. John Campbell of Castlehill, —Cathness.

Andrew Young, —Orkney.

Sir Archibald Fleming of Ferm,

—Somervell of Kemmock his Deputy, } —Glasgow.

John Brysson, —Hamiltoun and Campsie.

William Wilkie, —Lanerk.

Alexander Horstburgh of that Ilk, —Peebles.

Mr. Alexand. Ferguson of Isles,

Will. Alves, Writer to the Signet, } Coujunct, —Dumfries.

David Stewart of Fisgal, —Wigtoun.

Mr. William Lindsay, —Kirkubright.

Mr. Alexand. Campbell, —the Isles.

Ronald Campbell of Balerno, —Argyle.

NUMBER XXIV.

The Royal Burrows, &c.

E *Dinburgh,* } Geo. Warrander.
 } *and*
 } Rob. Moubray.

Perth, James Crie.
Dundee, Alexander Blair.
Aberdeen, John Allardice.
Stirling, John Areskin.
Linlithgow, Alexander Glen.
St. Andrews, Alexand. Watson.
Glasgow, Robert Rodger.
Air, Robert Muire.
Haddingtoun, Richard Miller.
Dysert, John Mortimer.
Kirkaldie, James Oswald.
Montrose, Robert Turnbull.
Cowper,
Anstruther Ester, John Scot.
Dumfries, John Corsbie.
Inverness, Alexander Duff.
Burnt-Island, Geo. Thomson.
Inverkething, James Dudgeon.
Kinghorn, Robert Bruce.
Rothsay,
Nairn,
Forreß, Robert Dumbar.
Ruthglen, John Scot.
North Berwick, James Miller.
Cullen,
Lauder, Mr. George Buchan.
Kilrenny, James Peacock.
Annan, Mr. Will. Johnston.
Lochmaben, Mr. J. Henderson.
Sanquhar,
New Galloway, J. Chalmers.
Mr. Adam Wat, and }
Mr. George Home, } Clerks to the Royal Burrows.
Thomas Shiel, Deputy Clerk.
Mr. George Smallet, Agent.

Brechin, James Spence.
Irving, John Marshal.
Fedburgh, Walter Scot.
Kirkudbright,
Wigtoun,
Pittenweem, Will. Borthwick.
Dumferling, David Wilson.
Anstrether Wester, Hen. Beattie.
Selkirk, Andrew Wauch.
Dumbartoun, Sir James Smallet.
Renfrew, Mr. John Cochran.
Dumbar, William Faa.
Laneck, William Inglis.
Aberbrothock, John Hutyeson.
Elgin, William Gordon.
Peebles, Robert Forrester.
Crail, Henry Crawford.
Tain, William Ross.
Culross, George Wilson.
Bams, Sir Alexander Ogilbie.
Withern, John M^e Gowan.
Forfar, Charles Dickson.
Dingwal,
Dornock,
Queen's-ferry, James Dalglie.
Fortrose, William Tolme.
Kintoir,
Innerurie,
Inverarey.
Week, James Murray.
Kirkwall, John Coventry.
Inverbervie, Alex. Arbuthnot.
Stranraer,
Campbeltoun, Mr. Neil Campbell.

NUM.

N U M B E R XXV.

A LIST of the Professors in the several Universities of North-Britain.

St. A N D R E W's.

MR. Robert Ramsay, Provost of *St. Salvator's* College, and Rector of the University of *St. Andrew's*.
Mr. James Haddow, Principal of the New College.
Dr. Alexander Scrimgeour, Professor of Divinity.
Mr. William Young, } Professors of Philosophy in *St. Salvator's*
Mr. Henry Ramsay, } College.
Mr. James Duncan, }
Mr. James Haldan, Professor of Greek in the said College.
Mr. Joseph Drew, Principal of *St. Leonard's* College.
Mr. John Craigie, } Professors of Philosophy there.
Mr. Colin Vilant, }
Mr. Henry Rymer, }
Mr. Francis Pringle, Professor of Greek.
Mr. Niman Young, Professor of Humanity.
Mr. Patrick Haldane, Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the New College.
Mr. John Sime, Professor of Hebrew.
Mr. Charles Gregory, Professor of Mathematicks.
Mr. John Crie, Clerk to the University.

King's College of ABERDEEN.

Dr. George Middleton, Principal.
Mr. David Anderson, Professor of Theology.
Mr. John Gordon, Professor of Law.
Dr. Patrick Urquhart, Professor of Medicine.
Mr. Alexander Frazer, Professor of Greek.
Dr. James Urquhart, } Professors of Philosophy.
Mr. Alexander Burnet, }
Mr. Alexander Gordon, Professor of Humanity.
Mr. John Bower, Professor of Mathematicks.

Marshall-College in the University of ABERDEEN.

Mr. Robert Paterson, Principal.
Mr. Thomas Blackwell, Professor of Theology.
Dr. Patrick Chalmers, Professor of Medicine.
Mr. George Liddall, Professor of Mathematicks.

Mr.

Mr. George Peacock,
 Mr. William Smith, } Professors of Philosophy.
 Mr. George Keith,
 Mr. Alexander Moir, Professor of Greek.

GLASGOW.

John Stirling, Principal.
 Mr. Charles Morthland, Professor of Oriental Languages.
 Mr. Robert Simpson, Professor of Mathematicks.
 Mr. Andrew Ross, Professor of Humanity.
 Mr. John Marshall, Professor of Botany.
 Mr. Alexander Dunlop, Professor of Mathematicks.
 Mr. Gersham Carmichael,
 Mr. John Loudoun, } Professors of Philosophy.
 Mr. Robert Dick,
 Mr. William Forbes, Professor of Civil Law ; Sal. 90 l. per Annum.
 ————— Doctor of Medicine ; Sal. 40 l. per Annum.

EDINBURGH.

—————, Principal.
 Mr. William Hamilton, Professor of Divinity.
 Mr. ————— Dunlop, Professor of Ecclesiastical History.
 Mr. John Goodale, Professor of Hebrew.
 Mr. William Scot, Professor of Greek.
 Mr. Lawrence Dundas, Professor of Humanity.
 Mr. James Gregory, Professor of Mathematicks.
 Mr. James Craig, Professor of the Civil Law.
 Mr. William Law,
 Mr. Robert Stewart, } Professors of Philosophy.
 Mr. William Drummond,
 Mr. Charles Areskine, Professor of the Law of Nature and Nations ; Sal. per Annum, 50 l.

NUM

NUMBER XXVI.

*The Provincial Assemblies or Synods in North-Britain;
with the Presbyteries, and the Bounds of their several
Jurisdictions.*

1. Provincial Assembly of *Mers and Teviotdale.*

Presbytery of	{ Dunse,	}	<i>Bounds,</i>	{	Merse.
	{ Chirnside,				Teviotdale.
	{ Kelso,				The Forrest.
	{ Erslingtoun,				Lauderdale.
	{ Jedburgh,				
	{ Melrofs,				

2. Provincial Synod of *Lothian.*

Presbytery of	{ Dunbar,	}	<i>Bounds,</i>	{	East Lothian.
	{ Haddington,				West Lothian.
	{ Dalkeith,				Tweddale.
	{ Edinburgh,				
	{ Peebles,				
	{ Linlithgow,				

3. Provincial Synod of *Perth.*

Presbytery of	{ Perth,	}	<i>Bounds,</i>	{	Perthshire.
	{ Dunkeld,				Strivlingshire.
	{ Auchterarder,				
	{ Strivling,				
	{ Dumblane.				

4. Provincial Synod of *Dumfreis.*

Presbytery of	{ Dumfreis,	}	<i>Bounds,</i>	{	Niddesdale.
	{ Peripont,				Annandale.
	{ Lochmaban,				Eusdale.
	{ Middle-by.				Wachopdale.
					Part of Galloway.

5. Provincial Synod of *Galloway.*

Presbytery of	{ Wigtoun,	}	<i>Bounds,</i>	{	Sheriffdom of Wig-
	{ Kirhubright,				toun.
	{ Stranrawer,				Stuartry of Kirk-
					bright.

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6. Pro-

6. Provincial Synod of *Air and Glasgow.*

Presbytery of	{	Air,	}	Bounds,	{	Sheriffdom of Air,
		Irwin,				Lenoxshire,
		Pasley,				Barony of Renfrew,
		Dumbarton,				Clydsdale, Over-
		Glasgow,				ward and Ne-
		Hamilton,				therward there-
		Lanerk,				of.

7. Provincial Synod of *Argyle.*

Presbytery of	{	Dunun,	}	Bounds,	{	Argyleshire.
		Kinloch,				Buteshire.
		Innerara,				Part of Loquhabar.
		Kilmore,				
		Sky,				

8. Provincial Synod of *Fife.*

Presb. of	{	St. Andrews,	}	Bounds,	Fifehire.
		Cowper,			
		Kirkaldie,			
		Dumferling,			

9. Provincial Synod of *Angus and Merns.*

Presbytery of	{	Meegle,	}	Bounds,	{	Shires of Forfar
		Dundee,				and Merns.
		Aberbrothock,				
		Forfar,				
		Brecken,				
		Merns,				

10. Provincial Synod of *Aberdeen.*

Presbytery of	{	Aberdeen,	}	Bounds,	{	Aberdeenshire, and
		Kincardin,				Part of Bamff-shire.
		Alfoord,				
		Garlocks,				
		Ellar,				
		Deer,				
		Turreff,				
		Forby,				

11. Provincial Synod of Murray.

Presbytery of	Inverness,	}	Bounds,	}	Part of the Shires of
	Forress,				Inverness.
	Elgine,				Nairn.
	Strathlogie,				Murray,
	Abernethy,				Bamff, and Aber-
	Abercromer.				deen.

12. Provincial Synod of Ross.

Pres. of	Chany,	}	Bounds,	}	Sheriffdom
	Tain,				of
	Dingwall.				Ross.

13. Provincial Synod of Caithness and Orkney.

Presbytery of	Dornock,	}	Bounds,	}	Sutherland and
	Wick, or				Caithness-shires,
	Thurso,				Stuartry of Orkney
	Kirkwall,				and Schetland.
	Scalloway.				

N U M B E R XXVII.

The Members of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

m. signifies Minister of the Gospel, and *r. e.* Ruling Elder.

M R. John Curry, Moderator.	John Corsbie, Provost of Dum-
Mr. James Armstrong,	fries, <i>r. e.</i>
<i>m.</i>	Mr. Andrew Cameron, <i>m.</i>
Mr. James Govenlock, <i>m.</i>	Mr. John Reid, <i>m.</i>
Joh. Armstrong of Dalbeath, <i>r. e.</i>	Mr. William God, <i>m.</i>
Mr. Thomas Goldie, <i>m.</i>	David Mac Cullock of Ard-
Mr. William Askman, <i>m.</i>	wall, <i>r. e.</i>
Mr. Archibald Stuart, <i>m.</i>	Mr. Sobert Seton, <i>m.</i>
James Graham of Shaw, <i>r. e.</i>	Mr. Thomas Ker, <i>m.</i>
Mr. James Elder, <i>m.</i>	Patrick Murdoch of Cumlo-
Mr. John Pollock, <i>m.</i>	den, <i>r. e.</i>
William Latmore, <i>r. e.</i>	Mr. William Kyle, <i>m.</i>
Mr. John Ried, <i>m.</i>	Mr. Archibald Marthall, <i>m.</i>
Mr. James Guthrie, <i>m.</i>	Mr. And. Ross, of Balfarroch, <i>r. e.</i>
Mr. Thomas Mark, <i>m.</i>	Mr. Andrew Roger, <i>m.</i>

A a a 2

Mr.

Mr. Henry Adam, *m.*
 Mr. Robert Cumin, *m.*
 Mr. Henry Osborn, *m.*
 Mr. Andrew Fullertoun, *m.*
 Mr. James Boswall of Auchin-
 lech, *r. e.*
 Captain John Campbel of Over-
 wall-wood, *r. e.*
 Mr. Hugh Fanside, *m.*
 Mr. George Chalmers, *m.*
 Mr. William Simpson, *m.*
 Robert Cunningham of Au-
 chinharvie, *r. e.*
 Mr. James Mac Dougal, *m.*
 Mr. Robert Woodrow, *m.*
 Mr. Walter Meinzie, *m.*
 Lord Pollock, *r. e.*
 Mr. Alexander Finlayter, *m.*
 Mr. Robert Law, *m.*
 Mr. John Wiseman, *m.*
 Sir David Stuart of Cultnesh,
r. e.
 Mr. Thomas Linning, *m.*
 Mr. Gavin Hamilton, *m.*
 Mr. John Scot, *m.*
 Earl Hyndfoord, *r. e.*
 Mr. John Gray, *m.*
 Mr. John Logan, *m.*
 Mr. John Stuart, *m.*
 Hugh Montgomery of Busbie,
r. e.
 Mr. John Stirling, *m.*
 Mr. Robert Wallace, *m.*
 Mr. James Bain, *m.*
 Mr. Robert Mac Farland, *m.*
 Sir James Smallet of Benhill,
r. e.
 Mr. Daniel Mac Laren, *m.*
 Mr. John Campbel, *m.*
 The Laird of Ardinglass, younger,
r. e.
 Mr. Martine Mac Pheron, *m.*
 Mr. Robert Bows, *m.*
 Mr. John Gow, *m.*
 Mr. Alexander Dinning, *m.*
 Mr. Thomas Fisher, *m.*
 Mr. John Demster, *m.*
 Mr. James Gillespie, *m.*

Hugh Hay of Paris, *r. e.*
 Lanchlan Mac Intosh, *r. e.*
 Mr. Matthew Wallace, *m.*
 Mr. Michael Potter, *m.*
 The Lord Tillicultry, *r. e.*
 Mr. John Watson, *m.*
 Mr. Robert Mac Aulay, *m.*
 William Cunningham of Bal-
 quhan, *r. e.*
 Mr. Andrew Thomson, *m.*
 Mr. Samuel Chartres, *m.*
 Mr. James Cuthbert, *m.*
 The Lord Burleigh, *r. e.*
 Mr. David Pitcairn, *m.*
 Mr. John Currie, *m.*
 Mr. Robert Puntoun, *m.*
 The Laird of Bennoch, *r. e.*
 Mr. William Thomson, *m.*
 Mr. Thomas Burrell, *m.*
 Mr. James Henry, *m.*
 Mr. William Brown, *m.*
 — Stark of Bowden, *r. e.*
 Mr. Laurence Kier, *r. e.*
 Mr. Walter Wilson, *m.*
 Mr. Robert Fairweather, *m.*
 Mr. Robert Cleland, *m.*
 Mr. John Craigie, *m.*
 The Lord Anstruther, *r. e.*
 George Dishington, *r. e.*
 Mr. Joseph Drew, Principal and
 Rector of St. Leonard's Col-
 lege of St. Andrews, *m.*
 Mr. William Lyon, *m.*
 Mr. John Thomson, *m.*
 Mr. Thomas Miller, *r. e.*
 Mr. John Dougal, *m.*
 Mr. Patrick Johnston, *m.*
 Mr. James Hodge, *m.*
 David Maxwell, late Bailie of
 Dundee, *r. e.*
 Mr. George Weems, *m.*
 Mr. John Glasford, *m.*
 Mr. James Trail, *m.*
 John Gray, *r. e.*
 Mr. John Thomson, *m.*
 Mr. James Robertson, *m.*
 Mr. Alexander Deans, *m.*

James Burnet, *r. e.*
 Mr. Alexander Mitchel, *m.*
 Mr. Alexander Shanks, *m.*
 John Ross, *r. e.*
 Mr. William Thomson, *m.*
 Mr. William Thain, *m.*
 Mr. Alexander Innes, *m.*
 Mr. William Leslie, *m.*
 The Lord Forbes, *r. e.*
 Mr. Alexander Auchinleck, *m.*
 Robert Martine of Bruntbrae,
r. e.
 Mr. William Hunter, *m.*
 Rob. Stuart, *Baillie of Bamff, r. e.*
 Mr. James Maitland, *m.*
 John Fordyce of Craigtocher,
r. e.
 Mr. William Forbes, *m.*
 The Lord Forglen, *r. e.*
 Mr. James Murray, *m.*
 John Innes of Edengerht, *r. e.*
 Mr. Alexander Anderson, *m.*
 William Duff of Dipple, *r. e.*
 Mr. James Bannerman, *m.*
 The Laird of Grant, *r. e.*
 Mr. John Crokat, *m.*
 James Broidie of Whythill, *r. e.*
 Mr. Robert Finlay, *m.*
 Sir Rob. Monro of Foulis, *r. e.*
 Mr. Daniel Mac Killiken, *m.*
 The Lord Ross, *r. e.*
 Mr. Hugh Corse, *m.*
 Mr. Thomas Wilkie, *m.*
 Mr. William Wisheart, *m.*
 Mr. William Hamilton, *m.*
 Mr. John Schaw, *m.*
 Mr. William Miller, *m.*
 Sir James Stewart, *Sen. r. e.*
 William Hutchinson, *late Bail-*
lie, r. e.
 Patrick Johnstoun, *Ld Pro-*
voost, r. e.
 Moubray Decon, *Convener, r. e.*
 Alexander Dalgiiesh, *m.*

Mr. George Barclay, *m.*
 Mr. Thomas Miller, *m.*
 Mr. James Anderson, *m.*
 The Earl of Buchan, *r. e.*
 Walter Stuart, *r. e.*
 Mr. John Sandilands, *m.*
 Mr. Thomas Simpson, *m.*
 The Laird of Culterallers, *r. e.*
 Mr. Andrew Mitchel, *m.*
 Mr. James Robertson, *m.*
 Mr. James Gray, *m.*
 Archibald Shield, *Provost of*
Peebles, r. e.
 Mr. John Currie, *m.*
 Mr. Archibald Muir, *m.*
 Mr. James Smith, *m.*
 Lord President of the Sessions, *r. e.*
 Mr. Thomas Finlay, *m.*
 Mr. James Ballantyn, *m.*
 Sir William Baird of Newbyth,
r. e.
 Mr. John Pow, *m.*
 Mr. Robert Park, *m.*
 Mr. Thomas Anderson, *m.*
 Sir John Stuart of Allanbank,
r. e.
 Mr. John Lauder, *m.*
 Mr. Walter Hart, *m.*
 The Earl of Marchmont, *r. e.*
 Mr. James Douglass, *m.*
 Mr. George Logan, *m.*
 John Hoppringle of Torfonce,
r. e.
 Mr. Robert Brown, *m.*
 Mr. Robert Colvil, *m.*
 Sir John Pringle of Stichel, *r. e.*
 Mr. James Borland, *m.*
 Mr. Daniel Mack Kay, *m.*
 Mr. William Gustard, *m.*
 The Lord Minto, *r. e.*
 Mr. Charles Gordon, *m.*
 Mr. Robert Scot, *m.*
 The Lord Bowhill, *r. e.*

The Members in the preceding List are annually chosen; but the Clerks of the Assembly, Procurator, and Agents for the Church, are not altered frequently.

Mr. John Dundas, first Clerk of the Assembly, and Procurator for the Church; Salary 100*l.* Sterl.

Nichol Spence, Sub-Clerk, 33*l.*

John Blair, } Agents of the Church, each 27*l.* 10*s.*
Nichol Spence, }

The following List shews how many Ministers and Ruling Elders each Presbytery sends Yearly to the General-Assembly.

Presbyteries.	Mini- sters.	Ruling Elders.	Presbyteries.	Mini- sters.	Ruling Elders.
Edinburgh, ———	5	2	Inverary, ———	2	1
Linlithgow, ———	4	2	Kilmoir, ———	2	1
Biggar, ———	2	1	Sky, ———	2	1
Peebles, ———	2	1	Dunkeld, ———	4	2
Dalkeith, ———	3	1	Perth, ———	4	2
Haddingtoun, ———	3	1	Dumblain, ———	2	1
Dumbar, ———	2	1	Sterling, ———	2	1
Dunfermline, ———	2	1	Auchterarder, ———	3	1
Chernside, ———	3	1	Dumferling, ———	3	1
Kelso, ———	2	1	Kirkaldie, ———	3	1
Jedburgh, ———	3	1	Cowper, ———	4	2
Shelkirk, ———	2	1	St. Andrews, ———	4	2
Ecleston, ———	2	1	Meegle, ———	3	1
Middlebee, ———	2	1	Dundee, ———	3	1
Lochmaben, ———	3	1	Forfar, ———	2	1
Penpont, ———	2	1	Brechin, ———	3	1
Dumfries, ———	3	1	Aberbrothock, ———	2	1
Kirkcudbright, ———	3	1	Mernis or Fordon, ———	3	1
Wigtoun, ———	2	1	Kincardin, ———	3	1
Stranrawer, ———	2	1	Aberdeen, ———	4	4
Air, ———	5	2	Alfoord, ———	3	1
Irving, ———	3	1	Garioch, ———	3	1
Pasley, ———	3	1	Deer, ———	3	1
Hamiltoun, ———	3	1	Fordyce, ———	2	1
Lanerk, ———	3	1	Turreff, ———	2	1
Glasgow, ———	3	1	Ellen, ———	2	1
Dumbartoun, ———	3	1	Strathbogie, ———	2	1
Denoon, ———	2	1	Elgin, ———	3	1
Campbeltoun, ———	2	1	Forreß, ———	2	1

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Presbyteries.	Mini-Ruling		Presbyteries.	Mini-Ruling	
	sters.	Elders.		sters.	Elders.
Inverness, ———	3	1	Darnock, ———	2	1
Abernethie, ———	2	1	Cathness, ———	2	1
Aberlour, ———	2	1	Kirkwall, ———	2	1
Chanry, ———	2	1	North-Isles, ———	2	1
Tain, ———	2	1	Zetland, ———	2	1
Dingwal, ———	2	1			

NUMBER XXVIII.

Officers of the Chappel-Royal.

MR. William Hamilton, Almoner; Sal. per Ann. 41 l. 13 s. 4 d.
 ———, first Chaplain, his Fee, the Profits
 of the Deanry Royal, about 250 l. per Annum.
 Mr. William Mitchell, second Chaplain; Sal. 50 l. per Ann.
 ——— Hope, Beadle of the Chappel; Sal. 20 l. per Ann.

NUMBER XXIX.

Physicians in Ordinary, and other Officers.

DR. Thomas Dalrymple, first Physician; Sal. 100 l. per Ann.
 Sir Edward Eizac, second Physician; Sal. 50 l. per Ann.
 Patrick Hepburn, Apothecary and Druggest; Sal. 40 l. per Ann.
 George Ogilvie, his Majesty's Limner; Sal. 100 l. per Ann.
 Robert Freebairn, }
 James Watson, } King's Printers.

NUMBER XXX.

The King's School in Edinburgh.

MR. William Skeen, Principal Master.
 Mr. William Tait, }
 Mr. John Kerr, } Doctors or Ushers.
 Mr. Robert Arbuthnot, }
 Mr. William Halden, }

NUMBER XXXI.

*The Officers of the Bank.***E**arl of Leven, Governor.

John Jamesone, Deputy-Governor.

Mr. David Drummond, Treasurer.

David Spence, Secretary.

James Cumming, } Accomptants.

William Cumming, }

John Gordon, Assistant to the Treasurer and Teller.

Archibald Hutcheson, } Tellers.

James Nesbet,

Ordinary Directors.

John Baillie, Chirurgeon.

Thomas Brown, Merchant.

Sir James Elphinstone of Logie.

William Eccles, Doctor of Medicine.

Alexander Glas, Writer to the Signet.

James Gordon, Sen. Merchant.

William Jeffery, Merchant.

James Majoribanks.

Robert Majoribanks.

Thomas Pringle.

Gawen Plummer.

Gilbert Stewart.

Extraordinary Directors.

William Areskine.

Alexander Baird.

John Cunningham, Writer to the Signet.

Sir Hugh Dalrymple of North-Berwick, Lord President of the Session.

William Drummond, Writer.

Sir Francis Grant, one of the

Senators of the College of Justice.

John Hay, Merchant.

George Main, Jeweler.

William Montgomery, Merchant.

James Nairn.

Sir William Scott, Bar.

Mr. Alexander Wedderburn, Advocate.

NUMBER XXXII.

*The Merchant Company at Edinburgh.***J**ohn Osburn, Master.

ASSISTANTS.

John Greenlies,

Claud Johnston,

Charles Stewart,

Captain John Bell,

Duncan

Duncan Campbell,
Alexander Chalmers,
David Grant,
John Smith,
Robert Todd, Treasurer.
Charles Mitchell, Clerk.

Daniel Stewart,
John Thomson,
James Simpson.

NUMBER XXXIII.

The General-Post-Office at Edinburgh.

THIS Office is managed by Commission from the General Post-Master of Great-Britain, by
Mr. James Anderson, Manager in Scotland; Sal. 200 l. per Annum.
Mr. Thomas Buchanan, Clerk, Sal. per Ann. 50 l.
An Assistant; Sal. per Ann. 25 l.
Three Letter-Carriers, each 5 s. per Week.

NUMBER XXXIV.

Commissioners and other Officers of his Majesty's Customs.

William Culliford, Esq;
Sir James Campbell, Bar. } Commissioners; Sal. 500 l.
William Cleland, } per Annum each.
Edward Brent, } Esqs;
John Caytey, }
Joseph Boughton, Esq; Secretary; 200 l.
For Clerks, 100 l.
John Cruckshanks, Esq; Comptroler; Sal. 300 l. per Annum.
For Clerks, 100 l.
Mungo Grame of Gorthy, Receiver-General, for himself and Clerks, 100 l.
William Edgar, Esq; Secretary and Sollicitor for the Salt-Duties, and Store-keeper; Salary for himself and Clerk, 170 l. per Ann.
Charles Eyre, Esq; Sollicitor for the Customs, for himself and Clerk, 200 l. per Annum.
William Caddell, Assistant Sollicitor; per Annum 30 l.
Mr. Alexander Le Grand, } Inspectors General of the Out-Ports;
Mr. Edmond Pargiter, } Sal. 130 l. per Annum each.
Mr. William Kelso, Inspector of Securities, 70 l. per Annum.

Mr.

Mr. George Crookshanks, Examiner of the Out-Port Accounts; Sal. per Ann. 80 l.

Mr. George Towry, Register of Seizures; Sal. 40 l. per Ann.

Mr. Robert Fullerton, Inspector of Paper imported; Sal. 50 l.

William Rowley, House and Door-Keeper; Sal. per Annum 35 l.

— Cosnam, Surveyor-General of the Duties on Salt; Salary per Annum 70 l.

Messenger and Watchman, 20 l. each.

George Towry, } Surveyors of Land-Carriages, each 30 l. per
Hugh Montgomery, } Annum.

Twelve Waiters at the Gates of Edinburgh, 12 l. each per Ann.

N U M B E R X X X V .

The Ports and Districts of North-Britain, with the Salaries of the Officers employ'd for Securing and Collecting his Majesty's Customs.

Leith.

Salary per Annum.

Collector, Mr. John Colquit, _____	100
Comptroler, Mr. Gervis Byfield, _____	60
Land-Surveyor, _____	50
Tide-Surveyor, _____	40
Five Land-Waiters and Searchers, each _____	35
Warehouse-Keeper, _____	30
Cooper, _____	24
Twelve Tide-Waiters, each _____	20
Four Boatmen, each _____	20
Four Weighers and Porters, each _____	10

Dumbar.

Collector, Mr. Thomas Richardson, _____	40
Comptroler, Mr. William Castelow, _____	30
Land and Tide-Surveyor, _____	35
Land-Waiter and Searcher, _____	25
Eight Tide-Waiters, each _____	20

Dreston-Hans.

Collector, Mr. John Hamilton, _____	50
Comptroler, _____	30
Land-Surveyor, _____	35

Two

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731

Two Land-Waiters and Searchers, each	1
Eight Tide-Waiters, each	25
Two Boatmen, each	20
	15

North-Berwick.

Tide-Surveyor,	30
Six Boatmen, each	20

Bowdloftonefs.

Collector, Mr. John Crawford,	60
Collector, Deputy at <i>Alloa</i> ,	30
Comptroler, Robert Kennedy,	40
Deputy-Comptroler at <i>Alloa</i> ,	20
Two Land and Tide-Surveyors, each	40
Four Land-Waiters and Searchers, each	25
Twenty-four Tide-Waiters, each	20
Two Boatmen, each	15

Kirkaldy.

Collector, Hercules Smith,	60
Deputy-Collector at <i>Anstruther</i> ,	30
Comptroler, Mr. Adam Smith,	40
Deputy-Comptroler at <i>Anstruther</i> ,	20
Two Land-Surveyors, each	40
Four Land-Waiters and Searchers, each	25
Twenty Tide-Waiters, each	20
Two Boatmen, each	20

Crail.

Tide-Surveyor,	30
Six Boatmen, each	20

Berth.

Collector, Lauchlan Mackintosh,	30
Comptroler, Andrew Hay,	20
Surveyor and Searcher,	25
Three Tide-Waiters, each	18

Dundee.

Collector, Alexander Colvill,	50
Comptroler, James Stephen,	30
Land and Tide-Surveyor,	35
	Land-

Land-Waiter and Searcher, ————	1.
Seven Tide-Waiters, each ————	25
Four Boatmen, each ————	18
	15

Duntrools.

Collector, Mr. John Saffin, ————	50
Comptroller, Robert Lidderdale, ————	30
Land and Tide-Surveyor, ————	35
Two Land-Waiters and Searchers, each ————	25
Eight Tide-Waiters, ————	18
Two Boatmen, each, ————	15

Aberdeen.

Collector, Robert Erskin, Esq; ————	50
Comptroller, ————	30
Land-Surveyor, ————	35
Tide-Surveyor, ————	35
Four Land-Waiters and Searchers, each ————	25
Eighteen Tide-Waiters, each ————	18
Cooper, ————	5
Two Boatmen, each ————	14

Peterhead.

Two Boatmen, each ————	14
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Inverness.

Collector, Alexander Erskin, Esq; ————	50
Comptroller, Hercules Smith, ————	30
Land-Surveyor, ————	35
Three Land-Waiters and Searchers, each ————	25
Nineteen Tide-Waiters, each ————	18
Two Boatmen, each ————	14

Forrest and Cromertie.

Tide-Surveyor, ————	30
Four Boatmen, each ————	14

Caithness.

Collector, William Higgingson, ————	35
Comptroller, ————	20
Land-Waiter and Searcher, ————	25
Four Tide-Waiters, each ————	15

Dunfermline.

Orkney.

Collector, <i>William Borthwick,</i>	—	—	—	—	l.
Comptroler, <i>Thomas Bell,</i>	—	—	—	—	30
Surveyor and Land-Waiter,	—	—	—	—	20
Four Tide-Waiters, each	—	—	—	—	20
					12

Schotland.

Collector, <i>John Drummond,</i>	—	—	—	—	30
Comptroler, <i>William Ferrell,</i>	—	—	—	—	20
Surveyor and Land-Waiter,	—	—	—	—	20
Four Tide-Waiters, each	—	—	—	—	20
					12

Lewis.

Collector, <i>Donald Mac Load,</i>	—	—	—	—	30
Comptroler, <i>John Wylay,</i>	—	—	—	—	20
Land-Surveyor and Searcher,	—	—	—	—	20
Four Tide-Waiters, each	—	—	—	—	20
					12

Fort-Milliam.

Collector, <i>Alexander Moor,</i>	—	—	—	—	25
Comptroler, <i>George Harbottle,</i>	—	—	—	—	20
Land-Surveyor, and Land-Waiter,	—	—	—	—	20
Three Tide-Waiters, each	—	—	—	—	20
					12

Glasgow Town.

Collector, <i>Mr. George Maxwell,</i>	—	—	—	—	30
Comptroler, <i>Alexander Dunbar,</i>	—	—	—	—	25
Surveyor, Land-Waiter and Searcher,	—	—	—	—	25
Four Land-Carriage-Men, each	—	—	—	—	20

Port-Glasgow, Colwal and Bute.

Collector, <i>David Graham, Esq;</i>	—	—	—	—	120
Deputy-Collector, <i>Lawrence Drummond,</i>	—	—	—	—	30
Comptroler, <i>John Moor, Esq;</i>	—	—	—	—	60
Deputy-Comptroler, <i>John Pringle,</i>	—	—	—	—	20
Land-Surveyor, <i>Patrick Crawford, Esq;</i>	—	—	—	—	50
Tide-Surveyor, at <i>Port-Glasgow,</i>	—	—	—	—	40
Land and Tide-Surveyor, at <i>Greenock,</i>	—	—	—	—	50
Warehouse-Keeper,	—	—	—	—	30
Thirty-Seven Tide-Waiters, each	—	—	—	—	20
Six Land-Waiters and Searchers, each	—	—	—	—	35
Two Boatmen, each	—	—	—	—	20

Inch*

Inchmarnock and Point of Aird.

Tide-Surveyor,	—	—	—	—	l.
Four Boatmen, each	—	—	—	—	30
					20

Greenock.

Six Boatmen, each	—	—	—	—	20
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Frbine.

Collector, <i>Charles Boyle, Esq;</i>	—	—	—	—	50
Comptroler, <i>Hugh Montgomery,</i>	—	—	—	—	30
Land-Surveyor,	—	—	—	—	35
Two Land-Waiters and Searchers, each	—	—	—	—	25
Ten Tide-Waiters, each	—	—	—	—	15

Arran and Lambblash.

Tide-Surveyor,	—	—	—	—	30
Four Boatmen, each	—	—	—	—	15
Two Tidesmen, each	—	—	—	—	15

Combaes.

Tide-Surveyor,	—	—	—	—	30
Four Boatmen, each	—	—	—	—	15

Aird.

Collector, <i>John Ballantine,</i>	—	—	—	—	40
Comptroler, <i>Cornelius Nelson,</i>	—	—	—	—	30
Land and Tide-Surveyor,	—	—	—	—	35
Land-Waiters and Searchers, each	—	—	—	—	25
Eight Tide-Waiters, each	—	—	—	—	15

Stranraer.

Collector,	—	—	—	—	40
Deputy-Collector,	—	—	—	—	20
Comptroler,	—	—	—	—	35
Deputy-Comptroler,	—	—	—	—	15
Land and Tide-Surveyor,	—	—	—	—	35
Land-Waiter and Searcher,	—	—	—	—	25
Nine Tide-Waiters, each	—	—	—	—	15

Lochryan.

Four Boatmen, each	—	—	—	—	15
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Wigtoun.

Collector,	—	—	—	—	1
Comptroler, <i>Charles Innes,</i>	—	—	—	—	40
Surveyor and Land-Waiter,	—	—	—	—	25
Six Tide-Waiters, each	—	—	—	—	30
					15

Whithorn.

Tide-Surveyor,	—	—	—	—	30
Six Boatmen, each	—	—	—	—	15

Campbeltoun and Jla.

Collector, <i>Edward Bruce,</i>	—	—	—	—	30
Comptroler, <i>Hugh Montgomery,</i>	—	—	—	—	20
Surveyor and Land-Waiter,	—	—	—	—	25
Ten Tide-Waiters, each	—	—	—	—	14
Two Boatmen, each	—	—	—	—	14

Dumfries.

Collector, <i>Mr. John Mac Dougal,</i>	—	—	—	—	50
Deputy-Collector,	—	—	—	—	25
Comptroler,	—	—	—	—	40
Deputy-Comptroler,	—	—	—	—	20
Land-Surveyor,	—	—	—	—	40
Land-Waiter and Searcher,	—	—	—	—	25
Land-Waiter, Searcher, and Tide-Surveyor,	—	—	—	—	30
Ten Tide-Waiters, each	—	—	—	—	15
Four Boatmen, each	—	—	—	—	15

The whole Establishment, per Annum, ————— 13666

Added,

Surveyor-General of the <i>Western Coast,</i> to prevent the	}	200
Importation of <i>Irish</i> Victual; Salary per Annum, —		
Four Riding-Officers for the same Purpose; Salary per	}	50
Annum each, —————		

NUM-

NUMBER XXXVI.

The Commissioners and other Officers of the Excise in North-Britain.

Alexander Wedderburn, } Esqs; }
David Ross, }
Sir William Bennet, Baronet, } Commissioners; Salary
Gilbert Burnet, Esq; } 500 l. per Ann. each.
Mr. George Drummond;

Comptroler, for himself and Clerks, 280 l.
George Tilson, Esq; Auditor, for himself and Clerks, 200 l.
Richard Dowdeswell, Esq; Secretary, Solicitor, Clerk of Securities and Correspondent, for himself and Clerks, 300 l.
James Gregory, Esq; Receiver-General, for himself and Clerks, 300 l.

Mr. Robert Forrest, Accomptant-General, 120 l.

Brian Ballie, Accomptant for the Country Inland Collections, 50 l.

John Dickie, Accomptant for the Edinburgh Brewery and Distillery, 50 l.

Colin Hay, Clerk of the Fines and Diaries, 40 l.

Mrs. Mary Clifton, House-Keeper, 30 l.

Richard Rance, Door-Keeper, Accomptant for the Imprest and Store-Keeper.

John Parkhill, Agent and Billman, 30 l.

Robert Crookshanks, Assistant Door-Keeper and Watchman, 20 l.

Thomas Lightbody, Hall-Keeper, 25 l.

James Liddell, Messenger, 25 l.

Mr. Francis Guy, General Dry-Gauger and Surveyor of the Edinburgh Brewery and Distillery, and Port-Gauger, 100 l.

Four Surveyors of the Edinburgh Brewery and Distillery, 50 l. each.

Seventeen Gaugers for the Edinburgh Brewery and Distillery, 30 l. per Annum each.

Four Assistants, at 20 l. each.

Four Examiners of the Edinburgh Brewery and Distillery, and Country Gaugers Books.

There are in the Whole, 15 Collectors, 1 General-Supervisor, 15 Supervisors, and about 170 Officers and Supernumeraries in the several Collections.

NUM

N U M B E R XXXVII.

Officers appointed to distribute and manage his Majesty's Stamp Duties in North-Britain:

MR. John Hamilton, Principal, or Head Distributor; Sal. per Annum, 150 l.
 Mr. Samuel Ross, Comptroler; Sal. 150 l. per Ann.
 Mr. John Cunningham of Bandallock, Jun. Distributor for the Town of Edinburgh and Leith; Sal. 50 l. per Ann.
 Mr. William Bowles, Solicitor; 50 l. per Ann.

N U M B E R XXXVIII.

The Officers and Members of the College of Physicians.

DR. Matthew Sinclair, President, Dr. William Eccles, Propreces, Dr. Nicolas Montgomery, Treasurer, Mr. Riddell Clerk, Dr. Robert Trotter, Dr. William Lawder, Sir Edward Eizat, Dr. Andrew Metvill, Dr. Thomas Dalrymple, Dr. William Douglas, Dr. Gilbert Rule, Dr. David Mitchell, Dr. Robert Carmichael, Dr. James Robertson, Dr. William Stewart, Sir Robert Sybbald, Dr. Alexander Dundass, Dr. David Dickson, Dr. James Forrest, Censor, Dr. John Smellum, Dr. Tho. Young, Dr. William Alexander, Dr. John Drummond,	Dr. James Lutesfoot, Dr. John Riddell, Dr. John Hay, Dr. William Learmont, Dr. David Cockburn, Dr. Francis Pringle, Censor, Dr. George Mackenzie, Dr. John Sinclair, Dr. Robert Lewis, Dr. James Crawford, Dr. John Menzies, Dr. William Arthur, Secretary, Dr. George Pittillock, Dr. John Clerk, Dr. William Hamilton, Dr. William Cockran, Dr. Tho. Crawford, Jun.
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Honorary Members in England.

Dr. Robert Gray,
 Sir Hanse Sloane, Baronet,
 Dr. Samuel Garth,
 Dr. John Arbuthnot,
 Dr. Robert Nasmith.

N U M B E R XXXIX.

The Officers of the Mint.

JOHN Earl of Lauderdale, Governor; Sal. 300 l. per Ann.
 William Lord Cranston, Master; Sal. 150 l. per Ann.
 William Drummond, Warden.
 Walter Boswall of Ballarton, Counter-Warden.
 James Penman, Assay-Master; Sal. 100 l.
 James Clerk, Engraver; Sal. 50 l.
 Robert Miller, King's Clerk; Sal. 40 l.
 William Brown, Smith, Sal. 30 l.

N U M B E R XL.

Commissioners and other Officers of the Equivalent.

M R. William Dalrymple,	}	Commissioners; Sal. per Ann. 300 l. each.
Sir John Swinton,		
Sir James Smollet,		
Sir Patrick Johnstoun,		
Alexander Abercromby,		
William Seton of Pitmedden,	}	Cashires; Sal. per Annum, 150 l. each.
Sir William Kerr of Greenhead,		
Mr. Patrick Campbell of Menzie,		
Gavin Plummer, Esq;		
Robert Campbell of Baire, Secretary, 200 l. per Ann.		
John Seymour, Accomptant; Sal. 100 l.		
Mr. George Smollet, Solicitor.		
————— Mairhead, Agent.		

N U M B E R XLI.

A LIST of the Lords and others, Commissioners of Police.

John Earl of Buchan.
 Patrick Earl of Marchmont.
 James Earl of Hyndford.
 John Halden of Gleneagles, Sen.
 Mr. Thomas Kennedy, } Advocates.
 Mr. Charles Areskine, }
 Mr. Neil Campbell, Advocate, Secretary.

NUM

NUMBER XLII.

*A LIST of the Lord-Lieutenants in North-Britain,
Anno 1715.*

MID-Lothian,	Archibald <i>Earl of Ilay.</i>
West-Lothian,	Charles <i>Earl of Hoptoun.</i>
East-Lothian,	
March,	Alexander <i>Lord Polwarth.</i>
Roxford and Selkirk,	John <i>Duke of Roxburgh.</i>
Dumfreis, Kircubright	and } William <i>Marquiss of Annandale.</i>
Peobles,	
Galloway,	John <i>Earl of Stair.</i>
Cliddisdale,	Charles <i>Earl of Selkirk.</i>
Reufrew,	William <i>Lord Rofs.</i>
Air,	Hugh <i>Earl of Loudoun.</i>
Bute,	James <i>Earl of Bute.</i>
Argyle and Dunbarton,	John <i>Duke of Argyle.</i>
Sterling and Clackmannan,	David <i>Earl of Buchan.</i>
Perth,	John <i>Duke of Athol.</i>
Fife and Kinross,	John <i>Earl of Rothes.</i>
Angus,	——— <i>Duke of Douglass.</i>
Aberdeen and Mairns,	William <i>Lord Forbes.</i>
Barnff and Inverness,	Brigadier Alexander Grant.
Ross and Cromarty,	} John <i>Earl of Sutherland.</i>
Murray and Nairn,	
Caithness and Sutherland,	
Orkney and Zetland,	

EDINBURGH-Castle.

George *Earl of Orkney*, Constable, Governor, and Captain
of it; Sal. 780 l. per Annum.
Brigadier Preston, Deputy-Governor; Pay per Diem, 15 s. 8 d.
A First Lieutenant and Major; 10 l. 4 d. per Diem.
A Second Lieutenant, } Each 4 s. 8 d. per Diem.
A Third Lieutenant, }
Three Ensigns, each 3 s. 8 d. per Diem.
A Store-keeper; Salary 111 l. 2 s. 2 d. per Annum.
A Deputy-store-keeper, 30 l. per Ann.
A Chaplain, 3 s. 4 d. per Diem.
A Surgeon, 3 s. 6 d. per Diem.
A Master Gunner, 2 s. 6 d. per Diem.
Six Under-Gunners, 2 s. per Diem.
A Gun-Smith, 40 l. per Annum.

B b b 2

Six

Six Serjeants, each 1 s. 6 d. per Diem.

Eight Corporals, each 1 s. per Diem.

Four Drummers, each 1 s. per Diem.

A Porter, 1 s. 4 d. per Diem.

200 Centinels, each 8 d. per Diem.

STERLING-Castle.

	Pay per Diem.	l.	s.	d.
Governor and Captain, ———	—	00	08	00
Sir James Cambbell of Ardkindles, Bar. Deputy-Govern.	—	00	07	00
Two Lieutenants, each ———	—	00	04	00
Ensign, ———	—	00	03	04
Eight Gunners, each ———	—	00	01	00
100 Centinels, each ———	—	00	00	06
Coals and Candles, 15 s. per Annum.	—			
Total Charge of this Garrison, ———	—	117	04	11

DUMBARTON-Castle.

The Earl of Ilay, Governor and Captain.

A Lieutenant.

An Ensign.

Four { Serjeants.
Corporals.

Two Drummers.

A Gunner.

100 Centinels.

The Minister of Dumbarton officiates as Chaplain.

Their Fortifications are repaired of late, and their Magazines larger than formerly.

The Garrison of Blacknefs.

Earl of Dunmore, Governor and Captain, ———	01	00	00
A Lieutenant, ———	00	04	00
An Ensign, ———	00	03	00
A Gunner, ———	00	01	00
A Porter, ———	00	01	00
Two Serjeants, each ———	00	01	06
Two Corporals, each ———	00	01	06
Forty-eight private Centinels.			
A Drummer.			

Concerning the Current Coins of Scotland, from the Time of the Union of the Crowns of England and Scotland, under King James the First and the Sixth, to the Time of Uniting both Kingdoms under her late Majesty Queen Anne.

THE Money of *Scotland* has been subject to great Variation, occasion'd by the Increase of the Value of Silver, which in the End of *Queen Mary's* Reign was at 30 Shillings the Ounce; and by the Time of *King James's* Accession to the Crown of *England* was advanc'd to above 50 Shillings; and before the Revolution in 1688, it was got to be 60 Shillings; at which Value it stood at the Time of the Union of both Kingdoms.

To inform you of the current Coin of *Scotland*, at the Time of *King James's* Accession to the Crown of *England*, it is necessary to look back to the End of the Reign of *Queen Mary*; because most of the Species, which was coin'd in that Interval of Time, continu'd current after his going to *England*.

We find that in the 23d of *Queen Mary*, Anno 1568, she first coin'd Pieces of one Ounce, which was then valued at 30 Shillings, and the Coin was divided into Pieces of 30, 20, 10 and 5 Shillings; which Manner of dividing the Money was continued by *King James* the VI, till in the Fifth of his Reign, Anno 1572. We find an Act of Parliament was made to restore the Coin which had been very much debas'd; and by the same Act of Parliament it was Enacted, that the Money should be coin'd into Pieces of 2 Marks, 1 Mark, $\frac{1}{2}$ Mark, and $\frac{1}{4}$ Mark, which last weigh'd exactly $\frac{1}{8}$ of an Ounce, whence we may gather the Ounce-Pieces consisted of two Marks: At this Time the Ounce of Silver was valued at 30 Shillings, and so it continued to do, till in the 14th of his Reign, Anno 1581, we find Silver was advanc'd to 40 Shillings, and then it was Enacted by Parliament, that the Money should be coin'd accordingly into Pieces of 40, 30, 20, 10 and 5 Shillings: In the 31st of his Reign, Anno 1598, we find Silver was advanc'd to 50 Shillings the Ounce, and an Act of Parliament was pass'd to rate the current Coin proportionably. Before his Accession to the Crown of *England*, which was in less than four Years, Silver was considerably advanc'd in Value; however they continued to divide the Ounce of Silver into four Parts, and accordingly these Pieces, which were at first coin'd to go for 10 Shillings, grew at length to be worth 13s. & 4d. which was the current Coin, till the Time of *King James* the VI, in whose Time we find the Ounce of Silver went at

60 Shillings, and the Money was coin'd into Pieces of 60, 40, 20, 10; which manner of Coin was continued after the Revolution to the Time of the Union, tho' the Mark-Pieces of King *Charles* the Second continued current at their old Value, which differ'd 6s. 8d. in the Ounce from other Pieces of Coin.

Whosoever is desirous of being inform'd in the *Scottish* Money, which had been current before the Union, let him consult the learned and exact Account which is given of them, by the Right Reverend the Bishop of *Carlisle*, (now Lord Almoner to his Majesty) in his *Scottish* Historical Library.

From what has been premised it will appear, that as the Ounce of Silver increas'd in Value, their Puns, Marks, Shillins and Pennys, have born a very different Value at different Times, seeing they always made their Computations by Sums of these Denominations: As for Example; when Silver was at 30 Shillings the Ounce, the Shillin was double to what it was, when at 60 Shillings, and the Mark; when Silver at 30 Shillings was divided only into two Marks, was double what it was; when divided into four Marks it went at 60 Shillings *per* Ounce, and so of the rest.

A TABLE of the Brass Coins in Scotland.

<i>Penny.</i>	1	1½	2	4	6	8	12
<i>Hard-Head.</i>	1			4			8
<i>Bethwell, Bodle, or Black.</i>	1	2	3	4	6		
<i>Plack.</i>	1	1½	2	3			
<i>Babee.</i>	1					2	
<i>Acheson.</i>	1	1½					
<i>Shillin.</i>							1

Of these the *Hard-head* was utterly disused before the Union of the Crowns; but the *Plack* and *Acheson*, altho' they were cry'd down, were current for a considerable Time afterwards.

Book III. of GREAT BRITAIN. 743

The Ounce of Silver was divided into four Marks, till the Reign of King *James* the Second; which Money continued current at the same Value to the Time of the Union.

A Table of Scotch Silver Coins, computing by Marks.

<i>Penny.</i>	12	20	40				
<i>Bothwell.</i>	6	10	20				
<i>Babee.</i>	2						
<i>Shillin.</i>	1	s. d. 1 8	s. d. 3 4	s. d. 6 8	s. d. 13 4	s. d. 26 8	s. d. 53 4
20d. Piece, or $\frac{1}{4}$ Mark.	1	2	4	8	16	32	
40d. Piece, or $\frac{1}{2}$ Mark, or $\frac{1}{2}$ Noble.	1	2	4	8	16		
$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark or Noble.	1	2	4	8			
Mark.	1	2	4				
Double-Mark.	1	2					
4 Mark Piece.	1						

From the Time of King *James* the Second, to the Union of both Kingdoms under Queen *Anne*, the Ounce of Silver went at 60 Shillins; and then they left off to Coin *Marks*, and divided the Coin by Pieces of 60, 40, 20, 10, and 5 Shillins.

A Table of Scotch Silver Coins, computing by Skillins and Pans.

<i>Penny.</i>	12	60				
<i>Bothwell.</i>	6	30				
<i>Babee.</i>	2	10				
<i>Shillin.</i>	1	5	10	20	40	60
<i>Crown.</i>	1	2	4	8	12	
<i>Angel.</i>	1	2	4	6		
<i>Pun.</i>	1	2	3			
<i>2 Pun Piece.</i>	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$				
<i>3 Pun Piece.</i>	1					

N. B. That as the Scotch reckon 36 Grains make one Drop, and 16 Drops make one Ounce: If we would reduce them to our Ounce, we must allow 36 of their Grains to be equal to 27 of ours; and their Drop is 3 Grains more than a Penny-Weight English; and consequently their Ounce is just 18 Penny-Weights, or two Penny-Weights less than our Ounce.

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